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SEES THE END.

Gladstone Realizes That This Is His Last Political Battle.

He May Not Live to Witness Home Rule in Erin's Isle,

BUT REGARDS LUKEWARMNESS IN THE CAUSE AS PERSONAL TREASON.

Some of the Liberals Growing Cool—The Faction Fight Still Splits the Irish Representation—Parnellites Supported by Tories in Their Hostility to Davitt—Blake of Canada Coming to the Front as the Irish Leader—Hats in Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Gladstone is getting more and more nervous over home rule. He is said to have been much irritated with Harcourt, and declined to see him for two or three days simply because he thought Harcourt had not been energetic enough in stamping out intrigues against home rule in the Liberal ranks. Harcourt had as little sympathy with this intrigue as Gladstone, but he thought it might magnify the trouble to try to check it. Gladstone is so wedded to home rule and feels his reputation so bound up with it that he treats the least lukewarmness towards the cause as personal treason to himself.

Gladstone recognizes that this is the last political fight he can hope to be in. Speaking with one of his leading supporters the other day, he said:

"I fear that with such a small majority as we have and the certainty of another appeal to the country on the home rule question I cannot personally hope to see a Parliament established on College Green."

Irish members are the only ones who are making history just now. Everything else will run smoothly at next week's session of the House, but the two factions are as far from agreeing now as they have ever been. Justin McCarthy, Sexton and Dillon had a long conference with Gladstone this week in which plans as already cabled were discussed.

NO HOPE OF REUNION.

The meeting of the Irish party to consider proposals from the Irish-American peace delegation lasted three hours yesterday. The desire of the party to avoid doing anything that might seem to antagonize them towards the peace delegation was discussed, but at the same time it was agreed that the attitude of the Parnellites rendered any hope of reunion impossible. This will be told to the delegation on Tuesday. Of course, if the Parnellites come forward and rejoin the party by taking the pledge the difficulty could be overcome, but they have already repudiated such a proposition with scorn. The Parnellites have shown by their action since the elections that they want nothing but war to the knife. They have lodged petitions against the return of Davitt for North Meath on the ground of clerical intimidation also against the return of Davitt's colleague in South Meath on the same ground. Before a petition can be lodged $5,000 security must be paid into court. There is not the slightest doubt that the $10,000 paid out for these two petitions have been obtained from the Tories. The Parnellites, in promoting these two petitions, are dealing a deadly blow at home rule. Their object is to enable the Tories to raise the cry of priestly intolerance and intimidation, knowing that if any semblance of evidence can be obtained in isolated instances to support their charges English and Scotch dissenters would revolt against home rule, and Irish reform would be postponed for twenty years, if not forever. That is the only conceivable object the Parnellites can have by such treaties.

COOLING ON THE REAL ISSUE.

The coming week will witness the opening of the real work of Parliament. The English Liberals, now that they have their seats, appear to have cooled considerable on the home rule issue. They, or many of them, are anxious to oust the Tories, and get the offices, with the aid of the Irish, but have no further use for the Irish, after those points have been gained. Day after day it becomes more evident that the enactment of a home-rule bill depends upon the ability of Mr. Gladstone to continue in personal leadership of the Liberal party. Members of the party who gave a tacit and apparently loyal support to home rule, when an adverse majority made home rule impossible, show their real sentiments now that their votes might be really effective in granting what they pretend to advocate. It has been suspected for years that if the election of 1886 had resulted differently there would have been many more Liberal dissentients in Parliament than actually avowed themselves to be such, and this suspicion is now fully confirmed.

Since the opening of Parliament Timothy Healy has been keeping very quiet. It has been intimated to him that unity in the Irish ranks would largely depend upon how far he would bridle his tongue and that some even of his own associates in the anti-Parnellite ranks were in no temper to stand any more ribald abuse of their old leader's memory. It is also said that Healy entertains a chastening dread of a repetition in London of the horsewhipping which relatives of Parnell gave him in Dublin and that he has received a hint that similar punishment will follow an outbreak similar to that which brought the lash on him before.

NOTABLE MEMBERS.

The Hon. Edward Blake of Canada shows a desire to conciliate both of the Irish parties, and is proving to be such a strong and influential accession to the Irish ranks that Healy is said to be growing jealous of him. As Blake is known to be a man of pure private life, Healy will have to wait for some other pretense for an attempt to weaken the popular Canadian. Blake is generally regarded as the coming leader of the Irish party, and it is this fact that tends to arouse jealousy. Blake is also not subservient to the influences which have largely dictated Irish politics since the downfall of Parnell.

Keir Hardy, who has been making an ass of himself by trying to wear a little cap in the House when everybody else was uncovered and who was rebuked by the Speaker, is singing rather small just now since the fact came out that $5,000 of his election expenses were contributed by Andrew Carnegie. Labor constituents don't love Carnegie overmuch. This question of hats is a serious one. According to an unwritten law every member must wear a silk hat. The only exceptions to this rule besides Hardy are John Burns, who wears a brown derby, and Davitt, who wears a soft felt. An introduction of this loose kind of head gear and the disgraceful scramble and jostling to be among the first to take the oath of office on Friday is bringing out loud complaints from an injured public.

The people are deeply pained to find that the increasing labor element and the growing democracy of the country are surely playing havoc with what has always been called the finest club in the world. The worst of all is the British public sees no end to these democratic innovations, but looks forward with apprehension to the time when men who are not gentlemen will claim seats in the House.

THE ENGLISH WAY.

In curious contrast with American elections and the spending of vast sums of money in the close watch kept on every penny spent in elections here. Mr. Balfour has got himself into very serious trouble over something which, in America, would be laughed at. But it is a grave matter here, and a petition has been lodged against Balfour's return as member for East Manchester, on the ground that some of his friends treated the wives of some workmen in his district to drinks. The specific charge is that just before election his men invited a number of workingmen's wives out and gave them beer and money.

It seems that Michael Davitt had this evidence worked. If these corrupt practices can be established Balfour will be unseated, and if the remotest knowledge of them can be brought directly home to him he will be disqualified from sitting in Parliament for five or ten years. This would ruin him politically, and while nobody expects such a severe course of treatment his opponents are sure they have enough evidence to unseat him. This little incident shows how impossible is any form of bribery at elections in England.

DUKE AND COMMONER.

THE UNWASHED AND THE ENGLISH NOBILITY—PROMINENT PEOPLE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The common people are beginning to encroach on the rights of the nobility in a rude and painful way. His Grace, the Duke of Rutland, has just been hauled into court for assault by a mere commoner who makes saw handles for a living. The common man's name is Daniel Harrison, and he lived down in Yorkshire, where the Duke of Rutland was accustomed to shoot. Harrison's offense consisted in walking over the public road, thereby scaring birds, so that His Grace could not shoot them. The man was warned away. He would not go, so the sportsman's man fell upon him and assaulted him. All the newspapers print many columns of this suit, and the general feeling seems to be one of astonishment that a common person should interfere with the pleasures of a Duke.

The Club train between Paris and London will be abandoned because it does not pay. The average Englishman will not ride in a car where there are many other people, and you can't get him to eat dinner on wheels. So they go back to old, uncomfortable methods of getting between two of the greatest capitals of the world.

Rudolph Aronson sailed to-day on La Champagne after having scoured London and the Continent for artists for his new music hall venture. He says he has secured everything of every kind worth having on this side of the Atlantic.

Readers of F. Anstey, who wrote "The Tinted Venus," will be interested to hear that he got less than $100 for his first book, "Vice Versa. This book sold so well that publishers afterwards gave him thousands of dollars.

Everybody has read of Tennyson's Lady Godiva, and knows the story of how the lady took the tax away from the town of Coventry by riding naked through the streets in the noonday. This away back in the tenth century, and they have been celebrating her anniversary ever since at intervals of a few years. The other day they had a celebration with Lady Swimmer as Godiva. She was not exactly naked, but wore flesh-colored tights. There were great crowds to see her ride through the streets. Special trains were run, and everything was fine except the weather, which was so cold and rainy that Lady Godiva caught cold. Everybody felt sorry for her.

The Duchess of Abercorn is universally conceded to be the heroine of the late elections and to have displayed a capacity for taking the bull by the horns which would have done credit to a man who had spent all his life in facing and overcoming difficulties. During the elections in North Tyrone her grace learned that there were two voters lying sick at home in a distant part of the county, and it was highly desirable that they should record their votes. To add to the difficulty all the available vehicles were in use conveying the voters of the neighborhood to the polls and consequently could not be sent so far away. The Duchess, who was at Baron's court at Newton Stewart, near Londonderry, ordered two plough horses to be harnessed to the only available vehicle on the premises, which was a state carriage used by the Duke when Lord Lieutenant of the county of Donegal. The harness by which they were to be attached to the carriage was of such rare workmanship that it was placed among the artistic trophies of the house, and had to be fetched from the castle on purpose to be used. Everything having gone wrong it is not to be wondered at that no driver was on hand to take this singularly caparisoned turnout to its destination, so her grace seized the reins, jumped on the box and drove off for the two sick voters and brought them safe to the polls to record their vote for the honor of their party.

The Duchess, too, figures indirectly in a piece of news which has to day startled the West End. It appears that at the wedding of Lady Evelyn Emily Fitzmaurice with Lord Victor Cavendish, M. P., last Saturday afternoon the reception in celebration of the event was marred by the attendance of some member of the light fingered fraternity, who was able to make away with several valuable wedding presents, among them being those presented by Her Grace. Who the thief is at present is a mystery, and the idea of kleptomania among some of the high and mighty of the land is naturally scoffed at.

The late Duke of Devonshire has, it appears, left a very large legacy to a physician who used to attend him. The sum is far beyond anything a grateful patient usually bequeaths to their medical advisers, so that his course is now being compared exactly opposite to the one adopted by the eccentric old Marquis of Queensberry, who paid his doctor a very large fee every day to keep him well, with the distinct understanding that he was to expect nothing in the nature of a bequest when he should fail to live up to his part of the agreement and his patient should fail to live.

Mrs. Beinstein is communicative on the subject of the celebrated strong man Sampson, who is now in jail. She says he has a fortune of $40,000 invested in America, and that as soon as he is able to travel they intend to go to Chicago, where she hopes and expects they will prove not the least attractive of the exhibits at the World's Fair.

The marriage of Her Royal Highness, Princess Marie of Edenburgh, with Prince Ferdinand of Roumania will be as elaborate and intricate a knot as was ever tied, for there will be no fewer than four marriage ceremonies. There will be one by the English Protestant Church, one special Roman Catholic, one in the Roumanian Cathedral, and one by the civil authorities of Roumania, as required by the law.

An invitation to take coffee with milk after the Pope's mass is considered a great honor and is extended to those who have heard mass and have received holy communion at the Pope's hands. Such an honor has recently been granted to the Grand Duchess of Tuscany and Princess Borghese, Aldobrandini, Altieri and Ludovisi.

The historic jail in Morsemonger Lane is being actively demolished, and is, in fact, nearly all pulled down. It will be remembered that here the Mannings were executed, and in consequence of the horrible sights he witnessed on that occasion Charles Dickens wrote his famous letter to the *Times* which was so instrumental in putting an end to the public hangings. Here Col. Valentine Baker was confined and the walls of his cell are covered with Arabic characters, sketches, Oriental sketches, Egyptian soldiers, portraits of the Khedive and the Colonel's own initials, all scratched and made with his iron, used for making window bars.

PLAGUE IN AIR

All Europe Alarmed at the Rapid Spread of Cholera.

Fifty Thousand People Died of It in Russia Last Month.

THE DISEASE GAINING GROUND IN THE SUBURBS OF PARIS.

Four Americans Down With the Scourge in Novgorod—Hospitals Crowded—Government Decrees Establishing Quarantine Against Infected Districts—Consul Smith and the Sultan of Morocco—National Expositions—Events in Continental Europe.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The British public is just now shuddering at the horrible possibilities suggested by the shadow of cholera, which is now spreading over all Europe. Unless this disease is checked it means that America will be reached in time.

Fifty thousand persons died in Russia last month. The disease has at last been officially recognized at Moscow. Four persons died there yesterday. Four other cases are in the heart of the town and twenty-two cases have occurred in a refuge for families of convicts passing through Moscow and there have been thirteen deaths.

All the passengers entering Moscow from infected districts are subjected to three medical examinations and disinfections before they are permitted to enter the town. Warsaw is also infected.

A party of Americans who visited a fair at Novgorod are down with the cholera. Two are reported dying. The services of through cars from Constantinople to Vienna and like service from Warsaw has been suspended for fear of the plague.

Paris still claims to be safe, but in her suburbs the disease is gaining ground. More than a hundred deaths occurred last week just outside the city.

At Argenteuil the hospitals are crowded. Government decrees in Spain, in the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Portugal and other countries are issued, establishing quarantine regulations against the importation of goods from infected districts.

The question is really becoming a serious one and is talked over everywhere.

The various riots which have occurred among the ignorant, who claim that patients have been burned alive, are based upon a scientific fact. A Vienna physician says that cholera patients nearly always move after death. Here are his words: "It is a striking peculiarity of cholera that the corpses of those who have perished by it are for some time after death subject to convulsive movements of some muscles or even of the whole group of muscles."

Prof. Eichorst has observed these symptoms in several cases during an epidemic at Konigsberg. These phenomenas appeared about three hours after death and last longer than three hours.

He relates that on one occasion he left a patient for dead, and when, three hours later, he was told that the man had revived he found the muscles of the upper part of the arm giving short, quick motions, following each other rapidly, which were interrupted by contractions of the whole group of muscles, whereby the forearm was visibly contracted. The fingers were distinctly observed to be moving, as though playing the piano.

Dr. Barlow recorded a case in which for some time after death the jaw-bone began to open and to shut.

The strength of these muscular contractions is such that corpses have been found within fourteen hours to have shifted their positions.

The cholera has suddenly become epidemic at Teheran. Fourteen deaths occurred on Thursday and yesterday twenty-five persons were reported to have died from the disease.

The epidemic is still raging in Northern Khorassan and has also appeared at Ardokun and other places in the neighborhood of Jezd. The quarantine doctor at Resbt reports several deaths at that place and at Enseli and says that last evening when a mail steamer arrived at Enseli all the Persian subjects on board were placed under strict quarantine. The Russian passengers, however, in pursuance of instructions from the Russian Consul at Resht, resisted the Persian officials and passed through town on their way to the interior. The spread of the disease is largely attributed to the lack of cleanliness.

SMITH AND THE SULTAN.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN MOROCCO TELLS OF THE FEZ MISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A special from Tangier says: "In an interview to-day Sir Charles Euan Smith declared that the recent sensational reports in regard to his mission to Fez, especially those describing the conversation between the Sultan and himself, were greatly exaggerated. He did not use the bombastic language attributed to him on that occasion and he did not tear up the treaty upon being offered a bribe after discovering that it had been tampered with. He further declared that he did not throw the pieces of the torn treaty at Sid Charnet, the Grand Vizier, and that he did not order Sid Charnet out of the Mission quarters; that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Morocco had not been broken off and the negotiations for a treaty had not been abandoned. His farewell of the Sultan was of the most cordial description.

"The feeling of the country is in favor of a treaty and he is daily receiving letters from rich and influential Moors regretting that he has not obtained the treaty."

The correspondent says: "The Sultan's soldiery are robbing the people by wholesale near Tangier. The Moorish merchants and the Pasha of Tangier say they are powerless to protect the people. The Sultan is determined to exterminate the rebels and the innocent must suffer with the guilty."

KILLED BY LEECHES.

THE HORRIBLE DEATH OF AN ITALIAN DIRECTOR OF MINES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Lancet* to-day prints a horrible story, which comes from Vallombrosa. It appears that among the inmates of the Hotel de La Sauvie of that place was Commendatore Giordani, Italian Director-General of the Mines. On the evening of July 14 last he went for a walk, and being an invalid he was not in the habit of remaining out for a long time, so when his absence extended over some hours his friends naturally became anxious and set out with lanterns to discover if any mishap had befallen him. They searched for a long time and were about to give up their guest as hopeless when they heard a feeble moan come from a pit at the foot of the steep incline. This they went in and found Signor Giordani still alive and with no injury to bone or limb, but still unable to move. He was covered with leeches and in that plight was removed to his hotel. But the loss of blood was so great and his condition was so enfeebled that in spite of everything that could be done for him he died in three days.

EUROPE'S SHOW.

A GLUT OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Europe, outside of the United Kingdom, is suffering from a remarkable glut of national and international exhibitions this season, and the people of Chicago should be thankful that the Columbus Fair was not opened while such a. lot of counter attractions were running. A week ago the list included international exhibitions in Stockholm, Munich, Schevingen and Vienna, and a national exhibition in Genoa. Since then the Paris exhibition for feminine arts has been added, not to mention the exhibition and demonstration in Palos and Huelva. Next week Bulgaria will follow the lead of the bigger nations, and open a national exhibition at Philippopolis. Although the Paris exhibition opened on Monday is one of the least pretentious of these enterprises, it is the most meritorious as it is all that its promoters intended it to be—a picture of woman through four centuries. Wax figures represent the years between 1480 and 1860. The first of this remarkable series of figures, said to have cost with their whole equipment fully 2,000,000 francs, is the wife of a vassal in the time of Charles VIII., and the last is a young woman dressed for the races in the days of the last empire. The hair of the wax women in this series was dressed by no fewer than 200 Paris barbers after long study and repeated conferences, and shows exactly what novelty in head dress a generation has brought in the last 400 years. The exhibition will last until Dec. 1, and bids fair to prove more remunerative than its more pretentious rivals in other countries.

CRESPO IN CARACAS.

THE REVOLUTIONERY LEADER TAKES POSSESSION OF VENEZUELA'S CAPITAL.

PANAMA, Aug. 6.—A cable dispatch was sent from the chief of staff of the Supreme Commander of the Venezuelan insurgents yesterday to the Venezuela junta in New York to the effect that Gen. Crespo had entered Caracas by force of arms.

Later information stated that Gen. Crespo had tired of the delaying schemes and had taken the bull by the horns, precipitated a battle, defeated the Government troops and entered the city with an army of 25,000 men. It is announced also that the taking of Caracas was the fulfilment of a promise given by Gen. Crespo to his wife that he should be in possession of the city by Aug. 5. The intelligence also announced the utter defeat of Lucien Mendosa at La Victoria, and the capture of Gen. Batallo and his army.

The further information came that the insurgents had driven Rangal from the field, whipped Gen. Juan Tovarat San Joaquin and seized 600 rifles at San Fernando. A later dispatch denied the truth of the rumored death of Crespo and a letter from Gen. Pedro Velenilla, Crespo's chief of staff, gives particulars of the movements of the revolutionary forces around Caracas of late.

RESIGNED HIS POST.

Cable advices from Bogota state that Leonarda Canal has resigned the post of Second-Vice-President of the Republic of Colombia for some cause unassigned. Quintero Calderon has been named for the office. Calderon is well known in public life, is conservative in his tendencies but a strong supporter of the national party.

THE HIRSCH COLONY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Jewish Chronicle* confirms the report of the failure of Baron Hirsch's colony in the Argentine Republic. The writer declares that the condition of affairs at Moizville, the name of the colony, baffles description. The land selected for the settlement was ill-chosen and an enormous number of families are huddled together in tents and sheds, where they have been living for months in idleness and intrigue. The efforts to reform the colony made by Col. Goldsmid on his arrival caused him to receive many threatening letters and the Colonel was obliged to ask for police protection. He therefore broke up the colony. Eight hundred of the colonists have sailed for Europe within a month.

TO AVENGE RAVACHOL.

DANGEROUS ANARCHISTS PURSUED BY THE POLICE OF PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The police have seized a placard, evidently issued by Anarchists, urging the extermination of the judge and jury that sent Ravachol to the guillotine. Several dangerous Anarchists who had come to Paris with the intention of avenging Ravachol by blowing up simultaneously several public buildings have been arrested within the last few days. The police have been earnestly searching for Joseph Meunier, the Anarchist known as Ravachol's avenger and who is believed to have caused the fatal explosion at the Vera Restaurant. Meunier was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the explosion, and was released. There was no evidence on which to hold him. Same time later, however, a man named Bricon was arrested in connection with the robbery of dynamite at Sersy-Sous-Etoles. Eber had been previously released in the absence of proof, but had been re-arrested at Havre, when trying to throw himself under the wheels of a heavy cart in a state bordering on insanity. His wife was also arrested after a good deal of trouble, and the inquiry was reopened. Bricon gave information which led to the recovery of some £40 worth of stolen dynamite, besides other explosives. His declaration also led to an energetic search being made for Meunier and Francois. These men were in London, and officers were dispatched to arrest and extradite them. In spite of the fullest assistance given by the London police, the Anarchists slipped through the fingers of the Frenchmen. It is believed that they have fled from the country and probably gone to America, as they were traced as far as Liverpool.

THEATRICAL EVENTS.

BUT FEW PLACES OF AMUSEMENT NOW OPEN IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Only eight of the first-class theaters in London are now open. The final performance at the Garrick Theater will be given to-night. Notwithstanding the fact that a series of matinees has been given at the Lyric Theater at half prices the last nights at that house are also announced.

The Gaiety, at which theater the only burlesque is running, is reaping a rich harvest, while nothing seems to diminish the popularity of the triple bill at the Court Theater, which is nightly crowded to the doors.

Kyrle Bellew sprang into popularity with Adelphia audiences on Saturday last when he appeared as the Hero in Sims & Buchanan's melodrama "The Lights of Home." The feature of the play is a shipwreck scene, which is pronounced by critics to be the most realistic thing of the kind ever seen upon the stage.

Henry Irving's announcement that he will shortly produce Lord Tennyson's play, "Becket," has caused considerable surprise in the theatrical world of London. Mr. Irving has had the play on his hands eleven years. It is said that Lord Tennyson is still most anxious to see a successful play of his product. Hitherto his plays when performed here have always resulted in a failure. In 1886 Lady Archibald Campbell's pastoral players produced "Becket" on Wimbledon Common.

It is rumored that Sig. Lago will give a season of opera in the summer.

Henrik Ibsen is said to be at present engaged upon the libretto of a grand opera having for its subject the Vikings. The name of the composer of the music of the opera is a secret, but it is said to be in the hands of one of the most distinguished of German composers.

When "King Lear" is produced at the Lyceum Mr. Irving will appear as King Lear, Miss Ellen Terry as Cordelia, Miss Genevieve Ward as Regan, Miss Maud Milton as Gonoreil and Mr. Gilbert Hare as the fool.

NOT AS NEIGHBORS.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 6.—The Thirteenth Battalion Band of this city was under engagement to play at the State Exposition in Buffalo, N. Y., this month, but a dispatch was received from that city to-day, stating that the United States Government would not allow the band to play there.

The St. George's Society of Hamilton was about to close a contract with the manager of Gilmore's Band for a couple of concerts here, but alleged mean treatment accorded the Thirteenth band recently by Detroit musicians and unfriendly action of the United States generally has caused a cancellation of the contract. The Thirteenth band left here to-day for Chicago to fulfill an engagement, and it is feared they will be stopped at Port Huron, but no word of interference has yet reached here.

Dominion Commissioner Larke for the World's Fair is here arranging with the leading manufacturers for exhibits at the Fair. Mr. Larke says that the strained relations between the United States and Canada are adversely affecting the volume of Canadian exhibits. Representatives of many of Canada's leading industries are of the opinion that in consequence of them Canadian exhibits will not receive fair treatment and have positively declined to exhibit.

Mr. Telereault, member of the Provincial Parliament, one of the members of the commission appointed before the close of the last session at Quebec to inquire into the causes of the emigration of farmers to the United States, has made known conclusions at which he has arrived. Ranged under seven heads, they are as follows: "Poverty of French Canadians," "Large Families," "Difficulty of Establishing Homes," "Defective Cultivation of Land," "Taste for Luxury," "Seizure of Household Effects and Wages for Debt," and the "Plague of Peddiers."

COWARDLY AND DANGEROUS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 6.—Dealing with the canal question, the *Empire*, the chief Government organ, says to-day: "No doctrine could be more fallacious than the peace at any price doctrine. It is both cowardly and dangerous. Carried out in the every day working of civil society, a community would always be at the mercy of its bullies and its blackguards. The true policy of Canada is one of firm, determined maintenance of its undoubted rights. No other course is consistent with the temper of our people and the freedom which is theirs as citizens of the British Empire. It may be taken for granted that, under the administration of President John Abbott not a jot of Canadian rights will be yielded. It is unfortunate that there exists so strong a feeling amongst Washington politicians to 'squeeze Canada' but the way to escape it is not to bend the knee and offer to eat humble pie. That would only invite further hostilities, and our best course is to make sure that we are right, and preserving our temper, leave the solution to time and the diplomatic ability of our Government."

CANAL TOLLS.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 6.—There is decided opposition here among the heaviest wheat shippers and vessel brokers to the imposition of tolls on Canadian boats in passing through the Soo Canal in order to force the Dominion to discontinue discrimination against American ships passing through the Welland Canal. It will knock vessel men, so they claim, out of a large amount of business and will cripple heavy wheat exporters by removing Canadian competition for carrying business. This will be particularly so this year, because tonnage is in great demand at stiff rates. It is probable that the President will be memorialized either to defer action or at least give interested parties due notice before imposing tolls as provided in the bill lately passed by Congress. Parties interested in the lake carrying business claim this end of Lake Suwill be more injured than benefited by such a measure, as there is very little of our tonnage passing the Welland Canal anyway.

FOREIGN BRIEFS.

A rich and liberal American gentleman, who is a Catholic, has given 30,000 francs for the erection of a monument in honor of Pope Leo XIII. in the city of Perugia, the birthplace of the Pope. The sculptor, Euchetti, of Rome has been entrusted with the execution of the work.

Some of the best works of art from the Lord Dudley gallery, which was recently sold at auction in London, have passed into German hands. The Berlin Museum, which had already bought a Fiseole from the same collection, paid 7,000 guineas for a masterpiece of Carlo Crivelli. Other Berlin collectors bought a Murillo, Lorenzo di Credi, Canaletto, J. van Eyk, A. van Ostade, Mieris, de Vlieger ank other prominent artists.

A new Rembrandt has just been discovered in the Museum of Stockholm in the "Conspiracy of the Batavians under Claudius Civilis." Documents of undeniable authenticity have revealed the fact that Rembrandt was commissioned by the city of Amsterdam to paint such a picture for them, and there has always been a doubt whether the canvas in the City Hall of Amsterdam, representing this scene, and ascribed to Jurlan Ovens, was not a real Rembrandt. Further researches have just now established the fact that Rembrandt's "Conspiracy" did not please his commissioners at the time. Notwithstanding this adverse criticism Rembrandt refused to make any changes in his composition, and further documentary evidence has proven that this rejected picture of the great master wandered to Stockholm, where it has been owned ever since by the Swedish Museum.

Mangled and Killed.

About 7 o'clock last evening James Kolzman, aged 22, conductor of freight train No. 40 on the Frisco, while passing from one car to the other, one mile west of Valley Park Station, fell to the track below. Nineteen cars passed over him, cutting off his left leg and left arm and fracturing his skull. He lived but a few minutes. The body was brought to Tower Grove, where it was taken charge of by E. Christopher, undertaker, corner of Compton and Chouteau avenues.

"Snapper" Garrison Ill.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 6.—"Snapper" Garrison, the jockey, is quite ill at the Scarboro Hotel. His condition is so dangerous that physicians are in constant attendance.

Denounced Whitelaw Reid.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The local typographical union has passed a resolution strongly denouncing Whitelaw Reid and declining to vote the Republican ticket.

AN IDOL STILL.

Crowds Gather to Greet Prince Bismarck at Berlin.

The Ex-Chancellor Scatters Flowers Among the Cheering Throng.

PETTY EXHIBITIONS OF WRATH ON THE PART OF THE KAISER.

Liberal Organs Boldly Boast of the Dethroned Premier's Reviving Influence—Rupture in the Ministry—Miguel's Financial Reforms—Emperor William's Plans—No Fear of Assassination—Going to Alsace-Lorraine—Berlin Topics.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Prince Bismarck arrived at Spandau this morning on his way to visit his brother at Naugard, Prussia. Princess Bismarck accompanied him. They were cordially greeted by the large crowd gathered at the railway station and Bismarck pleasantly recognized the popular tribute. The Prince and Princess then passed through Berlin on their journey. At the station in Berlin, being loudly called for by the crowd, he made a short speech, saying that he returned to Berlin much more contented than when he left. He was satisfied with the present and with the prospects for the future. Some of his admirers presented the Prince with a large bouquet, which he took to pieces and threw the flowers among the people, laughing as he did so. Taking a glass of wine from the restaurant table near by, the Prince drank the toast proposed by himself, "My Fellow-Citizens of Berlin."

Bismarck's studied avoidance of any open reference to the government's policy in the brief speech has been a source of great relief to the official mind, which had been filled with forebodings that the Prince would renew his attacks.

THE KAISER'S WRATH.

Since the notable speech which the ex-Chancellor recently delivered at Jena he has been made to feel official resentment in various petty ways. The different railway stations in Prussia, when the Prince was expected to pass, have been virtually closed to the public. At Halle, where he had to alight to change trains, the railway officials refused to admit anyone to the platform, and asked the Prince to at once leave the car and stay in the waiting-room until the train was ready to proceed; similar isolation had been attempted here but the officials did not dare to face the public wrath over further acts of insolence towards the ex-Chancellor. The ovations in his honor by the people have become warmer, owing to the public indignation over his bad treatment. It has transpired that the government tried to influence the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar to order the municipal authorities of Jena and the chiefs of the university to refuse the Prince a public reception on the occasion of his visit to that place. Prof. Haeckel, however, personally saw the Grand Duke, obtained his assent to the proposed popular greeting to Prince Bismarck and arranged the programme for the distinguished visitor's reception before the Grand Duke's Ministers, acting under promptings from the Berlin Chancellerie, sought to squash the ovation.

The *National Zeitung* and other national Liberal organs rightly boast of the revival of Prince Bismarck's influence and proclaim him to be still the greatest ruling personality in Germany, even though he is never again invested in office. Herr Herrfurth, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, who, it is said, is to resign his portfolio in consequence of the differences existing between himself and Dr. Miquel, Minister of Finance, delays the formal resignation of his office until the return of Emperor William from his trip to England, but his withdrawal from the ministry is already a practical fact. Herr Theilm, President of the Imperial Board of Railways, also intends to resign. This rupture in the ministry is due to a majority of the members of the Cabinet supporting Dr. Miquel's financial reforms. Dr. Miquel proposed to relinquish the taxation by the State of real estate and mines, permitting communes to levy taxes for their administrative expenses. He could meet the shortage in the State budget resulting from the loss of taxes on real estate by an increase of the income tax and the levying of a tax on funded property. Herr Herrfurth contends that this scheme is objectionable as relieving the taxation of great land owners.

THE EMPEROR'S PLANS.

Emperor William's plans for the fall are rather elaborate. After the accouchement of the Empress, which will take place in a few days, he will review in detail, with his ministers, the work to be laid before the coming session of Parliament. He will attend the grand Sedan review on the Tempelhof field on Sept. 2. and then probably will take a few days of hunting with King Oscar in Sweden. Then he will go to the military review at Coblens; then to the maneuvers near Metz. Despite warnings that plots to assassinate him have been suspected, the Emperor will wander up and down the German frontier, inspecting troops, looking over his new estate and testing the quality of the wines which various town councils, after nights of argument and sampling, have decided to set before him during his visit. The Art and Industry Exhibition of Alsace-Lorraine, Baden and the Pfalz will be open at Metz during the Emperor's visit to the Provinces. The object of the managers of the enterprise has been to show by it the progress made by the annexed Provinces since they came under German rule. The Emperor has promised to encourage the enterprise by his presence, and he may talk, although it is hoped by all except the Chauvinists that he will remain quiet as France is likely to watch with extreme irritation both the maneuvers on her borders and the exhibition with its unpalatable associations.

BERLIN TOPICS.

The new ironclad Woerth, named after the village Woerth-Sur-Sauer, in Alsace, noted as the point where the first decisive encounter took place between the French and German armies on Aug. 6, 1870, and where the Germans won the first victory, was launched to-day at Kiel. The Emperor's sister, the Princess of Schaumberg-Lippe, performed the usual christening ceremony. The Empress Frederick wired the following message:

"Present in spirit, I participate in the ceremony commemorating an anniversary which year by year brings me such proud, yet such sad, memories."

The announcement that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between Germany and the United States of Colombia has been the subject of congratulations by the commercial press, as a guaranty of German success against the fiscal policy of the United States. The United States of Colombia sends to this country tobacco, nuts, coffee and sugar in exchange for all kinds of German manufactures. The total annual value is not great, but the treaty is hailed with favor as a hit at the United States Pan-American principle.

When the new treaty between Germany and Spain comes up in the Reichstag it will be adversely criticised in view of the Spanish-American arrangement already killing German trade in the Antilles.

The election of Dr. Virchow as rector of the Berlin University finally remedies a case of political injustice. Dr. Virchow has repeatedly refused this honor, although best entitled to it. Paul Wolff, the well known journalist, has been asked by cable by Mr. Henry Villard to take charge of a German Press bureau for the National Democratic Committee of the United States during the approaching Presidential campaign in that country. Herr Wolff will sail on the Trave for New York.

Drs. Breiger and Wassenman have made a report in regard to the results of their experiments in innoculating animals against cholera. They claim that they injected cholera baccilli into guinea pigs until the animals were practically in a state of immunity from the disease.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

He Pointedly Denies a Recently Published Rumor.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—For the past three days Archbishop Ireland has been in a state of siege. Every effort has been made to induce him to reply to Archbishop Corrigan.

The main inquiry was in relation to the recently published story that he was to be made a Cardinal through the influence of President Harrison.

Thursday night he held a conference with R. C. Kerens, the Republican boss of St. Louis, but both denied that politics was mentioned. The belief was general that Kerens was endeavoring to commit Ireland to the support of Harrison, it being well enough known that the prelate through his antipathy to Commissioner Morgan is not friendly to the administration, but not a word could be gleaned from either. To-night Archbishop Ireland made a brief statement, as follows, touching the report that Harrison has urged the Pope to indorse him with the red hat:

"I am much pained by these constantly recurring rumors about me; whether they originate with well-meaning but imprudent friends, or with sinister-minded enemies, they result in giving deep displeasure in harming the cause of religion. I repeat what I have previously said that for all these rumors those that speak them have no foundation for their words. Matters grow worse when it is sought to implicate in the matter persons of prominence. The reports in this regard, which have found their way into print, say things so evidently false on their face that no serious-minded persons will heed them."

A dispatch from Rome states that the Prefect of the Propaganda has written letters to the Catholic Bishops of the United States, urging them to devote special attention at the coming synod to the important question of parish schools. The prefect in his communications to the Bishops congratulates the entire clergy of the United States upon the mutual good will and spirit of concord which prevails among them. A Rome correspondent cables that the circular addressed to the American Bishops by Cardinal Ledochowski, Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda says that the Archbishops of the United States must, previous to their meeting in New York in October next, confer with their respective suffragrans on all questions to be discussed at the meeting.

IN THE BAY STATE.

Where Rev. F. T. Ingalls Will Be Buried—Obituary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 6.—Arrangements for the funeral of the late Dr. Francis T. Ingalls, President of Drury College, have been completed and the remains will be sent to Haverhill, Mass., to-morrow evening for interment. Funeral exercises will be held in the college chapel at 4 p. m. and the students and friends have decorated the chapel with many floral offerings. The remains will be accompanied from here by the deceased's two brothers, one from Louisville, Ky., and the other from Augusta, Ark.; ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, wife and two sons, and a number of the college faculty. At St. Louis they will be joined by several friends of the Ingalls family, who will accompany them to Massachusetts.

REV. FATHER THEODORE LAMY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—Very Rev. Father Theodore Lamy of the Society of the Redemptionists, who died last night, was buried this morning under the chancel of St. Mary's Church after solemn requiem mass was over, at which Archbishop Janssen presided. Father Lamy was born in Brittany, France, Nov. 21, 1836. He was educated for the priesthood, prosecuting his theological studies in his native land, where he was ordained a priest in 1862. He came to New Orleans in 1863 and was pastor of St. Maurice's Church, near the Barracks, for several years. In 1869 he entered the Redemptorist Novitiate at Annapolis, Md., and in 1871 he made his profession. In 1872 he was stationed a short while at St. Louis and in 1873 he was assigned to duty in New Orleans. From Jan. 1, 1879, to Sept. 18, 1887, he was pastor of St. Alphonsus' Church in this city.

GONE TO SPIRITLAND.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—John C. Bundy, editor and publisher of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, and a man of reputation among spiritualists and occultsts, died at his residence in this city to-day, after a brief illness.

THE COAL CREEK TROUBLE.

More Troops Wanted by the Military Commandant.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 6.—Capt. Kellar Anderson, commandant of the troops at Coal Creek mines, was in Chattanooga to-day to secure forty more soldiers. He said he would not take any more raw recruits, but only men enlisted in the State National guard. If he does not succeed in getting volunteers one of the regular companies will be ordered out. Despite statements to the contrary, from what your correspondent gathered from him the situation is still serious at the mines, and a conflict between the soldiers and miners is likely to occur at any time. The miners will keep on irritating the soldiers until one or more of the former are killed and then a bloody battle will follow. The miners still shey tat the soldiers. Capt. Anderson says the soldiers at Coal Creek have more arduous duties than he did in the war when all but seven members of his company had been killed, wounded or captured. Secret signals have been arranged in case of a surprise by seige, as only three days' provisions are kept ahead. Capt. Anderson says $45,000 has been expended already on the Coal Creek affair by State the government. He thinks the troops may have to be kept there twelve months.

Regatta on Minnetonka.

MINNETONKA BEACH, Minn., Aug. 6.—The Minnesota and Winnepeg Rowing Association regatta was continued here to-day.

First race, senior fours—Minnesotas won. Time, 8m. 33s. Winnipeg, second by half a length; Lurline, third by one length.

Second race, junior singles—D. F. Fitzgerald (Lurline) won. Time, 10:12. A. A. Andrews, Winnipeg, second by half a length. T. L. Travis, Minnesota, third by one length. Gordon of the Minnesotas dropped out.

Third race, senior doubles—A. C. L. Fox and J. H. Turnbull, Winnipeg, won. Time, 10:19.

DIVIDING THE SWAG

World's Fair Lobbyists Demand Pay for Their Work.

BRAZEN AND UNSCRUPULOUS IN THEIR METHODS.

A Big Four of Unsavory Reputation—"Camp Followers" Fall Upon the Exposition Appropriation Like Birds of Prey—Their Bills Scaled Down—Lively Row in the Auditing Room.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The offensive lobby that has been operating in and about the Capitol in the interest of the World's Fair appropriation during the past fortnight waited on the Fair officers this morning for a settlement in full for their services. A lively and exciting scene occurred in the Riggs House during the squaring of accounts and every effort has been made to hush the matter up. A squaring of accounts with a Washington lobby is a mighty expensive and difficult proceeding, as the Fair people discovered to their chagrin to-day. There are no written agreements, only verbal understandings, with a lobby, and disputes and contentions as to fees are the inevitable outcome.

The interview to-day was decidedly stormy in character and many harsh things were said on both sides. No more offensive lobby has ever been seen in the corridors of the Capitol than that enlisted in the service of the Fair. Had those persons directly interested in the Exposition been content to make the fight unaided by these "camp followers," not a few members, disgusted by their brazen effrontery in openly identifying themselves with the project, are willing to assert that the appropriation of five millions would have gone through. It is naturally revolting to a man to be appealed to on unpatriotic grounds by men of such notorious history.

The personnel of the lobby is familiar to every employe of the Capitol, from the one-legged doorkeeper to the "fly" and ubiquitous messenger. Old members have met them and are familiar with their connection with shady schemes of legislation in the past. One of the most active was an ex-member from a Southwestern State. He made no secret of his employment in the interest of the Fair, and was a familiar figure in the corridors every day the House was in session. He is supposed to have much influence with his former colleagues and more than once has presumed upon their friendship.

Another conspicuous "worker" was a tall, gaunt ex-Congressman from a Southern State. It is many years since he has availed himself of his privilege to the floor. He was recognized that his presence would be regarded as a most offensive insult by old members who have not forgotten his odious history. He was about the Capitol early and late, calling out his former associates and new members from his section and endeavoring to win them over to the Fair. For the first time he found himself in the unique delimma of having no money to circulate.

A third member of the coterie of "camp followers" was formerly a Western newspaper man, but has for years made lobbying his vocation. He also made no secret of the fact that he was working in the Fair interests.

The fourth member of the big quartette was a rotund individual who was indicted by the Grand-jury for violating the laws of the District. He was the agent of the Louisiana Lottery at the Capitol.

There were others, but the four described openly admitted that they were "working" for the appropriation.

It is not to be surprised at that the World's Fair people this morning were astounded by their high appraisal of the value of their services. They made a stubborn kick, but they were at a disadvantage, from the fact that the Fair may be forced to ask further aid from Congress. The lobbyists, it is said, not only wanted the full pay promised, but insisted upon the Fair officers settling their board bills. Chicago citizens interested in the Fair subscribed $7,500 for "legislative purposes," but this amount was not sufficient to go around.

The excited parley between the lobby's spokesman and the Fair people lasted over an hour. What the terms of settlement agreed upon were no one was found willing to say. Several of the most conspicuous "workers" were seen and all denied (Why, the idea!) that they had been paid for their services; they were working in the interest of a patriotic purpose and spurned the idea that they had accepted a souvenir cent. A patriotic lobby is a refreshing thought.

One of the patriots was asked where he intended to spend his vacation. He had just heard from the "settlement" agent. His reply was: "I'll slip a $500 note into my pocket and go to the seashore for a couple of weeks."

While none of the fair people, from Director-General Davis down, will discuss the lobby question, it is known that they left Washington to-night much wrought up over their experience with the past masters of the Washington lobby.

SENATOR GRAY'S OPINION.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 6.—Senator George Gray arrived in this city from Washington this afternoon. When asked for his opinion concerning the work of the Congressional session just closed he said:

"Congress has done good work considering the unwieldy majority we had in the House. The lower body has sent over to the Senate four or five bills, hoping some measure of the kind would pass the upper house. The Senate stood in the line of tight protection and failed to recognize the wants of the people in relation to the burden of taxation. The endeavor to lighten taxation deserves public commendation. It was a discharge of their duty to the people that elected them.

The Democratic Congressmen have been conservative and have tried to be economical. They have kept appropriations $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 below what the Senate wanted to put them. They have been compelled to increase the total of the appropriation by the necessities that were upon them from the action of the Fifty-first Congress and from the immense increase in the pension list. But for that there would have been a considerable reduction. They have done their duty. It remains for the people to give us a Democratic President and then we will perform some of the things that people have a right to expect from the Democratic party, including a decrease of the tax burden and removals of some of the inequalities and iniquities of Republican legislation."

Regarding the prevailing sentiment in relation to the outcome of the presidential contest, the Senator said: "Everything is moving our way. We have few people down in Washington who don't think so. Democrats are hopeful everywhere."

Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 6.—Miss Leona Mathews, the oldest daughter of George Mathews, County Clerk of Logan County, swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid 8 o'clock this morning and her death is momentarily expected. She lived most of the time of late with her grandfather, William Mathews. At the home of the elder Mathews there are two other girls. All arose at the usual hour to perform chamber work, Leona taking one and one of the other girls another room. The girl who helped Leona found a bottle in a drawer, but paid no attention to it. She left Leona in the room and went down stairs for something. When she returned she found the companion lying on the floor on her back, arms extended and a vial by her side. The girl was then unconscious and the rest of the family were summoned, and finding that they could not arouse her, a messenger was dispatched for her father and a doctor.

The girl was in good health and so far as known was contented. Recently she was despondent, but if she was worried in mind she did not make any one a confident. The cause for the suicide may be revealed after the Coroner holds a post-mortem and completes an inquest.

Death, $50.

Cut This Out.

Death, $50.

If You Lose Your Life
by an Accident,
and This
Coupon Is Found on Your Person,

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

On Compliance With the Conditions
Stated Below,
Will Present Your Heirs With

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch
Will Also Contribute the Amounts Stated Below
If, in an Accident, Which Has Not Been
Produced by Any Criminal Action on Your Part,
You Sustain Any of the Following Injuries:

The Loss of a Leg	*$50.00*
The Loss of an Arm	*50.00*
The Loss of an Eye	*50.00*
The Loss of a Hand	*50.00*
The Loss of a Foot	*50.00*
A Broken Leg	*25.00*
A Broken Arm	*25.00*

CONDITIONS:

1. That the coupon, when found, shall be signed in ink with name and residence of party.
2. Prompt statement of accident.
3. Affidavit of party finding coupon.
4. Certificate of attending surgeon.
5. Benefit of one coupon only.

Name ....

Residence ....

This Coupon is Good

UNTIL MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY,
AUGUST 13, 1892.

NOW AND THEN.

Transportation Between the Lake Regions and St. Louis Valley Fifty Years Ago.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The projected electric railway between St. Louis and Chicago over which passengers are to be conveyed in less than three hours, excites amazement when contrasted with the methods of transportation in existence fifty years ago.

As a contrast, the following instances among hundreds more of like character may be cited in illustration of the great changes in modes of transit that have replaced those of pioneer days.

In 1826 twenty-five companies of regular troops, which had been for some time stationed on Green Bay, some seventy-five miles north of Chicago, received marching orders to proceed to St. Louis. With the present facilities of transportation the trip could be made in ten or twelve hours, but at that time it consumed more than twice that number of days, though made wholly by water. A suitable number of boats were constructed for the expedition. The troops embarked on the bay, through which they proceeded, then up the Fox River to a portage of 2,500 yards, over which the boats were carried into the Wisconsin River, whence they again embarked and proceeded without interruption to the Mississippi, and thence to a position on its banks ten miles below St. Louis, where Jefferson Barracks was soon after established. Coming down to a later period a Scotch agriculturist of East Lothian, Mr. Patrick Shirreff, gives an interesting account of his tribulations in a journey from Chicago to St. Louis in 1834. On reaching Chicago he found the mail-wagon that passed down the Illinois River had set out a few hours before and was the only conveyance in that direction. He could not think of remaining a week, "waiting for the wagon," and, not finding a suitable horse to purchase, he engaged a Chicago man to take him a portion of the route, but the latter, on reaching the door of his hotel next morning, insisted on raising the fare, when Mr. Shirreff, indignant at this attempt at imposition, shouldered his knapsack and trudged off on foot, depending on chance rides and such conveyances as the country affords. He waded streams, and at length arrived at Pekin-on-the-hill. For three days he had been without shoe-ties, both having broken after leaving Chicago, and the bark of trees was subsituted. He made application for a supply at different stores in Pekin, but without success. In one instance he found the store-keeper stretched at full length, with his back on the counter, and his feet touching the roof. He answered inquiry about shoestrings dryly without altering his position.

At Springfield, he boarded a small stage, leaving at 9 a. m., and reaching Jacksonville about sunset. The next day the stage reached Alton after nightfall. The hotels were crowded, and the passengers stretched themselves on chairs for the night. He proceeded to St. Charles, where he found a conveyance to St. Louis, arriving here Oct. 1, having left Chicago on the 19th of September. He spent two days in St. Louis, visiting the mounds and the markets. He counted sixteen steamboats on the river, exclusive of one plying as a ferry boat. The town then consisted of two streets of brick houses, running parallel to the river and a row of stores built of stone fronting the river.

The market was supplied with every necessary, brought in by farmers from the country and not retailed by stall-keepers.

Many well dressed white ladies and blacks of both sexes carried baskets over their arms and were making purchases, but he did not observe a white man. Here he first saw the egg-plant. For hen eggs 9½d a dozen and for skinned squirrels 1½d each, sterling money, was asked.

Mr. Shirreff published a book of his tour, printed by Ballantyne & Co. of Edinburgh, from which the above particulars are gleaned, principally to show the slow motive power of Shanks' horses and mail coaches of half a century ago, and that which is to hurl people through at the rate of 100 miles per hour.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE UNIVERSE.

Astronomers Now Busy Taking Pictures of the Firmament.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The preparations for the production of the great photographic astronomical chart, in which most of the leading observatories of the world are participating, are being rapidly pushed, and proofs sent in recently by some of the observatories have been examined in Paris in order to facilitate the closing arrangements.

Despite the few imperfections which it would be impossible to avoid in an undertaking of such magnitude, this photograph of the universe will be one of the most wonderful and remarkable accomplishments of human ingenuity. Coming centuries will regard it as one of the greatest points achieved by science. A photograph of the fixed stars, as it will appear at the close of the nineteenth century, may furnish to the twenty-fifth, or the fortieth century the means by which some of the profound enigmas of the conditions of the celestial bodies may be solved. The importance of the chart is at once made clear, when it is taken into consideration that the so-called fixed stars move in every possible direction, back and forth from south to north, from east to west, and from west to east. There is no fixed center from which this movement starts, and to the ordinary observer they seem to stand still, because they are seen at such a vast distance, and human life is so short.

But this wonderful chart of the celestial bodies is intensely interesting also to the present generation. Astronomers have now and then employed photography in their researches, and the developments have been astonishing. New kinds of fogs have been resurrected as if from a spirit realm, and the old well-known ones have assumed new shapes, pointing toward an actively creative force, which may give life to new systems of suns and worlds that promise to populate the firmament more thickly than ever.

The small photographic charts prepared by the various observatories will be united to one grand one, which will make plain not only individual portions, but the entire firmament from pole to pole, and human imagination is hardly fertile enough to form an adequate idea of the possible discoveries to which such a momentous work may lead. We shall have a photograph of the universe, not as it appears to the naked eye, nor an eye armed with a telescope, but as it appears to the vision of the camera so infinitely more sensitive than the eye of man. Strange results will undoubtedly develop, for every astronomical discovery in old and modern times has always brought to light the unexpected. The old astronomical charts are filled with the forms of monsters, heroes and maidens of grotesque shapes, but the chart of the immediate future will reveal much more interesting and wonderful sights portrayed by the ever-true hand of the photographic lens.

A SWISS QUINCENTENARY.

Notable Festival Commemorating the Union of the Towns of Basel.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BASEL, July 19.—On July 9 and 10 Basel, the second largest city of Switzerland, celebrated the anniversary of the Union of Great and Little Basel. Five hundred years have elapsed since the establishment of the federation, and prior to that time the two townships belonged to separate States, and had separate Governments. No heroes fought to bring about that end, money was all that "talked" for the proposed alliance. Great Basel, encouraged by the financial hardships which persued the weaker sister on the other side of the Rhine, offered to her sovereign, the Bishop of Basel, a round sum of money for the heavily mortgaged town, and the bishop was glad to sell in order to escape paying debts which were assumed by the wealthy Great Basel.

The federation redounded to the benefit of all of concerned, and the day was celebrated in honor of the event. The celebration was an interesting one. The text of the grand festival performance treated of all the historical events connected with the two cities in an attractive and poetical manner. Portions of it were set to music by the inimitable Huber, and the masterful choruses, of which those who were present speak in the highest terms, were revelations of technique and musical training, such as are seldom heard in any concert hall.

The amphitheater, built for the purpose, seated 7,000 spectators, and the number of persons who participated in the festival play reached in the neighborhood of 1,500.

The decorations, banners, etc., were magnificent, and the costumes rich and historically correct in every detail. The personae dramatis comprised such characters as the Emperor Valentianus, King Rudolph of Hapsburg, Duke Leopold of Austria, with all their retinue. Neither pains nor money were spared to make the celebration one of note and interest, and it was certainly the most pompous and magnificent affair which ever occurred in Switzerland. The throngs were so great that the performance had to be repeated twice, and it is estimated that at least 20,000 people witnessed the gorgeous spectacle.

HE WAS NOT DEAD.

A Live Man on a Slab in the Cincinnati Morgue.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—During the recent warm spell, when the morgue and hospitals were filled with heat victims, a man to all pearances dead, was placed in the cooling box, washed and prepared for identification. The body was covered with ice and a sheet spread over the face. Having completed his work Attendant Brunstrop was washing his hands at the sink, when glancing through the half open door he saw the new arrival slowly rising with the sheet clinging to him and the ice sliding off. Brunstrop hastily called Superintendent Shaw, and together they assisted the man to a warmer atmosphere. A patrol wagon was called and the man was hurried to the Hospital. The man was Henry Klare, 64 years old and a hostler. He had been mowing away a lot of hay in a barn when he suddenly dropped to the floor overcome with the heat. He was apparently dead and was carried to the morgue. At the hospital Klare was given extra treatment and survived five days, when he died and was buried by his fellow employes.

Not Protected From the Sheriff.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 6.—The Anderson Tin Plate Works, established here soon after the passage of the McKinley bill, were sold this afternoon under the Sheriff's hammer to satisfy numerous executions for debts.

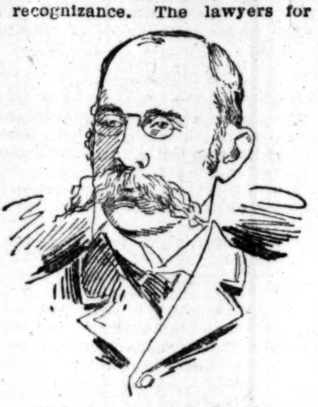
HOMESTEAD QUIET.

Little Fear of Further Trouble at the Steel Mills.

THE FIGHTING WILL NOW BE DONE IN THE COURTS.

Prime, the Pinkerton, Released on His Own Recognizance—Peace Restored at Duquesne—Substance of the Supressed Report of Chairman Oates of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

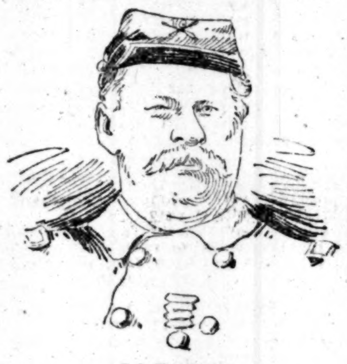
PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—For the first time since the troubles at Homestead began, there was no unexpected incident to-day to keep up the interest in the struggle between the Carnegie Company and its employes. There is no probability of further outbreak. The little rumpus at Duquesne has put an end to disturbances. The fight continues in the courts. The one Pinkerton man who was arrested was released to-day upon his own recognizance. The lawyers for the Homestead men could not offer sufficient evidence to induce the Judge to require bail. The other Pinkertons against whom informations were laid will surrender themselves and be released in the same manner.



Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden.

The test made of the case of Fred Prime, one of the Pinkerton men on the barges, against whom information was laid by Hugh Ross, was almost a rout for the Homestead people. The ruling of Judge Ewing shows that Attorneys Brennan and Cox cannot expect to hold the Pinkertons. After listening to the testimony taken at the hearing the Judge remarked there was no evidence that any one had been killed or that Prime was on the barges at the time of the alleged killing. Mr. Brennan said the killing was admitted by the other side and that the testimony showed that the firing began on the barges first. The Judge replied that it was immaterial who began the shooting.

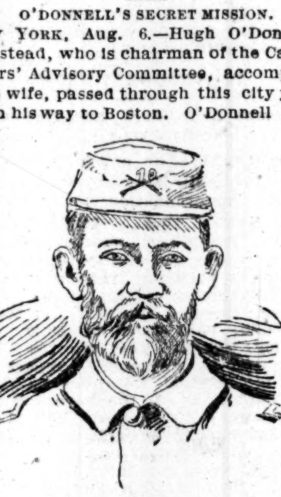
There was a lot of discussion and in the end the Judge allowed Prime to go on his own recognizance. Edw. Burke was one of those who made a disturbance at Homestead when Devoy and McConnell were arrested. He was released on bail. It is very quiet at Duquesne. Supt. Morrison said to-day that the mechanical force went to work this morning, and that by Monday about all the old men will be back in their places. He is sure there will be no more trouble, as the men who want to go to work greatly outnumber the strikers and can take care of themselves.



Col. Hawkins.

O'DONNELL'S SECRET MISSION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Hugh O'Donnell of Homestead, who is chairman of the Carnegie strikers' Advisory Committee, accompanied by his wife, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Boston. O'Donnell looked the picture of health and laughed and chatted. He said he had been staying for the past two weeks at a friend's house in the country some hundreds of miles away from New York. His health has been so shattered by the severe strain since the Homestead trouble began that he was compelled to recuperate. In response to a question concerning his visit to this city Mr. O'Donnell said: "I admit the visit was of the utmost importance to the people of Homestead and entirely in their interests, but it would be premature to divulge the nature of my business. I was guided by my friends in New York, in whom I have the greatest confidence, and when the time comes to make public the object of my mission I believe it will be a surprise to many people."



Col. Streator.

"During Mr. O'Donnell's stay in Boston he will put up at the Unied States Hotel and will consult with the New England labor leaders. He will make several excursions to the neighboring manufacturing towns and deliver addresses. A committee has been appointed in Boston to arrange for his tour, and he says he will be entirely in their hands. He expects to make two speeches today in Boston. O'Donnell will probably return to this city at the end of the week and may address a few audiences of workingmen.

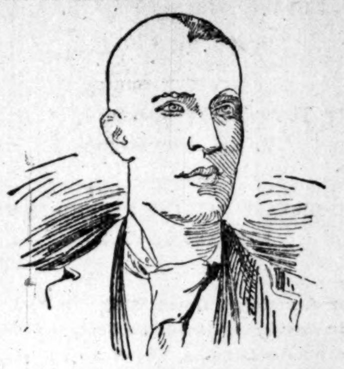
THE OATES' REPORT.

ACTS OF BOTH SIDES TO THE CONTROVERSY CONDEMNED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Mr. Oates' report on the Homestead trouble, which was suppressed by the full committee on the ground that it did not cover all the grounds of the investigation, stated that had Mr. Frick stated the bottom facts to the committee they would have agreed that the proposition to reduce wages was justifiable; but they take issue with him in his conclusions that the tariff did not cause a decline in prices. Mr. Oates finds further that the conduct of the company toward its employes was kind in many respects. It loaned them money at low rates of interest to build them homes, and never foreclosed a mortgage. But in the negotiations the officers did not exercise patience, indulgence and solicitude, and Mr. Frick, according to Mr. Oates' opinion, was too stern, brusque and somewhat autocratic.

Mr. Oates is persuaded that if Mr. Frick had appealed to the reason of the employes and shown them the state of the company's affairs, the reduction might have been made and no trouble would have followed. The Pennsylvania law contains nothing to prevent Mr. Frick from employing Pinkerton men to act as watchmen at Homestead, but Mr. Oates condemns their employment under the circumstances. The company did not appeal to the county or State authorities in the first instance for protection.

Mr. Oates condemns as unlawful the acts of the workmen in turning away the Sheriff and in hanging in effigy Messrs. Frick and Potter. He says it was the purpose of the Amalgamated Association to prevent the employment of non-union men, and he declares that no organization has a right to enforce its wishes by strength and defiance of law. The men had no legal right to resist the coming of the Pinkertons and are answerable to the Pennsylvania courts.



Private Iams After Being Shaved.

In conclusion, Mr. Oates finds that Congress has no power over the questions involved. The enactment of a satisfactory arbitration law is well nigh impossible. As to whether Congress has the power to regulate or suppress Pinkertonism, Mr. Oates says he has no conclusions to express until the completion of the investigation next session.

Stonecutters' International Convention.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 6.—The Stonecutters' International Convention went into session at 10 o'clock this morning at Elk's Hall. The Committee on Resolutions presented a series on the Homestead strike, and after a lively discussion they were referred with instructions to cast out all political allusions. This afternoon the committees submitted partial reports, which were discussed, and the temper of the Association learned and given back to revise and put in their final report. Another secret session was held to-night and the committees made still further reports.

A Rejected Lover's Crime.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 6.—James Cameron, a young Canadian, aged 20 years, shot and killed Mary Smith, aged 33 years, at North Columbus this evening. She was a divorced woman and he wanted her to marry him. She refused, and he shot her through the head, instantly killing her. He then escaped.

Iron Molders' Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—The International Convention of Iron Molders adopted lengthy resolutions denouncing the entire Pinkerton system. The militia is denounced as always arrayed on the side of capital against labor, and molders are directed not to connect themselves with any military organization.

Marriage Licenses.

Max F. Brasch	1819 S. Broadway
Ernestine Samish	1819 S. Broadway
David McKilvogue	Des Moines, Io
Mary E. Messenger	1331 Ripple st
Joseph B. Tapperson	2729 Wash st
Ingebarg M. Swanson	2729 Wash st
Edward Clay	1005 Christy av
Maggie Taylor	1005 Christy av
Patrick J. Silver	1035 Franklin av
Minnie Zetter	DuBois, Ill
John Schneider	4245 Sarpy av
Minnie Schauzenbach	4245 Sarpy av
J. N. Frank	1020 Morrison av
Emily Hohenschild	2100 S. Broadway
William Speers	Litchfield, Ill
Zoe Leriche	Litchfield, Ill
Thomas A. Fleming	East St. Louis, Ill
Mary A. Geyer	East St. Louis, Ill
Jacob Marsteller	3131 Caroline st
Theresa Waeckerle	2644 Hickory st
Edward Baumann	734 S. 2d st
Minnie Churchill	216 Plum st
Stefan Wild	3524 N. 14th st
Mary Thein	2818 Thomas st

PURE 18-KT GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

Deaths.

BITTNER—On Aug. 5, at 2 p. m., HAZEL E.; daughter of John D. and Lale Bittner, nee Wilson age 7 months.

Funeral Sunday 2 p. m. from residence, 2506 Harper street.

BRICE—Herbert A. Brice, darling son of J. A. Brice and Nellie Brice, nee Dougherty, age 1 year and 10 days, Friday, August 5, 1892, at 3:30 o'clock a. m.

Funeral will take place Sunday, August 7 at 3 o'clock p. m., from family residence, 1909½ Penn street, to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CALLAHAN—On Friday, Aug. 5, 1892, at 9 o'clock a. m., ALICE B., daughter of Mrs. Ann Callahan.

Funeral will take place Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., from late residence, No. 1111 North Nineteenth street, to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

COLE—On Aug. 5, 1892, THOMAS, aged 30 years, brother of John Cole and son-in-law of Patrick Holden.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, Aug. 7, from his late residence, 1910 South Jefferson avenue, to St. Agnes Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

DUFFY—At 6 p. m. Friday, August 5, 1892, JAMES, aged 38 years, cousin of Mrs. Thomas Flemming.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, Aug. 7, from late residence, 1909 Pine street, to St. John's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Deceased was a member of Branch No. 300, C. K. of A. Friends are invited to attend.

HOGAN—At 6 a. m., on the 6th, MATTHEW, beloved child of Matthew and Katie Hogan (nee Caulfield), aged 10 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the family residence, 911 North Fifteenth street, Sunday, at 2:30 p. m., to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

LEWIS—On Friday, Aug. 5, at 8:30 p. m., ALICE, dear beloved wife of Frank Lewis, and our dear mother, aged 30 years.

Funeral Sunday, Aug. 7, at 3 p. m., from family residence, 2425 Cecile street. Friends invited to attend.

M'CORMICK—On the 5th inst. at 12 m., EUNICE, beloved daughter of Patrick and Jane McCormick, aged 18 years, 9 months.

Funeral from residence, 1513 Market street, Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 p.m. to St. John's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

M'CARTHY—Saturday, Aug. 6, at 5:45 p. m., at the family residence, 2240 Madison street, DANNIE, beloved son of Daniel and the late Bridget McCarthy (nee Lyons), aged 12 years and 6 months. Due notice of funeral will be given.

MACARTNEY—Aug. 5, 1892, JOHN R., aged 63, beloved father of Walter and J. W. Macartney.

Funeral from residence of his son, Walter, 2209 Franklin avenue, on Sunday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock p. m., to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of family are invited to attend.

Olney (Ill.) Times and Sumner (Ill.) Press please copy.

STONE—On Friday morning, MARGARAT SCALES, infant daughter of Percy Stone and Iola B. Stone.

TANCRED—MARY, beloved wife of Thos. Tancred, Friday, Aug. 5, at 7:35 p. m., aged 55 years.

Funeral will take place from late residence, 3535 Easton avenue, Sunday, Aug. 7, at 2:30 p. m., to St. Teresa's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

History of the Minority Report Which Maj. Warner Signed.

WHERE THE COMMITTEE GOT THE ATTACK ON CATHOLIC CEREMONIALS.

The Opportunity Warner Received Two Months Later to Explain Himself and How He Grasped It—The Objectionable Matter Culled From an Old History of New Mexico—Political Matters.

Everywhere throughout the State where there are members of the Roman Catholic Church the argument is used against Maj. William Warner, the Republican candidate for Governor, that he signed a most objectionable report on the subject of the admission of New Mexico as a State of the Union. The report has gone everywhere in the State that the chief reason for the adverse report on New Mexico's admission was largely due to the religious belief and customs of a large majority of the people of that Territory who are Catholics. Friday last the POST-DISPATCH exclusively gave Maj. Warner's reply to the charges of religious intolerance used against him. In his reply he quoted his remarks used in a debate in the House June 7, 1888, while the admission of the Dakotas was under discussion. It was then that Congressman Joseph, the Territorial Representative of New Mexico, charged that Warner had signed a report against the admission of New Mexico on religious grounds. In reply Warner denied that he had opposed the admission of New Mexico on any such grounds and then made a speech already published in the POST-DISPATCH. In this speech he denied that he was prejudiced against any class of people on account of their religious beliefs.

Both the majority and minority reports on New Mexico's admission were presented to the House in April, 1888. The minority report was signed by Maj. Warner, then a member of Congress; I. S. Struble, Chas. S. Baker and Geo. W. E. Dorsey.

G. G. Symes wrote a separate minority report basing his objection to admission on the ground that the people of New Mexico were not asking for admission at that time.

THE OBJECTIONABLE PARTS.

The report appears in volume No. 4, House Reports, first session, Fiftieth Congress. It is quite lengthy, covering nearly twenty pages of printed matter. In the argument against admission to which Maj. Warner signed his name some harsh things are said about the people of New Mexico and their religious customs, but most of them are quoted from books and pamphlets written about the people of that Territory long before the Congressional committee took up the matter of admission to the Union. The bulk of the quoted matter was taken from a book written about 1856 by W. W. H. Davis, who had served prior to that time as United States District Attorney for New Mexico. His writings, used as arguments by Maj. Warner his and associates on the committee, are exceedingly severe on the people of New Mexico. Their morals are attacked in very strong language, also their "superstitions." The portion of the report that has offended Catholics reads as follows:

> As a race, the people of New Mexico are extremely superstitious and which prevails to a greater or less degree among all classes, the intelligent as well as the most ignorant. They have abiding faith in saints and images, and with the mass of the inhabitants their worship appears no worse than a blind adoration of these insensible objects. Some of the most intelligent of the better class look upon these bits of wood as all powerful in every emergency, and upon the occasion of a small fire in Santa Fe a few years ago a prominent Mexican gentleman was anxious that one of the wooden saints should be brought from the church to quench the flames. The second summer of my residence there there was a severe hail storm in the month of June, when the people, in order to protect their crops, stuck up crosses in their fields, and it is no uncommon thing for them to have their fields blessed by a priest after the seed is put into the ground, in order that they may bring forth good crops.
>
> Upon one occasion, when visiting a family a member of which was quite ill, a number of friends came in with a small image of a favorite saint, altar and other necessary apparatus. They were placed in the middle of the room, when a few coals of fire were brought forth from the kitchen and put in the vessel that contained the incense, which ignited and filled the room with its odor, the whole party the while performing some ceremony I did not understand. I left them in the midst of their semi-heathen incantations, neither being able to appreciate the service nor being willing longer to witness what I considered as a senseless and unmeaning performance. The sick man recovered and I have no doubt another miraculous cure was placed to the credit of the dingy little image. The number of saints in the religious calendar makes up a long array, and to all the leading ones particular days are devoted and observed with appropriate ceremonies. The Virgin of Guadalupe, who heads the list, appears to be the keystone of the whole system of worship in New Mexico.
>
> As another evidence of the superstition of the people I need only mention their general belief in witchcraft and every other kind of sorcery, which is not confined alone to the most ignorant portion of the community. In the year 1853 a man was arrested in Taos for this imagined offense and bound over by an Alcalde to answer at the next term of the United States District Court. When the case came up for trial it was at once dismissed and the prosecutor was made to understand that there were no such offenses under our laws. Subsequently two Indians of Nambe were put to death for a similar offense. These facts exhibit a fearful amount of superstition in the middle of the nineteenth century, when knowledge in every department of learning is making such rapid strides toward universal civilization.

WHEN WARNER EXPLAINED.

It was nearly two months after the report was given to the House, debated and commented upon, that Delegate Joseph of New Mexico started after Warner. Then the admission of Dakota as two separate States was the subject of discussion. Warner's committee was then charged with religious intolerance, and in reply he made his speech in favor of unfettered religious sentiment, disclaiming any responsibility for the quoted matter in the minority report on the admission of New Mexico.

Warner's opponents claim that he is responsible for the attack on the Roman Catholic ceremonials, and that his associates who signed the minority report are equally to blame. The argument is made that the introduction of the objectionable matter in the report indicated that the minority approved of it, otherwise it would not have been used. It is also argued that Maj. Warner saw the offense the report gave to members of the Catholic Church and took occasion when Delegate Joseph started after him to make a speech in the direction of placating that branch of Christians.

Rust Was Wrong.

James R. Allen, the young editor of the Boonville *Advertiser*, the gentleman who made such a gallant fight for Col. Lon V. Stephens for State Treasurer in Cooper County, is in the city registered at the Laclede. Referring to Marshal Rust's interview that appeared in a morning paper recently in regard to Gov. Stone, the Irish vote and Cooper County politics in general, Mr. Allen said: "I have known Mr. Rust for several years, as I was born and reared in Pilot Grove, that gentleman's present home, and I can not believe that he was quoted correctly, as he is a good Democrat and an influential man. Another thing, Mr. Rust can not be very well posted on Cooper County politics, as to my certain knowledge he has not been in the county for eight months and could not be informed of such news as the St. Louis Republican paper quotes him as giving utterance to. Cooper County is for Stone and the entire State ticket, and on account of Stephens being on the ticket, the Republican ticket will fall far behind its usual vote."

Sure of a Grand Meeting.

At the Democratic conference held at the Laclede, yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. C. Maffitt represented the State Central Committee, Dr. F. J. Lutz the City Central Committee, and Marcus Bernheimer the Business Men's Democratic Club. It was determined to have the grand Democratic State campaign opening at Music Hall in the Exposition building, under the auspices of the Business Men's Democratic Club on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 25. The speakers will be Col. Stone, Messrs. Dalton, Gibson, Yeaman and Claycomb. Col. Dick Dalton, who has proved himself a most graceful loser, has volunteered his services and has promised to meet any assignment given him by the State Committee. It is supposed, of course, that Music and Exhibition halls of the Exposition will not hold the crowds and arrangements will be made for a big overflow meeting in Lucas Square. The Campaign Committee of the Business Men's Association wants Gen. Stevenson, Roger Q. Mills and Gen. Palmer, and hopes to have all three here on the night of the 25th. Col. Stone will make his speech of the campaign on that evening and will devote most of it to a reply to Maj. Warner's effort at Sedalia.

Banner Democratic County.

Wallace J. Davis, editor of the Fayette *Banner*, is in the city stopping at the Moser. Fayette is the banner Democratic county of the State, barring Monroe County, which polled the largest Democratic vote of any county in the State at the election of 1888. "We had that honor for a long time," said Mr. Davis, "and Aurora County invariably took the lead in State politics, and the rest of the counties took our dictation in good spirit. For instance, in 1888, Aurora was the first county in the State to hold her convention and instruct for Dave Francis for Governor. Other counties in the State fell in line and the nomination of Francis for Governor was a foregone conclusion in one month. We were late in holding our primaries this year, and while quite a number of our candidates were nominated, several of them received a black eye. I suppose we will have to turn the belt over to Monroe County, as we are willing to divide honors and doff our hat to our superiors."

Political Notes.

A grand ratification meeting will be held at the Stone headquarters by the Democrats of the Fourth Ward next Tuesday evening. The programme includes addresses by Gov. Stone, J. B. O'Meara, F. W. Estes, Senator Stone and others.

Owing to a change in the ward boundary the Twenty-fourth Ward Tammany Club will reorganize at the next meeting on Thursday evening.

INOCULATING MICE.

How Prof. Loeffler Rid the Fields of Thessaly of a Plague.

Not long ago a foreign newspaper published an account that the peasants of Greece called upon the Government for military aid to wage war against one of the most pernicious plagues which devastate the grain fields, the field mouse. This little rodent appeared in legions on the fertile acres of Thessaly, and threatened to ruin them. The Greek Government did not send forth its army, but called upon a German professor to come to Greece, with no other weapons than several small phials, tightly corked. These contained the germs of a certain pestilence with which the mice were to be infected, and thus killed.

In some years mice are more prolific than in others; 1856, for example, was a year when the mice plague reached enormous proportions around Erfurt and Gotha in Germany, and the damage which they wrought to the grain both in the field and in the barns amounted to thousands of dollars. The years of 1872 and 1873 are also well remembered by the farming community of some portions of Europe on account of the dreadful mice plague they brought. Again in 1875 the mice devastated a large portion of the Rhenish provinces. Millions of them were killed in the fields, and yet so many were left, that in the autumn they attacked the vineyards and did great damage to the grapes.

Heretofore these rapacious rodents were always killed outright in any way possible by their natural enemy, the farmer, whenever he happened upon them; but in the face of such overwhelming numbers the farmers' tools became inadequate. Machines were invented with which to slaughter them in a wholesale manner, but efforts in that direction proved also fruitless.

Since bacteriology has become one of the foremost sciences of the age several attempts have been made to spread artificially among these rodents an epidemic that would extirpate them, but there was always danger of communicating this epidemic to other domestic animals of value. Prof. Loeffler, however, the celebrated discoverer of the diphtheria bacillus, has succeeded in solving the question satisfactorily.

It was he who was called to the classic fields of Thessaly to rid them of the mice plague. The "bacillus typhi murium," (typhus bacillus of mice), as Loeffler called the infectious germ with which he destroys the rodents, produces a typhus epidemic among the mice, of which they die in short order. Yet this infection cannot be communicated to other animals.

When Prof. Loeffler reached the ground he found that the Greek mouse differed considerably from her Geaman sister. It is larger in size, has larger eyes and is of somewhat different color. But to his satisfaction he discovered upon experimenting that these mice when inoculated with the typhus bacillus died in four days, and when fed with bread infected with the germ they succumbed to the disease in a week.

Accompanied by a staff of physicians and a battalion of soldiers Prof. Loeffler repaired to Thessaly's fertile acres. Basket-loads of bread were tinctured with the bacillus and the poisonous food was spread over several square miles of land. At first the ignorant peasants were badly frightened with regard to the new poison, but when several of the physicians, before their eyes, partook of some of the infected bread their fears were quickly allayed. Within a week the plague had been combatted. The dead mice lay about in piles, and flocks of storks and birds of prey came to feed on the carcasses.

Not Used to St. Louis Sidewalks.

George Moore of Manchester, Scott County, Ill., was found on Third street and Lucas avenue last night bleeding from a scalp wound. An ambulance was called and the man taken to the City Dispensary, and after his wound had been dressed he was given quarters at the Four Courts for the rest of the night. He had received the cut by a fall on the sidewalk.

Democracy Interpreted.

MUSKGOEE, I. T. Aug. 6.—The Democrats of Creek Nation ratified the nomination of Grover Cleveland at Checotah to-day; 2,000 people listened to eminent speakers. Chief Justice McIntosh of the Creek Nation explained the Democratic principles to his people in the Creek language.

Under Falling Walls.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—Tom Johnson, a painter, was killed and Henry Parish and James Walker, also painters, were fatally injured by the falling of a scaffold at Gate House Crescent Hill Reservoir this morning.

King of Medicines

is what I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it has been such a great blessing to me. For six years I was confined to my bed with white swellings and scrofula sores, suffering greatly all the time. Several times pieces of bone worked out of the sores. Physicians did not help me and I became discouraged. Reading of cures in cases similar to mine by Hood's Sarsaparilla, I decided to try it. To my great joy, when I began with

Wm. A. Lehr.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the sores soon decreased. I kept taking it for a year, when I was so well that I went to work, and since then have not lost a single day on account of sickness. I always feel well and have a good appetite." WILLIAM A. LEHR, No. 9 North Railroad st., Kendallville, Ind.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

ALL AT PEACE.

Boss Platt Meets Candidate Reid in Kindly Conference.

Belief Prevails That the Sulking Leader Has Been Placated.

SOMETHING OF THE CAUSE OF THE CONTINUED FRIGIDITY.

Harrison Was Misled by Hiscock and Other Lesser Lights of New York Politics—Ex-Secretary Blaine Called Out of Retirement to Save Maine to the Republicans—General Political News—Campaign Notes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The mooted conference between Whitelaw Reid and Thomas C. Platt did actually take place yesterday, although the utmost precaution was used to keep the matter a secret. Mr. Platt was quoted in an interview in an afternoon paper as saying that he knew of no contemplated conference with Mr. Reid, and that there was nothing for them to confer about. According to this interview, Mr. Platt was not anxious to be placated, and he had no grievance. He had asked nothing of the President and did not intend to. The Republican machine was working smoothly in this State, so far as Mr. Platt knew, although very little could be done during this kind of weather, and it was useless to keep up a pretense of hustling. Mr. Platt was also reported as referring in a sarcastic manner to the report that Mr. Blaine would soon take the stump for Harrison and Reid. He (Platt) would be making Harrison speeches as soon as Blaine. The tone of Mr. Platt's alleged interview was decidedly unfriendly to the administration and its publication made a small sensation in Republican circles.

If it were true it would mean that all of the hard work to bring about harmony in the Republican ranks in this State, which has been going on for several weeks, had been expended in vain. Mr. Platt, when seen at his office after the publication of his interview, pronounced it to be a fake. He had said nothing for publication to any newspaper men, and the conversation that was reported did not represent his sentiments, and was, to say the least, a betrayal of his confidence. Mr. Platt makes it a rule to talk freely with newspaper men and enjoys joking with them. It is not often that they take advantage of him or impose upon his good nature.

Mr. Reid's conference with Mr. Platt lasted over two hours. Very little could be learned as to what transpired at the meeting beyond the fact that it did occur and the result was apparently satisfactory to both parties. Mr. Reid's call on Mr. Platt was arranged for several days ago, but the premature announcement of it very nearly prevented it. Neither Mr. Reid nor Mr. Platt was disposed to hold a conference with a brass band accompaniment. However, now that the meeting has come off, it is expected that all the differences in the Republican ranks are in a fair way to be adjusted. It is high time that they were, the Republican leaders frankly admit. Things could not go on much longer as they have been without resulting in an open rupture which would prove most disastrous to the Republican party.

The full history of the efforts to secure harmony among the Republican leaders in this State would make very entertaining reading. Platt and Miller returned from Minneapolis defeated and sore. Together they represented the Republican machine of the State. They expected that the President would send for them and say: "I have beaten you in a fair fight. Now I would like your assistance in the campaign."

The President did not do this, and consequently Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller were hurt. They thought that they were the defeated party and that any overtures for peace should come from the President. Neither one felt that he should volunteer his services to the President without being first invited to do so. Matters drifted on. Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller did not think it was necessary to relinquish their hold on the party machine. They organized the State Committee and the Executive Committee, and also retained control of the various county campaign committees. This was not with a view, they declared, of holding up the administration, but simply to enable them to maintain their rights and protect their friends. Meantime, the President took counsel with Senator Hiscock, Secretary Tracy, Cornelius N. Bliss and other Republicans in this State, and they did not at first give him a correct diagnosis of the Republican situation in this State.

Mr. Hiscock was especially emphatic, it is said, in assuring the President that Platt and Miller were all right and did not need any attention. While Mr. Hiscock was telling the President that the New York Republicans were united he was working quietly to prevent the election of Mr. Hackett to the chairmanship of the State Executive Committee. In many places friends of Platt and Miller uncovered plots of Mr. Hiscock's to build up an independent machine for himself. Mr. Hiscock is not a great diplomatist, and it is exceedingly difficult for him to cover up his tracks.

When Mr. Carter took the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee he was under the impression that the best of harmony existed in this State. He soon discovered his mistake, and was dismayed. He set about to smooth the troubled waters, saying that unless he were successful he should resign his position. Chairman Carter probably gave the President his first reliable information concerning the state of affairs in the Republican party in this State. From that time, it is said, the President has been as anxious to secure harmony here as he could be, but matters had gotten into such a tangle it became a serious question how to straighten them out. Opposition to the President's doing anything to placate Mr. Platt was developed in several quarters. He was urged to let Platt and Miller go by a number of prominent Republicans.

Mr. Reid and Mr. Carter have both represented to the President, however, that the active support of Platt and Miller were essential to Republican success in this State. They have worked unceasingly to that end. They made but slow progress at first, as they had so many conflicting elements to contend against.

Mr. Reid's conference with Mr. Platt yesterday brings him nearer accomplishing his object than at any time since the negotiations began. Mr. Platt has maintained all along that he was asking nothing for himself. All that he has insisted on to his friends, is that he be treated with some consideration.

It was admitted in Republican circles last night that harmony was not yet achieved in this State, but they said the outlook was much brighter than it had been at any time. Unless some accident occurs, they declared, the Republican leaders would soon all be pulling together like brothers.

BLAINE TO THE RESCUE.

MAINE REPUBLICANS CALL ON HIM TO SAVE THEIR STATE.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—Could Mr. Blaine follow the dictates of his own feelings, and more especially could he yield to the express wishes of his family, he would remain perfectly passive during the coming political campaign. Previous to the death of Emmons Blaine it was undoubtedly his intention to take the stump and exert as much of his magnetic force as the state of his health would permit in aid of his party, more from a sense of duty than for personal desires. This affliction has modified in a degree this sense of duty, and if he takes the stump at all this fall it will only be in his own State, to help round up a big plurality in Maine for his friend, Eugene Hale, who is a candidate for re-election to the Senate. There is no doubt but the coming campaign will be the hottest the State ever witnessed, but neither Hale nor his friends feel any great anxiety in regard to his re-election. They do fear that the big plurality the State has shown in the past will be measurably dwindled unless strenuous efforts are made. For this reason Mr. Hale and Jos. Manley are loth urging Blaine to come to the front and help the campaign along.

The Australian ballot system is to be tried for the first time in Maine in the September elections and the Republican party is afraid of it. But the most vital point is the resumption of the liquor trade, which the Democrats have put in their platform. Forty years have made few converts to prohibition and the time is ripe for the people to reconsider the law and decide whether they cannot meet the big question of intemperance better under local option and high license. This appeals to all, but especially is it a strong point with the Democratic party in Maine, and Hale and Blaine have had frequent conferences of late, both here and in Ellsworth, Mr. Hale's home. Physically Mr. Blaine has not been more active in years. He drives and walks about every day. Mr. Manley was closeted with him for three hours on Tuesday. Mr. Manley, as Chairman of the Maine State Committee, is working hard to carry a big plurality from Maine. When he takes up his work as executive member of the State Committee, and Mr. Blaine's personal friendship for the ex-Postmaster of Augusta, if no other motive, will induce him to lay aside personal feelings and help him all he can.

QUICK WORK.

MICHIGAN REDISTRICTED IN TWENTY-EIGHT HOURS.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 6.—The House convened at 12 o'clock to-day and the Apportionment Committee, W. B. Jackson, chairman, made their report upon the divison of the State into representative districts, and recommended that their plan be adopted. The House than adjourned until 2 o'clock.

When it reconvened it went into Committee of the Whole, and under suspended rules passed the bill reported by the Apportionment Committeee at the morning session. The Brown bill, introduced in the Senate, passed that body by a vote of 27 to 3 at the morning session. It was then sent to the House, and when that body reconvened after its recess it was taken up and placed upon its immediate passage. The vote resulted 68 ayes, 10 nays.

At 4 p. m. the Senate suspended the rules and passed the House bill. Each house has given both bills immediate effect. They now go to the Governor for his approval, and as he intends signing them, they are, twenty-eight hours after the Legislature convened, virtually laws.

Both houses voted to disperse this afternoon, and on Monday they will formally adjourn.

GRAND OLD MISSOURI.

COL. DALTON DEFENDS THE STATE AGAINST REPUBLICAN ATTACKS.

BEVIER, Mo., Aug. 6.—Col. Richard Dalton of Ralls County, and H. Martin Williams of St. Charles, spoke at Bloomington, Macon County, this afternoon. Mr. Williams spoke first. His speech was made principally on tariff reform. He made an able speech.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Mr. Dalton was introduced by Capt. Guthrie of Macon. He started out by returning since re thanks to the Democrats of Macon County for so nobly standing by him in the State Convention, first, last and all the time. He said he would always have a warm place in his heart for the gallant Democracy of Macon County and the delegates from here, who stood by him until he finally went down. He was proud to know the State convention finally decided that there was a grander Democrat in the State to lead them to victory than he. He said he was going to travel Missouri from one end to the other in Col. Stone's interest and advised all his friends to stand firmly by the ticket. The progress and personal liberty of this State depended upon the success of Col. Stone and the Democratic party. He had learned of the trouble in Macon arising out of the existence of a third party, which some Democrats are disposed to take up with. He sympathized with the Farmers' Alliance and many of the principles of the People's party, excepting so far as their effect would be to weaken the Democratic ticket. He reviewed the records of the two old parties and showed the amount of good the National and State Democracy had done, and the many wrong-doings and evil-doings that has been practiced by the Republican party. He denounced the Republican party for donating 200,000,000 acres of land and the credit of the National Government to the corporations and contrasted this with what the Democratic party did in years past for the country. He asked the farmers, as he said he had a right to, as his own living depended upon farming, to smile in the face and scheme to what would affect the success of the Democracy. He plead with the farmer Democrats and the People's party to return to the Democratic party and stand by the old ship of State and help elect Cleveland and Stone, and told them that a vote for Leonard for Governor was a vote for Maj. Warner.

He here entered into an able discussion of State issue sand then took up and answered Maj. Warner's Sedalia speech. He said Warner wanted a new Missouri. Col. Dalton admitted that Missouri was now older than it was in the days of ballot burning, but the older the State got under Democratic administrations the more glorious the State became. He did not want a new Missouri if it was to be like it was in the days of Republican rule and ballot burning. Missouri was the grandest in Democracy and it had received all its grandeur since the Democrats took it from the Republican party. Warner had called up back history and he would answer him. Dalton said it was utterly impossible to put more error and villification in the same place than Maj. Warner did in his Sedalia speech. This speech was a slander and an outrage upon the State. Warner does not dare to compare the advancement and development in Missouri with other Western Republican States.

He then discussed the condition of the State's financial affairs when the Democratic party took control of it, and showed how the Republicans had misappropriated $500,000 of the State school money into the revenue funds to pay for Republican extravagance. You can not place Warner in the Governor's chair as the old Missouri did. Rodman was not here to count him in. He could forgive all the past if Warner had not slandered the State in his Sedalia speech. The Republicans would have to stand up in November sure enough to see how badly they would be defeated. He contrasted Missouri and Illinois, and stated that in the last ten years taxes had been decreased in Missouri more than double that of Illinois, while Missouri's wealth had increased $300,000,000 more in the same time than Illinois. He spoke of the Republican extravagance and the issue of the many fraudulent railroad bonds in Macon and other counties, for which the people never received any benefit.

The Republican party must experience a change of heart before they can go to the mansion with Maj. Warner. They might have a chance to go to the other end of Jefferson City if they ever attempted to do what some of them had done in former years, and were protected under Republic offices and laws. Warner had challenged an investigation in this State and he should have it to his heart's content. There are some discontented Democrats, but he asked where is the Democrat that would vote for Maj. Warner?

Col. Dalton was listened to attentively and his remarks were frequently interrupted with applause.

POLITICAL NOTES.

WHERE A NOMINATION IS EQUIVALENT TO AN ELECTION.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Aug. 6.—The Democratic primary closed the county campaign to-day, as the nomination by this yarty is equivalent to an election. The chief interest lay in the contest for Prosecuting Attorney and Representative. There were four candidates for Prosecuting Attorney, J. L. Stephens, Webb Gordon, J. H. Cupp, J. Dewitt Robinson, the present incumbent. Jas. L. Stephens seems to be in the lead for this office. For the Legislature, Tom Carter of Sturgeon, J. L. Paxton of Centralia and Capt. J. W. Kinsley of Columbus are out. The latter has served three terms as a Representative from Boone County. J. L. Paxton will in all probability be the Representative, as he has received a majority of all the votes cast in the county. J. C. Orr, for Treasurer, has no opposition. J. C. Hall and Paul E. Wolfolk are candidates for Collector, Lewis M. Switzler, W. W. Batterton, W. L. Coleman, Eli Penter and P. S. Hocker for Probate Judge, P. S. Quinn and Geo. F. Flood for Surveyors, Jas. H. Reid for Public Administrator, C. V. Bicknell for Coroner. The returns so far give a majority to J. C. Hall for Collector, L. M. Switzler for Probate Judge. The election passed off quietly.

A STORMY CONVENTION.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 6.—The Miller County (Ark.) Republican Convention for the nomination of county candidates met here to-day. Its deliberations were decidedly stormy and resulted in a split of big dimensions which promises well for the Democrats in the ensuing election. The delegates were divided into two factions, one favoring putting out a straight county ticket and the other only a partial ticket. In a secret caucus held before calling the convention to order the latter faction won, as a result of which when the convention was called to order Col. J. C. Ray, one of the leading Republicans of this quarter of the State, who was a candidate of his party for Congress four years ago and a delegate to the convention, arose and after denouncing the policy of the majority of the convention, walked out bolting and declaring that he could not abide by the convention's action. The convention then nominated Martin Forster for Sheriff, E. A. Schicker for Clerk, and R. R. Altaway for Treasurer, after which it adjourned.

SINGLE TAXERS IN LINE.

READING, Pa., Aug. 6.—Over 100 single tax delegates, representing the leading cities and towns of Pennsylvania, held their first State convention here to-day. Charles H. Priser, President of the Reading Stove Works, was elected President, John Tillard of Altoona, Vice-President, and Edmund Yardley of Pittsburg, Secretary. A large number of delegates made speeches in favor of Henry George's single tax idea. A platform of principles was adopted. It holds that no one should be permitted to hold land without paying to the community the value of the privilege thus accorded, and that from the fund so raised all expenses of government should be paid. The following was enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, The platform of the Democratic party urges the abolition of the protective tax and the tax upon note issues, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that single tax men support the national Democratic ticket.

A VALUABLE RECRUIT.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A notable acquisition to the Democratic ranks is District Attorney Green of Fulton County. He is just completing his second term, to which he was re-elected by the Republicans and was a recognized leader in the party until now. To a representative of the POST-DISPATCH he said to-day:

"I shall vote for Mr. Cleveland if I live until November. I have long been opposed to the tariff impositions placed upon the people by the McKinley bill, and now the Republican party, aided by the influence of Harrison, has sought to thrust the force bill upon the country, it is more than I can stand."

Mr. Green was a Union soldier and his example will have great weight with Grand Army men, among whom he has been prominent.

M'MINN INDORSED.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 6.—The People's party of the Twelfth Congressional District held conventions in each of the thirty-seven counties embracing this district to-day, and unanimously indorsed T. J. McMinn for Congress. Mr. McMinn is a prominent attorney of this city, and recently gained much notoriety by making a legal fight to overthrow the criminal code of Texas on the ground that it is unconstitutional. He will make a thorough canvass and has strong hopes of being elected owing to the factional fight now being waged here in the ranks of the Democratic and Republican parties. Mr. McMinn was formerly a newspaper reporter in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago.

A HOT PRIMARY.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Aug. 6.—The Democratic primary election held to-day was the most hotly contested one ever held in Butler County. Returns come in slowly, but enough is known to be reasonably certain of the following ticket: Representative Thomas D. Ferguson; Sheriff, N.T. Caldwell; Collector, Samuel W. Lane; Treasurer, W. C. Graddy; Prosecuting Attorney, R. F. Scott; Assessor, John Lacks; Surveyor, Charles Lane; Public Administrator, T. M. Lane; Coroner, B. C. Jones, M. D.; Judge, John G. Wear, carried the county almost unanimously.

THIEVES REARRESTED.

BEEVILLE, Tex., Aug. 6.—The Mexican horse-thieves who were arrested here about three months ago were to-day released on bail. A few hours after their release a telegram, which had been expected by Sheriff Walton, came from United States Marshal Paul Frike, requesting the thieves' detention on charges of smuggling at Rio Grande City. They were at once rearrested and placed in jail.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 6.—The official count of the vote of the State began at noon to-day at the county seats of the various counties. Contests were entered in a number of counties; among them are Montgomery, Bullock, Conecuh and Butler. Owing to this fact, little will be known as to the official count to-day. The contests are made over candidates for Representatives and the exact standing of the next Legislature will not be known until the count, which will begin to-day, is finished.

FARMER'S ALLIANCE NOMINATIONS.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Aug. 6.—The Farmers' Alliance of Texas County has put the following ticket in the field, but there is no possible show for it to pull through: A. H. Cardwell for representative; Robert Bezoni, Sheriff; King Lightfoot, Collector; E. H. Wheeler, Assessor; John Marcy, Treasurer; Sam Stephens and Peter Mason, County Judges; J. B. Yates, Surveyor; Jack Grose, Coroner.

M'KINLEY AT HASTINGS.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 6.—Gov. McKinley's special stopped here one hour this afternoon. Word was received here fifteen minutes before train time and more than 1,400 people hurried to the depot. An open carriage was provided and Gov. McKinley was driven to a shaded lawn, where he spoke for twenty minutes.

COCKRAN'S FLYING TOUR.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Aug. 6.—Local Democrats have just perfected arrangements for an address here by W. Bourke Cockran, the Tammany Congressman from New York, the last week in September. He will make a trip West in a special train and make a number of political speeches on the way. This will be the only one west of Ohio.

BY ACCLAMATION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6.—The Thirteenth Judicial District Democratic Convention met at Camden to-day and nominated H. P. Smead for Prosecuting Attorney by acclamation.

A NEW WARNER CLUB.

NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 6.—The village of Moundville has organized a Warner club of 120 members and they expect to increase its membership at their next meeting.

THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 6.—The Fifteenth District Republican Congressional Convention convenes at Neosho Aug. 29 to nominate a candidate for Congress.

PEACEMAKER SHOT.

Tragic Sequel to a Row in a Southern Hotel.

CHARLES LOVELACE, A ST. LOUIS DRUMMER, SHOT BY A DRUNKEN MAN.

The Shootist in Danger of Being Lynched by an Enraged Mob at Jackson, Miss. —A Negro's Fiendish Deed—The Political Feud at Kenner, La.—Criminal Calendar.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 6.—Chas. Lovelace, a popular and well-known drummer for a St. Louis hat company, lies mortally wounded at the Brown House at Hazlehurst, forty miles south of here. He was shot three times last night by a drunken fellow named Graves. Lovelace was often a guest of this hotel, in fact, is a particular friend of the family of the hotel proprietor. Last night Brown's son, a mere youth, was on duty in the hotel office when Graves, who was drunk, became boisterous and Lovelace came to the rescue of the boy. In trying to quiet him and get him away an altercation followed resulting in Graves using a pistol, shooting Lovelace in the breast, side and groin. He is in a very critical condition and Graves is in jail and it is said is in danger of being lynched if Lovelace dies.

THE BORDEN MYSTERY.

VICTIMS OF THE TERRIBLE FALL RIVER CRIME BURIED YESTERDAY.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 6.—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Borden, who were mysteriously killed in their home on Thursday, were buried to-day. Shortly after 10:30 o'clock Mr. Morse, the suspected brother-in-law, came from the house and talked freely with a group of persons. He said it was a terrible thing to be suspected and shadowed as he had been, but that he courted the fullest investigation. Miss Lizzie Borden's health was in about the same condition as it was last Thursday afternoon. She did not mingle with the family to any extent.

When Mr. Fish of Hartford, a nephew of her stepmother, appeared, she gave him a very cool reception.

At about 11 o'clock preparations were commenced for the funerals. About three thousand persons gathered on Second street in front of the house and about twenty policemen stood around and maintained a clear passageway. The police are working on the following clew:

A man employed opposite the Borden house on Second street says that on Monday he saw two men drive up in a buggy. One of them alighted and the door was opened for him by Mr. Borden. He was inside a few minutes and then came out and drove away.

The description of this man tallies with that given by a boy of the name of Keesovach, who has told the police that he saw a man scale Dr. Chagnon's fence about the time of the murder on Thursday. The peculiarity of the man's shoes is noted in both descriptions.

On the way to New Bedford yesterday a Frenchman was found who said that between 12:30 and 1 o'clock Thursday he was driving along in front of Merchant Mill. A strange man stopped him and climbed in. He had the appearance of being agitated, and asked him to drive him toward Westport, at the same time thrusting $4 into his hands. He took the reins and drove the horse himself. At Jencke street the Frenchman told the fellow that he must stop there and get another horse. His wife was in the yard, and she did not like the appearance of the stranger. She positively refused to let her husband go to Westport with the man.

The description of the man given by the Frenchman tallies with that given by the boy at the police station and that of the young man who saw the stranger on Monday morning.

The man has been identified as the principal member of a gang of horse traders who have been at Westport and with whom Morse associated.

Two New Bedford detectives worked this clew all day and found a hardware store in Dartmouth where a hatchet was purchased on Wednesday by one of the men from Westport. He paid $1.12 for the weapon and the clerk gives a description like those given by the Fall River people.

This clew is being worked up, and the gang of horse traders will be called on to tell where they were on Thursday.

City Marshal Hillard has two axes and two hatchets that were found in the Borden cellar. A microscopical examination will be made on Monday. No traces of blood can be discovered on them with the naked eye.

The police are acting slowly and carefully in the affair. The strictest kind of guard was kept on the house and all the inmates. John Morse went out of the house four times yesterday on various errands, and each time he was followed closely by a detective patrolman.

Last night, in company with the servant girl, he walked to the Post-office, but before reaching there they were surrounded by a crowd of 2,000 persons or more. Five policemen kept the crowd back while the parties were returning to the Borden homestead.

The excitement was greater last night, if anything, than at any time since the murder. A crowd of 600 persons stood in front of the house, but the police would not allow stragglers to hang over the fence or loiter on the sidewalks.

During the day the clothes worn by the deceased persons were buried in the rear of the house. Lizzie Borden kept to her room all day and was inaccessible to callers, no matter who or what they were.

DEATH BAFFLED A MOB.

SUICIDE OF A DOUBLE MURDERER IN A BURNING BARN.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—A most tragic and sensational event occurred at Noblestown, this county, this afternoon. Martin Reed, who killed Alexander Chappell at the Washington County fair last fall by giving him poisoned whisky, and was afterward found guilty of murder but broke jail, was cornered in a barn by Constable McWilliams, who had been chasing him for two weeks. The Chief of Police, Detective McBride of Washington, and Hugh Coyle of McDonald, came to the assistance of McWilliams. A battle ensued, in which McWilliams was wounded. Coyle volunteered to capture the desperate man. He walked to the door, but as soon as he opened it, he was shot dead by Reed. A big crowd gathered who were frenzied with rage. Dynamite was placed under the barn and the end was torn off. Still Reed refused to show himself and no one dared to enter the building. Coal oil was then procured by the mob and poured on the barn which was soon a mass of flames. As the fire reached the spot where Reed was concealed two pistol shots rang out and it was known that the double murderer had killed himself. The crowd were frantic at not being able to lynch him and his body was cremated in the burning barn. A reward of $500 had been offered for Reed's arrest.

STOLE THOUSANDS.

A CHICAGO BUILDING ASSOCIATION ROBBED BY ITS SECRETARY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Jacob David, secretary Prairie State Building & Loan Assciation, is defaulter and has been indicted by the Grand-jury for misappropriating the funds of the organization. The capias issued under the indictment was not served because the other officials of the association decided to give David an opportunity to replace the money he had taken and he was permitted to go to Philadelphia under surveillance to obtain the cash. It is said that investigation now being made has already revealed a deficit of $18,000 and that if the same ratio be maintained to the end the total defalcation will not be less than $48,000. The association will lose nothing, it is said, by David's misappropriation of its funds. His bondsmen, whose names were not obtainable, are said to be able and willing to make good all losses. Besides this he has rich relatives who have offered to reimburse the association for whatever money he may have taken. With the knowledge and in consideration of these facts the directors of the association did not cause his arrest under the indictment. When the fraud was discovered David asked for time, promising to make good all the shortage. The directors gave him until Aug. 10 to reimburse the association.

RICH HETTY GREEN.

SLICK SWINDLERS ISSUE FORGED DEEDS TO HER PROPERTY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—Timely discovery of existing forged deeds to property owned by Hetty H. R. Green, valued at nearly $1,000,000, frustrated the greatest swindle ever attempted in this city. The exposure came too soon, and by the hasty action of Mrs. Green she has allowed a clique of bold criminals to escape from the hands of the authorities. They are still at large. There is no law in the land by which they can be held responsible for their forgeries. The plot to manipulate the property of the wealthiest woman in the country consisted of a series of forgeries, and involved half a section of land, or of twenty acres lying between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-third streets, and west of Western avenue. An attempt of the schemers to raise money on their forged deeds brought about their discovery. Mrs. Green consulted her attorney, Mr. Bisbee, and he set to work to protect her interests and bag the crooks. With the assistance of Chief McClaughey and his detective bureau, and Vice-President Sellers of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., a trap was set for the forgers. Secrecy was the only hope of gaining proof of guilt as the law does not touch the holders of forged deeds. It was necessary to consummate some transfer or deal on the forgeries or obtain the forged documents. This was the plan agreed upon and Attorney Bisbee, who had been Mrs. Green's attorney for many years, was to delay filing a bill in chancery to quiet her title to her property, as this would put the "sharks" on their guard. In no way would he risk his client's interest, and it was the only way by which the guilty parties could be apprehended He did delay the filing and thereyb hangs a story. Mrs. Green, in her Eastern home, did not see the result of her lawyer's work and strategy. She immediately sat down and wrote to Attorney Hayney R. Pearson, telling him the facts and asking him to take legal steps to clear her property. He filed his bill in court and the plans of the police and Mr. Bisbee were checkmated. In two days they had expected to land their fish, but the game was up. All parties threw up their hands in disgust and the forgers are still at large. The fraudulent paper is still in the hands of the schemers.

COURTING DEATH.

NEGROES NEAR MILTON, TEX., FIGHTING ON RACE ISSUES.

PARIS, Tex., Aug. 6.—Excitement is running to a fever heat in the neighborhood of Milton, twenty miles southeast of here, and bloody race war is liable to break out at any moment. The trouble originated about ten days ago when John Ashley, a prominent white man, killed a negro desperado named Jarrett Burnes. Although the killing was clearly in self-defense the negroes of that vicinity were greatly incensed at it and made threats against the life and property of Ashley. Two or three nights after the killing Ashley shot at a man who was trying to crawl through a window into his bed-room. Whether the person was white or black is not known. Since the killing some of Ashley's stock have been poisoned. On Wednesday night a negro woman named Ella Ranson, a niece of Jarrett Burnes, was taken from her house, a rope was thrown over her head and she was dragged to the woods, but escaped. While running away she was shot at. She hid in a thicket until the next day. An armed escort of twenty negroes brought her to the city, where she said there were six white men in the party and Ashley was one of them. This caused the negroes to renew their threats against Ashley and on Thursday night a number of his neighbors went to his house and stood guard. During the night a number of negroes approached the premises, but seeing the guards went away. The next morning it was discovered that some one had ridden over Ashley's field and done much damage to his crop. A grass plot a few hundred yards from his house showed where the negroes had renzezvoused. The whites are greatly wrought up and it will not take much more to cause serious trouble. Should Ashley be killed or harmed it would mean the death of at least a dozen negroes. Ashley surrendered and is under bond for killing Burke, and the threats of lynching indulged in by the negroes are without the slightest excuse.

A POLITICAL FEUD.

THE MURDEROUS PLOT OF NEGROES AT KENNER, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—Investigation proves that there is some truth in the sensational reports that the negroes at Kenner have banded together for mutual protection and aggressive movements against the white population there. The Deputy Sheriffs claim that one of the negroes has told of a plot which has been formed among the negroes to burn several houses of the most prominent residents. The negroes, they claim, formed the plot at one of their political meetings to burn the houses and kill Judge Long. Six negroes are now under arrest upon charges of being accessories to the shooting of Judge Long, and deputy Sheriffs are scouring the country for more. Wholesale arrests will probably be made.

The entire trouble seems to be the result of the attempts of the white people of Kenner to control the negro vote. At the gubernatorial election in April these attempts were successful, the place going Democratic by over five hundred majority. Since then influential spirits among the negroes have been stirring them up in their efforts to restore the old condition of affairs. It is claimed by Judge Long and his friends that his attempted assassination was the first move in their declaration of independence, and had it been successful, house burnings and murders would have been the order of each night until the Democratic leaders were driven out. As the situation now stands, the representative colored men have been arrested, and a sufficient number of others will be until fears of an uprising are past.

NEARING THE END.

THE CASE OF MRS. BARNABY'S ALLEGED POISONER.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 6.—The case of Dr. T. Thatcher Graves sentenced to death for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby, is nearing the end. The reply to the brief for the defendant in error was filed in the Supreme Court this morning by Macon & Furman, attorneys for the plaintiff in error. The reply begins by showing that the four cases cited by the people to support the instructions with reference to circumstantial evidence are not applicable to the case and that they do not sustain the assertion of the State's counsel. The argument in the reply is lengthly and exhaustive. Counsel for Graves have covered every detail under the conviction that the Supreme Court will reverse Judge Rising's decision.

BLIND JUSTICE GROVELS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 6.—The forty-two invading stockmen and Texans were arraigned in court to-day, charged with murder in the first degree. They were indicted in a body and in groups of four. It required all day to read the indictments. The trial is set for Aug. 22. Prosecutor Davidson asked the court to issue an order to disarm the prisoners and have them kept out of saloons. He pointed to F. M. Canton, one of the prisoners, who was in court on a stretcher, having shot himself in the leg last night as an example of the urgency of such an order. Many of the prisoners carry revolvers and knives, and so far have been permitted to go about at will without guards. The request was granted.

MURDER RIOT IN CREEK NATION.

PARIS, Tex., Aug. 6.—One of the foulest of the many murders committed in the Creek Nation was committed on Elk Creek Thursday. Tom Parnowsky and Simon Tullee fell out about a horse that Parnowsky had sold that belonged to Tullee's son. They met at a ball game during the day. Parnowsky was informed that Tullee, who was an Indian policeman, had a writ for his arrest. After the game was over, while Tullee was sitting in the shade of a tree resting, Parnowsky came up and deliberately shot him. Not satisfied, he raised a war whoop and proceeded to club his victim's brains out with the butt end of his gun. He then took Tullee's cartridges, mounted his horse and skipped out. Officers have since been trying to arrest him, but have failed. Parnowsky swears he wil kill others. He is a very desperate man, having shot a brother and threatened the life of his mother.

Judge Tieway Cornells of the Muskogee District has offered a reward of $200 for his arrest and delivery to the Light Horse.

A FAMILY FEUD.

JACKSON, Tenn., Aug. 6.—James Lissenby, a respectable farmer living near Spring Creek, this county, was assassinated by unknown parties Thursday evening. While Lissenby was returning home from the election he was shot in the back from a thicket near the road. Lissenby fell from his horse mortally wounded. Sheriff B. F. Young and his deputy, Jeff Hunt, arrested Wm. Poteete and Thomas Williams, charged with the crime. The cause of the trouble is that last week Miss Mollie, the daughter of Lissenby, eloped with Thomas Williams and they were married at Wm. Poteete's house. Immediately after the ceremony was performed James Lissenby and his son Tom rode up armed with Winchester rifles. The girl's brother snatched the license from the magistrate who performed the ceremony and tore it up. The father took his daughter by force and carried her home.

LOVE AND LARCENY.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 6.—During the absence from home of M. A. Rader, hotel proprietor and contractor at Belmont, above this city, his wife, Mrs. M. A. Rader, sold out the furniture and stock of the hotel for $1,000 and disappeared with a man named Loughner. The Chief of Police of this city traced them to the railroad depot, where they bought tickets to St. Louis, Mo. Telegrams have been sent to the officers of St. Louis to arrest and hold the runaway couple, who will be prosecuted by the husband of the woman for theft.

BRUTES HELD.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 6.—Phillip Bullock, Horley Schemely, Bosellia Berom, Jose Alloways and Pemberton Foster, five desperadoes, two of them ex-convicts, were lodged in jail here to-day, charged with outraging little Lillian Mitchell, a beautiful 11-year-old child of Vincenttown. The girl was so badly treated that she became unconscious and the attending physicians fear she will die of shock. The prisoners are held without bail for the Grand-jury.

SHOT HIS SON.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 6.—Joseph Farnsworth, who resides at Cairo, a few miles east, was arrested and jailed yesterday for shooting his son, Henry. Farnsworth's wife separated from him some time ago and the boy remained with his mother in Elmville. It was near her residence where the boy was shot in the woods. Farnsworth does not deny the shooting, but claims that he was hunting and took the boy for a ground hog. The boy will probably die.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 6.—Warrants were issued by Justice French, this morning, for the arrest of the entire town Board of Supervisors, on a charge of embezzlement. The members of the board are John Walker, Martin Kernstad and Frank Desmond, and all live at South Range. The warrants charge that on May, 1891, the above board appropriated $400 to their own use.

COWARDLY ASSASSINATION.

PARIS, Tex., Aug. 6.—A white man named Daniel Runsburger was murdered near We-Wa-Ka, in the Creek Nation, Thursday night. He was a tenant on Watty Palmer's place. After dark he walked out to the horse lot, when some one concealed in the stables shot him with a Winchester. He died in a few hours. Although conscious and able to talk he was not able to recognize his assailant or give any clue as to who did it.

A NEGRO'S FIENDISH CRIME.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 6.—William Ennel, a notorious negro, was arrested to-day on a charge of criminal assault upon 12-year-old Mary Hayes on Thursday. The child positively identified him. He is now awaiting a hearing. The people threaten to lynch him if they get a chance. The victim is much quieter to-day and her physician anticipates no dangerous consequences.

CRIMINALS CAPTURED.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Aug. 6.—Miller Jones, an old desperado and convict, who escaped the guard on the South Atlantic & Ohio Railroad in 1890, has been captured. It is reported that Pendleton and Pendergrass, who are charged with the killing of Berry Starnes, in Scott, a few weeks ago, have been captured in Texas.

POST-OFFICE ROBBED.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—Post office Inspector Beers has received notice that the post-office robbery at Angola, Ind., is much greater than reported. The thieves got about $2,500 worth of postal notes besides much other stuff.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 6.—Jack Thatcher of Sedalia was brought before Justice Bridgeford this afternoon on the charge of forgery. His bond was fixed at $1,000, in default of which he was sent to jail.

THE UNION DEPOT CROWDED.

Departure of Three St. Louis Commanderies of Knights Templar for Denver.

The Union Depot was crowded last night with Knights Templar. In addition to three St. Louis commanderies there were four or five from other cities, the Knights having stopped in St. Louis with their wives and sweethearts on their way to Denver. The crowd was so great between 8 and 9 o'clock that it was a very difficult matter to squeeze through it. Ivanhoe Commandery went out on a C., B. & Q. special, the party, including ladies and musicians, numbering nearly 800. St. Louis and St. Aldemar went out over the Wabash and made quite a display marching to the train. Ascalon went Friday night, taking the Arsenal Band along to the great disgust of the St. Louis Musical Union. Among the commanderies from other cities that left St. Louis for Denver last night were a Commandery, Reaper No. 1, of Indianapolis, Richmond, No. 8, of Richmond, Ind., and a commandery from Kingstown, Ind. These commanderies all arrived on the Vandalia road and left over the Chicago & Alton. An Eastern commandery which was entertained yesterday by Adolphus Busch, the brewer, also left last night. Every commandery at the depot was accompanied by a band of music.

LOST HIS MONEY.

A Man Rushed and Robbed at a Hotel.

James Lawson, a resident of Hamburg, Ill., struck the town yesterday morning and went into a Levee restaurant to get breakfast. After the meal he took out his purse to make payment when one of the negroes standing around make a rush and knocked the purse out of his hands, scattering the money over the floor. Then the crowd made a rush for the wealth, and Mr. Lawson had the pleasure of disbursing about $14—$9 in bills and $5 in silver. No one could be found who could identify anyone that had a hand in the matter. It was "a yellow negro," Mr. Lawson said, that instituted the rush.

Charged With Burglary.

On Friday night Private Watchman Byington arrested John Healy, alias Hughes, whom he believed to be in the act of breaking into a new building containing carpenters' tools at Academy and Wells avenues. A warrant was sworn out by A. H. Morris, 2830 Sheridan avenue, charging him with attempted burglary.

ONE WAS KILLED.

Fatal Mishap to a Driving Party in Cincinnati.

CARRIAGE STRUCK AND WRECKED BY AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Bad Wreck on the Erie—Toyed With Dynamite—A Risky Sewer Adventure—Lightning's Fatal Work—Crushed to Death—A Bad Smash-Up—Killed by the Cars—The Casualty Record.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—This afternoon Mr. Geo. Sealey of Walnut Hills was driving a carriage, taking his wife and Miss L. C. Cook, a 15-year-old daughter of J. McKin Cook, to the Burnet Woods Park concert. When crossing the Mt. Auburn electric road, a down-grade car struck the rear end of the carriage and demolished it, throwing all its inmates on the stony street. Miss Cook was killed. Mrs. Sealey was, it is feared, fatally injured and Mr. Sealey was badly hurt. No one can tell now who was to blame. Mr. Sealey was the Cincinnati agent for a New York plate glass house.

BAD AS MILL CREEK.

TWO MEN SWEPT THROUGH A BIG SEWER IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—William H. Goff, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works of Brooklyn, and Joseph Gillen, foreman of the gang of men who were cleaning out the Knickerbocker avenue sewer, narrowly escaped losing their lives yesterday by being swept away by the current in the sewer. The work of cleaning out the sewer has been going on several weeks, James F. Gillen being the contractor. The sewer runs from Knickerbocker and Morgan avenues to the foot of South Fifth street and its dimensions are twelve feet.

Supt. Goff went into the sewer on Friday at the corner of Union and Knickerbocker avenues. With him was Joseph Gillen, a brother of the contractor. Both men wore rubber boots to their hips and with lanterns proceeded along. Everything went all right till Graham avenue was reached. There is a similar sewer which empties into the Knickerbocker avenue pipe. It was at this point that Supt. Goff and Foreman Gillen had a narrow escape. They suddenly found themselves up to their necks in the rushing torrent and were taken off their feet. Supt. Goff was wholly submerged and his lantern was washed away by the current. Foreman Gillen managed to retain his lantern, but it was extinguished and for a distance both men were carried along in the darkness and made vain attempts to regain their feet. At the corner of White street and Jackson avenue some one heard Supt. Goff calling up through the manhole. A ladder was furnished and the Superintendent and Gillen came to the surface, both more dead than alive.

MRS. COX'S CLOSE CALL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—W. R. Cox, broker at No. 2 Wall street, who lives at No. 78 Grove street, Williamsburgh, decided a few days ago to spend the rest of the summer with his wife in Monroe County, Pennsylvania. Among other things which they expected to take along with them was a folding bed weighing about 300 pounds. On Thursday morning Mrs. Cox was making up the bed. She stood near the head and reached across to take hold of one of the covers. There was a sudden snap and a loud noise. The two parts of the bed came together and Mrs. Cox was caught between them at her shoulders. The sudden closing of the bed held her powerless. She tried to scream, but could not. For more than ten minutes Mrs. Cox was held fast, unable to move or to utter a cry. A domestic in the flat below heard the noise made by the folding bed coming together and went up to Mrs. Cox's rooms to ascertain the cause. When the girl saw Mrs. Cox's plight she screamed and several women came to her assistance. When Mrs. Cox was released she was unsconscious. It was found that her right arm was broken just above the elbow and her left jaw was fractured. Had she been compelled to remain in the bed much longer she might have died from the shock. She is in a very serious condition from the shock.

WRECK ON THE ERIE.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 6.—Lake Shore officials give out the report received from Harbor Creek which says: "While express train No. 37 was taking the siding for express 173, the Southwestern fast freight, to pass, No. 173 ran into the rear of No. 37, piling up ten or twelve cars and blocking both tracks. Just at this time No. 6, the Chicago-Boston special, approached at full speed and crashed into the wreck. Engine No. 568 fell on her side with a buffet car on top of her. Two sleepers are also derailed and in bad shape. Engineer Welsh and his fireman were killed, and one passenger that was in the buffet was injured, not seriously. The track was cleared by 6 o'clock. Two cars of merchandise freight were damaged, much of which will be saved. A relief train was run from Erie to look after the injured."

FOUND A WATERY GRAVE.

MILAN, Tenn., Aug. 6.—A casualty occurred at Dabner's Ford on the Hatchie at 10:30 o'clock, in which Miss Alice Wyatt, daughter of a stock drover, lost her life by drowning. She and an old family servant had driven to a neighbor's after a girl friend to spend the coming week with her. She returned with the girl by another route, and although the ford appeared dangerous, thought they could safely cross. The current was very swift and the occupants were soon struggling in the water. The old negro saved Miss Matlack, but the current bore Miss Wyatt from his reach, and the fair young girl sank in ten feet of water.

LIGHTNING'S FATAL WORK.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—The most terrific electrical storm that has occurred here for years passed through this section at 11 o'clock last night. Lightning struck the house of George L. Gowdy in West Shelbyville. Mr. Gowdy was killed instantly, and Mrs. Gowdy is probably fatally injured. Reports from the surrounding country show a large number of horses killed and barns and haystacks burned.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 6.—Charles Valentine, son of Wm. Valentine, a farmer on Long Run, was killed in a peculiar manner yesterday. He was hauling logs with a yoke of oxen and had just hitched his team to a big log on a hillside when the oxen became frightened and suddenly started. Valentine was on the lower side of the hill when the oxen started, the log turning around and rolled down hill, striking Valentine and crushing him to death instantly.

LOST BOTH FEET.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 6.—A young man giving the name of George Heimberger of Springfield, while beating a ride on the north-bound limited on the Alton road this afternoon, at Normal fell off the train and had both feet cut off at the ankles. He claims that the brakeman put him off. He is 20 years old.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 6.—Mrs. A. F. Smith, wife of the prohibition orator and member of the State Central Committee, was thrown out of a buggy to-night and is believed to be fatally injured. The lady was out riding and the buggy was struck by an electric street car. Mr. Smith was thrown half way across the street, but escaped with few bruises.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC CAR.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6.—This morning Thos. D. Hunt, a white letter carrier, stepped off the south-bound electric car on the corner of Main street and Virginia avenue, and was run over and killed by a north-bound electric car.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1892.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Fair, except showers in eastern portion; warmer; southerly winds.

Quite general rain has fallen in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky. Elsewhere the conditions remain fair. While occasional scattered showers are likely to occur to-day in Eastern Nebraska and Kansas, the chances for an immediate termination of dry conditions in that section are not encouraging. The temperature has fallen slightly in Kansas, Nebraska, Western Iowa and Montana, and will be slightly lower to-day in Missouri and Illinois.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for St. Louis: Local showers; stationary temperature.

In touching up Frick the painters used dark colors.

The Poor-house tip—"Let 'er go Gallagher."

It is not the plat of Mars, but the Platt of New York that the President is anxious to get.

The present Congress has done one great thing for the country. It has adjourned.

Mr. Cleveland believes in low prices. He is now actively engaged in bearing the autograph market.

Maj. McKinley is doing some hard talking in the Northwest, but the case and the jury are against him.

The President says he cannot afford to barter with Boss Platt for his election. How much does Platt ask?

The Poor-house investigation was carried just far enough to show that not half the truth was made known.

The trails of all investigations are dropped no matter how hot they may be when they lead to "push" preserves.

Ex-Speaker Reed thinks that the present House is a bad one, but then he also thinks the last House a good one, so his opinion does not count.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the only way to cleanse this city of "push" crookedness is to sweep "push" elements out of power in the municipality.

No one will charge Senator Quay with having delicate sensibilities, yet even he confesses that he was disgusted by the Chicago lobby on the World's Fair gift.

There is a great difference in people. Some men would have jumped at the charge that they were drunk as an explanation of the sentence, "Where am I at?"

The Republicans got up a fair campaign show at Sedalia, but the Democrats have picked the big show town. If the opening of the campaign here does not beat the record the ginger has gone out of Democracy.

The people of Mars must have got some enjoyment from their recent "opposition" view of the earth. A Four Courts reputation valued at $400,000 could hardly escape attention even at a distance of 35,000,000 of miles.

The Charity Commissioners can now demonstrate that the House of Delegates ought not to have taken the Poor-house investigation out of their hands. They have an opportunity to vindicate themselves.

The Dalton boys are undoubtedly bold bad bandits, but they are not as bad as they are painted. It has been proved that they were falsely accused of two crimes, the El Reno bank robbery and the Fresno train robbery.

It appears that the grain shippers who will be affected by the imposition of tolls on Canadian vessels passing through the "Soo" canal are opposed to the retaliatory measure. They assert that it will hurt wheat exporters by removing Canadian competition in the carrying business. It would not be surprising if, after all, the "nigger in the woodpile" of this retaliation scheme is a big transportation interest which wants monopolistic opportunities to enlarge its profits by knocking out troublesome competition. It would be well to look into the case from this standpoint.

SELLING OFFICES.

The Democratic State Committee has called on the party's nominees to put up $12,000 to be invested in campaign grease for the party machine. Mr. Stone is assessed $2,500, or half of the Governor's salary for one year; Mr. O'Meara $1,000, or one year's salary for a Lieutenant Governor, and the nominee for State Treasurer and each of the five judicial nominees is assessed $1,000, except the nominee for Judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals who is required to pay $1,500, while the nominees for Auditor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and Railroad Commissioner are "held up" for only $500 each.

We understand that these assessments are very low as compared with established rates in New York where the nominee are often expected to pay the party committee more than twice the legal emoluments of the office and then come out of it rich, after spending, besides, an unknown sum among "the boys." But there are plenty of voters living who remember a time when any assessment on official salaries for election purposes, no matter how moderate the percentage might be, would have been considered a corrupt and disgraceful thing.

If the pay of our State officers is not excessive they are robbed of just compensation by such assessments. If they can stand any such blackmail and can afford to accept the offices with the pay thus reduced, then should it be reduced by law and the excess be retained in the Treasury for State purposes.

When the selling of offices for a price becomes the regular and recognized business of the dominant party machine, office-seeking becomes one of the exclusive privileges of the rich or of the tools of plutocracy. Doubtless there are railroads ready and willing to pay these assessments for all the candidates, and not only let them draw their full salaries but make additional provision for the compensation of honest officials. We have seen how ready railroads are to assist a Supreme Court Judge in borrowing money from banks and in furnishing the means to lift the notes when due, or to pay the printing bills or other campaign expenses when a favorite judge is a candidate for re-election, and we have no doubt that any Democratic nominee can have his assessment paid without being a cent poorer, if he is so inclined.

For these reasons we ought to have a law regulating election expenditures and holding all candidates and committees to a rigid accountability for every dime collected and expended. Instead of fixing official emoluments with reference to large expenditures in office-seeking, we should fix them with sole reference to just compensation for public service, and make such provision for legitimate election expenses that the poorest man who is qualified to fill an office can be a candidate for it without being indebted for the privilege to some corporation or plutocrat with "axes to grind."

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Andrew Carnegie has thrown away an opportunity for precious immortality such as has been offered to no man of this generation. Born in the working class, and during earlier years a workingman, he is now at the head of the largest iron and steel factory in the world, with an estimated wealth of $40,000,000. Suppose, six months ago, Carnegie had said to himself this:

"My ambition is to leave behind me the name and fame of a public benefactor. I want to do what I can, and all I can, not merely for my fellowmen in general, but especially for the class of them to which I belong by birth and early association, and through whose labor I have accumulated millions. Combining in myself the experiences of the workingman and of the capitalist, and sympathizing with both, and with exceptional facilities for trying to reconcile these now hostile elements of society upon some permanent and mutually satisfactory basis, I will devote my time, my talent and my money to a practical solution of the most important and most urgent of all social questions, that which involves the relations between Labor and Capital. There is to be a readjustment of the wage scale at Homestead this summer, and I will begin my self-imposed task there and then. I will delegate my executive powers to no man, however efficient. I will meet the representatives of my employes face to face, not as master and servant, but as citizens of a common country, children of a common Father. I will endeavor to look at the situation through their eyes as well as my own, and I will endeavor to treat them as I would wish to be treated were I in their place. I will ask for nothing but what is right, submit to nothing that is wrong; but I will agree to any honest and honorable compromise, even if the immediate financial results are not as favorable to my interests as to theirs. How can I make a better investment of a little of my superfluous wealth than in an effort to reconcile forces hitherto seemingly irreconcilable? If I fail, it will at least be a noble failure, for which good people everywhere will honor me. If I succeed, if at Homestead I can hit upon some plan for reconciling these irreconcilables, and carry it out there and at my other works, I will set an example for world-wide imitation; I will have done more than any other man has done for the final and lasting adjustment of Labor and Capital, and the gratitude of this and future ages will be my reward."

Andrew Carnegie might have said and done this, but he did not. He said: "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry." And he went over to his castle in Scotland and left matters at Homestead to settle themselves in blood and in tears, and in bitter memories that will live and burn long after God has said to him, as to the other rich man: "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee."

In allowing this great, this blessed opportunity to pass unimproved, Andrew Carnegie—

> Like the base Indian, threw a pearl away,
> Richer than all his tribe.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC WAR.

Decisions of the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army and the testimony of a number of its veteran officers, including Maj.-Gen. Howard, make it clear that the meanest private in the ranks guilty of the offense for which Iams was punished, would have been accorded a regular trial by court martial before being sentenced.

In time of peace, at least, courts martial take cognizance of the constitutional clause against the infliction of "cruel and unusual punishments," which, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, means all punishments involving torture, such as marking with indelible ink, branding with hot irons or hanging a man up by the thumbs. Even drumming out without any mutilation or head-shaving is discouraged as involving a degree of degradation ordinarily uncalled-for, and any regular army officer subjecting a private to such treatment, unauthorized by a court-martial sentence, would have to go before a court-martial and justify his conduct at his own peril.

Just because it was brutal, barbarous, tyrannical, in violation of our fundamental law and at variance with the customs of any modern army establishment, the defenders of Col. Streator's conduct are manufacturing a most preposterous foundation to rest his justification on. "The punishment of Iams was inflicted in the face of rebellion, treason, murder, anarchy and to repress a mutiny," says Gen. Snowden, who sanctioned and increased the punishment. "If Iams had got his just deserts he would have been taken out and shot," says Col. Cullinan. "It was war," says the Philadelphia *Times*, "actual war against the lawless usurpation of property rights; against riot and bloodshed; against anarchy; against assassination, and the stern laws of war were invoked to preserve peace, property and life by intimidating the lawless."

Now neither the United States nor the State of Pennsylvania nor any officer thereof had issued any proclamation of war or martial law. The militia was sent to serve in place of a posse comitatus under the orders of the Sheriff. From the day the militia arrived there was not the slightest show of resistance to the enforcement of the laws. The courts were open and their processes were in full operation, unobstructed by any armed man or mob.

But it seems that the Philadelphia *Times* and the officers of the Pennsylvania militia understand that Frick had declared war and had proclaimed martial law when he marched his Pinkerton army and sent his navy to Homestead, and that the militia was sent there to continue the war thus inaugurated against the locked-out workmen. Therefore, Gen. Snowden assumed that he was repressing a mutiny in his own ranks by making a shocking example of Iams, although the other officers testify that Iams had no sympathizers in the ranks and that the soldiers were all only too eager to take a shot at the workingmen. Gen. Snowden, however, saw not only mutiny, but rebellion, treason and anarchy in battle array all around him. He believed that he "stood on the edge of a seething volcano," and he is certain that "the State will have to engage in actual battle with anarchy and the commune."

Must our militia be trained to get the "jim-jams" and see such hobgoblins every time it is called out to disperse a mob which disperses itself before the militia arrives? Shall it be converted into a mere substitute for Pinkerton's guards and be taught to reverence the prerogative of any corporation magnate to declare private war, proclaim martial law and compel the State to treat as rebels, traitors and Anarchists all of its citizens who have an unsettled quarrel or dispute with him?

If our militia service is to be thus degraded in all the other States as it is in Pennsylvania, and if its soldiers are to suffer extreme torture and degradation without any form of trial, for using insulting expressions about the magnate whose declaration of war has dragged them from their homes, its days are numbered and its doom is sealed.

The school authorities of Idaho are face to face with a problem. Women are scarce out there and they find they cannot keep up the necessary supply of schoolmarms. No sooner is a likely schoolmarm imported from the East than a gallant ranchman swoops down on the school and carries her off by force of arms to the nearest preacher and places her under matrimonial bonds. The schoolmarms encourage that sort of thing and it is even asserted that many of them hearing of the custom secure schools in Idaho as a means of securing Idaho ranchmen. Of course the Idaho school authorities could stop this thing by employing men teachers or Chicago schoolmarms only, but why stop it? Even more important to a new State than schools is a school population, and to what better purpose could the school fund be employed than in fostering its infant industries. Idaho should let matrimony boom and the schools rip until the population evens up and the schoolmarm can be a fixture.

The *Mexican Financial Review* shows cause for the faith and admiration of his countrymen for Gen. Diaz in the statement supported by figures taken from the statistics from the Treasury Department that since the Diaz policy was inaugurated in 1877 the producing industries and business of Mexico have more than doubled. The greatest increase is shown in the exports of agricultural products, which were nearly four times greater last year than in 1877, thus showing that the gain is based upon substantial and permanent progress in developing the resources of the country. There is a suggestion in these figures of the growing importance of Mexican trade to the United States. The rapid development of the country under its present wise and firm administration offers a profitable field for American commercial enterprise. Under proper conditions, the United States should defy European competition for Mexican trade, and St. Louis should be the center of activity.

The successful production of Tennyson's pastoral comedy, based upon the Robin Hood tales, appears to have paved the way to the stage for the poet. He has always had an ardent desire, it is said, to win practical dramatic laurels, but the efforts to gain the public to his side have been failures in the past. Mr. Irving now announces that he will produce "Becket," which he has held in reserve for a dozen years. The theatrical public does not take kindly to productions which have more literary and poetic than dramatic merit, but Mr Irving is a master of stagecraft and may give such a representation of the play as will please the fancy of the people. It would be pleasant to have the declining years of the Laureate brightened by another triumph in a direction eagerly sought by him.

It is a pity that two civilized neighbors like Canada and the United States cannot get along without unpleasant wrangling. The situation between them is becoming more and more strained and without good reason. One bit of retaliation has led to another until the two peoples are almost at the point of commercial war. The commercial fallacy that one nation prospers by another's hardship is at the bottom of the trouble. The interests of the countries are not really inimical and if higher wisdom and broader ideas governed the conduct of both they could live amicably and contribute to each other's prosperity. Canada is the weaker and will have to succumb in the end, but no real advantage will accrue to the United States from the victory.

The Republicans of Nebraska declare that "trusts and combinations to control and unduly enhance the price of commodities are a great evil, and favor all proper legislation to eradicate and repress them." The legislation which would do most to eradicate and repress them, and to keep prices from being unduly enhanced is the repeal of the McKinley law and the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis.

Maj. Warner's explanation of his signing of the report against the admission of New Mexico does not explain that act. It merely shows that two months after, when the question of admitting Dakota was under consideration, he took occasion to mollify public opinion by readjusting his attitude in a pretty, patriotic and Democratic speech. He can only be credited with a neat dodge.

The flight of Palacio did not secure peace for the harried Venezuelans. The Falstaffian armies are still plugging at each other. Neither seems to be strong enough to give the other a thorough drubbing, so that unless the people throw the leaders on both sides out of the country there is little hope of long cessation from war.

Jerry Simpson took no notice of two gross insults and an invitation to fight tendered him by Judge Sayres of Texas. The sockless Kansan recognizes doubtless that too much depends upon him at this critical time to risk injury and that he must sacrifice his "honah" in the service of his country.

Government officials may not employ Pinkertons, but government contractors may. This is the form to which the Senate has reduced the anti-Pinkerton proposition of Congressman O'Neill. The millionaires' club could not be brought to the point of condemning Pinkertonism altogether.

The summer girls of Asbury Park, where handsome Jim Corbett is training, are said to go into ecstacies of admiration over the charms of his manly form. They should see him after he has had his bout with Sullivan. Then he will have a decorated front and a pair of beautiful black eyes.

Three St. Louis boys took a woman's purse out of her pocket and, instead of rewarding them, she called for the police.

Unlike Mars Platt stays in opposition, and he will be watched from the Washington observatory until November.

A New Yorker whose cheek was penetrated by the bill of a Jersey mosquito died from the effects of the stab. No report has been received as to the fate of the mosquito.

The Watterson Club requires no initiation fee for entrance; it is called an ante.

Drop a letter in the mail-box slot and get a Cleveland autograph.

Frick has demonstrated that he is a first-class steel man.

Mercury again has a monopoly of public attention.

From the Jefferson City Tribune.

Judge Normile of St. Louis has sued the Post-Dispatch for criticising his manner of dispensing justice, lacerated feelings, etc. This is rather above the high-water mark for damage suits, and we hardly feel justified in predicting that the Judge will be able to collect the full amount of his claim.

The Gabble About Anarchy.

From the Philadelphia Record.

There is nothing worse in Western Pennsylvania than a belief among a few deluded workingmen that they are rightfully part owners of property that has been mainly acquired from legalized bounties asked for and obtained in their name. This delusion has been sedulously cultivated by those who expected to profit by it. But their dupes are now instructed by the stern compulsion of military force that they have no further rights to the fruits of protective taxation than such portion as their employers may choose to give them in exchange for their labor. It is a hard lesson hardly learned. But it is adding a needless humiliation to defeat when those strikers who have made a fight for a larger and fairer share of protective bounties are designated as traitors and Anarchists. They are dupes and lawbreakers and they deserve to be punished for their crimes, but they should not be prejudiced in the eyes of the community by being stigmatized as Anarchists and fomenters of treason.

Liberty in Trade.

From the Chicago Herald.

Commercial liberty is not dangerous. The American people are as good at a bargain as any other people. They may be trusted to buy as freely as they sell. They will not buy themselves poor if our trade and industrial slavery is abolished. They may be implicitly trusted to buy where they can make the best bargains, and to buy no more than they want and are able to pay for. They ought to be free to get the most they can for what they produce, because it is their right and because it is axiomatic that they would enjoy more of the comforts and luxuries of life if they obtained the most for what they produce than they do under a law which compels them to take far less than the most.

If the Democrats carry the day next November the people will be more free to buy where they can get the most for what they have to sell, and they will be the richer by at least $500,000,000 a year for their enlarged liberty and the recovery of their right to trade as they please.

When England Had High Tariff.

From the Boston Globe.

Fifty-five years ago England had just such a tariff as these special pleaders are now insisting upon for this country. In spite of the frantic cry of the protected classes that England would be plunged into irretrievable ruin if the high duties were removed, a mighty uprising of the people swept away their sophistries. What was the result? The wages of mechanics increased more than 100 per cent. Agriculturists' earnings increased 60 per cent. Meanwhile, too, the hours of labor fell off 20 per cent. Crime diminished, pauperism decreased and the general comfort of the people increased rapidly and vastly. The persistency with which the McKinleyites continue their unfair comparisons between this country and England is only equaled by their persistency in refusing to compare the England of to-day with the high protection England of fifty-five years ago.

Fusion in the West.

From the New York World.

The fact that Gov. Jones' majority has been reduced from 97,000 to less than 20,000 in two years shows very plainly that the Alliance movement is still a most important factor. It conveys no sense of danger to the Democrats in the South because of the impossibility of fusing two elements whose aims are so directly antagonistic as those of the Republican and Alliance parties.

The situation in the West is wholly different. While Democrats and Alliance men of that section are at variance on many points, they are united upon the overpowering issue of the campaign. The interests of both demand a lower tariff and an end of Republican paternalism, extravagance and misrule.

There is no reason why they should not join hands in a determined effort to achieve this common purpose. And there is every reason for the belief that such an effort would be crowned with success.

Plenty of Bark, No Bite.

From the New York World.

The Standard Oil trust has undertaken to break up the business of a small merchant of Cobleskill named Wright who dared to buy his stock of an outside refiner. It has ordered Cobleskill's merchants to sell Standard oil at a rate with which Wright cannot compete, and all but one of them have obeyed. In the meantime Mr. Sherman's anti-trust law keeps up a ferocious growling and rattles its chains in a dark corner.

The Force Bill Needed.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The telegraph reports that the colored men of Alabama have voted for the Democratic candidate for Governor by thousands. This is a Southern fraud upon the elections of the first magnitude. Bring out the force bill once more. Where is Johnny Davenport?

Snowden to the Front.

From the New York World.

The eyes of all the great warriors on Mars—himself the god of war—will be fixed upon this planet next Thursday. Might we, without impertinence, ask Maj.-Gen. Snowden to take a conspicuous place on a very high hill?

TEACHERS AND TOILERS.

A Pastor Asks Why So Few Workingmen Attend When He Discusses Social Questions.

Forum letters from workingmen complaining that the pulpit is afraid to discuss social questions have appeared from time to time in the Post-Dispatch, and now we print a letter from Rev. E. E. Willey asking why the workingmen do not come to hear sermons in which he tries to apply the teachings of Christ to social questions:

THE CHURCH AND THE LABORER.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

For some time I have been an interested student of the social and economic questions that are now agitating the masses. I am convinced that there is something wrong with the present social and industrial order, and also that there are tendencies to disintegration which must be arrested, and I believe that the Gospel as taught by Christ is equal to the demands of the age, and if applied will correct all social irregularities and abuses. This belief has governed my preaching, and I have been forced to notice that the people I want to reach (the wage-earners) are conspicuous for their absence from the services. Were I the only one who had noticed this, I might think it a personal matter, but the testimony of other ministers is to the same effect. It is estimated that at least one-fourth of the population of the city is engaged in mechanical and unskilled labor, and conservative estimates place the per cent of communicants of the churches at not more than one-eighth of the wage-earners, and in my opinion this is too high. The conviction is becoming quite general that the manual laborers are gradually, but surely, drawing away from the churches. If this is true, there is a cause, and this article is an attempt to get from the laborers themselves the cause—if cause there be. Through the kindness of the Post-Dispatch I am permitted to ask these questions, and I solicit answers. I only want to get the facts, and do not limit the answers to any class.

1. Do the wage earners believe that the churches of to-day are run in the interests of capital and capitalists, and if so what reasons have they for such belief?
2. Is it true, as has been stated, that non-attendance at religious services is on the increase among the laboring class? If so, why?
3. What objection, if any, would an employe have to attending a church that his employer attended and helped to suppport? Address answers to—

Elmer E. Willey,
Pastor Congregational Church of the Redeemer, 3510 Harper street, St. Louis, Mo.

To this as germane to the topic we append the following letters purporting to explain the absence of the poor from the church:

A PREACHER IN UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

What a sublime spectacle it must have been at Homestead to see and hear an individual clad in military uniform preach the gospel of Christ to a number of the Lord's children who by unjust man-made laws are denied the right to employ themselves.

What a travesty to select as a text, "I am ready to preach the gospel to you always, for I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ."

The gospel of Christ is peace, and the very presence of the preacher in the den of a legaliezd robber in the uniform of war amply proves that he is not ready and inclined to preach the gospel, and that he is ashamed of the gospel of Christ.

"Peace on earth, and good will to men" does not harmonize with the conduct of our oppressors.

As Judea was under the domination of Rome so are we to-day under the domination of plutocracy, and wickedness on the part of our tyrants is just as much rampant.

For years we have been patiently waiting for one who is ready to preach the true gospel to us, for one who is not ashamed of the true gospel of Christ.

Alas! We have been waiting in vain.

One outside of the pale of the church was destined—without fanfaronades and the singing of hymns—to show us that it is not the Lord's will that we should endure privations, but "man's inhumanity to man;" to prove that involuntary poverty is not a divine institution, and to teach us that the granting of special privileges produces poverty, crime, insanity and numerous diseases. If the Rev. Clarence A. Adams, the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Franklin, Pa., is ready and willing to preach the true gospel and is not ashamed of it, he will at once preach on the fatherhood of God and on the brotherhood of man; on the "thou shalt not steal," and on "the land shall not be sold forever," saith the Lord, "for the land is mine; ye are only sojourners with me."

Having given the subjects careful attention, Mr. Adams will find that under just social conditions Homestead affairs need not occur; that 'twill be unnecessary for him to don a uniform, and that regular armies, militia, police forces and Pinkertons, ready to commit legal murder, are about as necessary as a hump on his back. Uncle Tom.

AFRAID OF THE RICH.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

"The church cannot do anything to offend the rich."

This pregnant sentence was uttered in the hearing of and to the writer yesterday afternoon. The one who said it is a Presbyterian minister and had called at my house to receive encouragement in the establishment of a church of that denomination in the locality where I reside, a suburb of the city on the southwest. In my opinion the reverend gentleman spoke hastily and permitted himself to give expression to a truth without due consideration of its monstrous character.

The writer was discussing social questions with the gentleman and expressing his opinion as to what true Christianity consists of, i. e., "doing unto others as you would that they should do unto you," as near as can be in this imperfect and sinful age of the world. He seemed to divine my meaning in giving expression to certain self-evident facts in an economic and moral sense, as advocating a division of wealth, or a taking from some to give to others, but I disclaimed any such desire. Indeed, I said, those of us who think as I do advocate the very opposite of this. We only demand that justice be done and that special privileges to the few, to the distress and confusion of the many, be abrogated and that legislation be so directed as to accomplish these ends. "The earth and its bounties were created by God for the many and not for the few, and any abridgement of the right of access to the bounties of nature as provided by an all-wise creator for the sustenance of man, is a deep and sinful injustice, and those who uphold its continuance are wickedly perverse to the will of "Our Father, who art in Heaven," etc., etc. The gentleman didn't see how any remedy could be brought to bear that would be practical. I told him that in my judgment Henry George had solved the problem. He said George's scheme was not practical, because it would create confusion. I replied that the intention was to do justice; that the continuation of wrong never makes right; that it was intended to put the remedy in force in such stages as to create as little confusion and injury as possible, and that the wisdom of men could be relied upon to find a way for enforcing true principles without material injury to any class. The only question at issue is, is the remedy proposed just and the scheme practical of operation. The moral basis of the proposition is a proper subject for the church to discuss and it was here that the reverend gentleman gave expression to the sentence quoted at the beginning of this letter, "The church can do nothing to offend the rich." This was, in effect, a confession that moral questions, no matter how vital for the salvation of humanity, cannot be discussed from the pulpit or recognized by the church if their character is such as to antagonize the privileges inherent in the acquirement of great riches for fear of offending those who are wealthy. The thought occurred to me that if the discussion of moral questions by the church tends to offend the rich simply because it is presumably directed to the inquiry whether great fortunes are the outcome of injustice and unjust conditions which these inquiries might sweep away, then there is a great deal of hypocricy in the church, and the reason for its little influence among the great mass of the people is made apparent. It is for the ministers to decide among themselves.

L. P. See.

Another Sprinkling Kick.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

We need your assistance again this summer to call the attention of the Sprinkling Inspectors to the poor sprinkling done on Delmar and Washington avenues between Grand and Vandeventer avenues—the streets are sprinkled at 10 o'clock a. m. and again at 2 o'clock p. m., and that is the extent of the sprinkling and even that is only half done, as the driver drives his horses at a full gallop. The dust has been unbearable for over a week and it is no pleasure to sit out in the yards in the evening on account of the dust raised by passing vehicles. Hoping that you will help us out again, we are,

Many Citizens.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Momus.—There is no premium on your coin.

Subscriber.—The strike referred to began on June 14.

Cave.—The season at Uhrig's Cave will close on Sept. 21.

A. D.—Cleveland's popular plurality, not majority, in 1888 was 98,017.

L. A. M.—Information concerning business firms is not given in this column.

T. H. H.—Some complimentary season tickets to the Exposition are given.

L. C. B.—The name Carnegie is pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.

Lord Harry.—There is no military distinction between a fort and a fortress.

W. S.—Sara Bernhardt never used the English language in any play in St. Louis.

A Subscriber.—The head of a family is allowed under the law free from levy for debt, a homestead worth $1,500 in the country and $3,000 in the city, and personal property to the value of $300.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

In Salem, Mass., July 29, the descendants of Rebecca Nourse, one of the victims of the famous (or infamous) Witchcraft Delusion, commemorated the two hundredth anniversary of her execution, for a crime of which she was entirely innocent—innocent for the simple and sufficient reason that nobody ever did, or could, commit such crime. Mrs. Nourse was a woman advanced in years and in feeble health, upon whose Christian character there was not the shadow of a stain, until the agents of a diabolic superstition dragged her to prison and to the scaffold. Her husband—so tradition says—stole the body from the cleft in a rock where it was thrust by the executioner, and buried it secretly at night near their home. Not until many years later was it safe to pay further respect to her memory; but now—and for more than half a century at least—each anniversary of the death of Rebecca Nourse brings to the old homestead in Salem village members of her family from all parts of the country, proud to claim relationship with the martyr of 1692.

Many men and women shared the dismal fate of Rebecca Nourse. Pious magistrates arrested them (among these an ancestor of Hawthorne); pious judges condemned them; pious clergymen exhorted them; pious sheriffs hanged them, and pious people everywhere said "Amen." What was done in Salem had been done in England and in Europe for centuries, at the cost of hundreds of thousands of human lives, and sorrow and shame incalculable. As late as 1768 that great and good man, John Wesley, avowed his firm belief in witchcraft, and declared that "the giving up of witchcraft is in effect the giving up of the Bible." To-day who believes in witchcraft? Yet, in our Bible, as in Wesley's, is the unmistakable command: "*Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.*" But, what old Joseph Glanvil finely called "the climate of opinion" has changed, and the belief in witchcraft could not survive this change. In 1692 there was not a single country in Christendom without its barbarous laws against witches and wizards and all "dealings and dealers with the Devil." In 1892 not even Russia has such a law upon her statute book. Verily, "the world moves and the mind opens."

Lord Albemarle, who died not very long since, was one of the last surviving British officers who fought at Waterloo. He was hardly more than a youth then, and held a commission, I believe, in the famous Guards—then, as now, the pick and flower of the British army. He lived to be a very old man, and his autobiography—which he did not write until past 70—is most interesting reading, because it makes no attempt at "fine writing," but is as simple and modest as was its author. Here is a little incident which occurred at the crisis of the bloody day, when Napoleon was vainly endeavoring to break the British center:

"We were now ordered to lie down. Our square, hardly large enough to hold us when standing upright, was too small for us in a recumbent position. Our men lay packed together like herrings in a barrel. Not finding a vacant spot, I seated myself on a drum. Behind me was the Colonel's charger, which, with his head pressed against mine, was mumbling my epaulet, while I patted his cheek. Suddenly my drum capsized and I was thrown prostrate, with the feeling of a blow on the right cheek. I put my hand to my head, thinking half my face was shot away, but the skin was not even abraided. A piece of shell had struck the horse on the nose exactly between my hand and my head and killed him instantly. The blow I received was from the embossed crown on the horse's bit."

I have a Waterloo story, never before in print, which may be worth retelling. It was told me many, many years ago by a venerable gentleman long since dead, who had once been a tutor in the family of John Gibson Lockhart, and taught Hugh Littlejohn Lockhart—Scott's grandson—to write. This poor little fellow—for whom the "Tales of a Grandfather" were written—was a hopeless invalid and obliged to lie constantly on his back. The desk he used was a board suspended over the bed, upon which the paper was fastened.

Mr. Smith was still living in his native village during the terrible struggle of "The Hundred Days." The lord of the manor had a scapegrace son who had given him a deal of trouble, and for whom, as a last resort—after Napoleon had been shut up in the Island of Elba, and peace seemed assured—he had obtained a commission as Ensign in the army. Hardly had the youngster reported for what he supposed would be mere dress-parade duty, when "the Corsican ogre" broke out of Elba and the regiment was ordered to Belgium, and a few weeks later took an active part in the death-dance at Waterloo. The ensign went into the battle at the foot of the list of officers; he came out of it in command of the regiment—every other officer having been either killed or disabled! When the young hero returned to England a grand reception was given him at the Manor house, which Mr. Smith attended. The ensign's uniform worn at the battle was shown to the guests. My friend said that apparently every spot in it where a bullet could penetrate without hitting the wearer had a bullet hole, and that "it looked as if it had been dragged through a slaughter house," so completely covered was it with the blood of the killed and wounded! The Ensign Colonel did not receive a scratch.

Three or four days ago an "electrocution," as it is called, occurred in the New York State Prison, the victim being a murderer duly tried and convicted, and who richly deserved his fate. From the time he sat down in the fatal chair until the removal of the body was one minute and fourteen seconds, which includes the time required for adjusting the straps and other preliminary preparations. Death—in the opinion of the attending experts—was as painless as instantaneous.

These executions are no longer a novelty, and have ceased to attract public attention; but the law by which New York has placed herself in advance of the world in the manner of inflicting capital punishment met with the most violent opposition from journals and individuals that certainly ought to have known better, and the first electrocution was denounced as "an unparalleled atrocity," by all the leading papers of England and many in America. Yet there is every reason to believe that, in spite of the blunders incident to a new experiment, Kemmler died as painlessly as did Woods; while the very men who insisted, in the face of the strongest evidence, that electrocution involved "needless torture," could see nothing inhuman or barbarous in legal strangling at the end of a rope. Twenty years hence intelligent people will regard hanging very much as they now do the burning alive and breaking on the wheel of two centuries ago.

Nothing is so hard to overcome as popular prejudice, even where the innovation objected to lessens the amount of human suffering. The present generation will hardly believe that when anæsthetics were first introduced some pious folk opposed them bitterly on the ground that pain was "a divinely appointed discipline," and their use in cases of confinement was vigorously condemned because a certain verse in Genesis tells us that God said unto the woman Eve, "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children." Of course the diminution of this "sorrow" for Eve's descendants by the employment of chloroform or ether was a grave sin! Yet the priest or layman nowadays who, for this reason, opposed the use of anæsthetics, would be adjudged an idiot or lunatic by any court in Christendom, and I know of no greater blessing vouchsafed to humanity in all the ages than this blessed oblivion to inevitable pain.

Henry Never Gets a Sudden Drop.

From the New York Tribune.

Henry Hesuden, a retired business man of Cincinnati, gives 5 cents to the conductor every time he rides in a passenger elevator. He says the convenience is worth an extra payment, besides which he likes to reward the care and courtesy of the boy who runs the elevator.

A BAD MESS.

Detective Smith Plays Too Fine a Game.

His Attempt to Capture the Fresno Robbers.

BLOODY BATTLE AND ESCAPE OF THE DESPERADOES.

A Piece of Detective Strategy That Proved Fatal to a Brave Official—Ranchmen Sontag and Evans Fight Their Way to Liberty—The Vance-Johnson Feud in West Virginia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—The information which the San Francisco police received from Visalia last night was misleading. Chief of Detectives Home of the Wells-Fargo Co. received a telegram saying the train robbers were captured. Detective Smith, who ran down Sontag and Evans, tried to capture them by strategy instead of bringing up a posse. He was in such haste to secure the glory of the capture that he would not wait for the best sheriff in the San Joaquin Valley.

THE VERY FLY COP.

Sheriff Cunningham telegraphed him that he would be on hand with a posse in an hour. Smith, with one companion, went to Evans' ranch. He induced George Sontag to return to town with him and once in town Sontag was put in jail. He made some damaging statements against his brother and Evans. Smith made another trip to the ranch with Deputy Sheriff Witty.

IT DIDN'T WORK.

His scheme was to induce John Sontag to accompany him back to town and put him with his brother. Sontag and Evans suspected a scheme and shot them both. Witty was badly hit in the neck, but Smith's wound was trifling. The robbers took Smith's wagon and escaped to the river. They were pursued for several hours, but got clear away at 2 o'clock this morning.

Oscar Beaver left on guard at Evans' ranch saw the robbers return, evidently after the coin and provisions. Foolishly he cried "halt," instead of shooting. Both robbers fired, completely riddling poor Beaver with buckshot. After this killing they hitched up a team and made good their escape. Both of the Sontags are said to be from St. Louis.

JOHN SONTAG.

John Sontag is a rancher, who has borne a good reputation, but who was recently suspected of being connected with a train robbery near St. Louis. Many of the posse were in favor of lynching the robber, and thus avoid all trouble of the trial, but the Sheriff swore he would shoot any one who harmed the prisoner. So the man was brought in to jail.

The officers found in Evans' house material from which the masks were made, and also found that the team used by the robbers Wednesday night was hired in Visalia by John Sontag. Evans has a wife and seven children here and Sontag has been attentive to one of his daughters. Sontag has been a railroad engineer and has been under the surveillance of the officers for some time.

One of the posse returned from the chase says that Evans and Sontag came to Evans' house about 12 o'clock last night, and, after eating supper, went to the barn. Five or six men standing guard discovered their team in the barn lot, not having seen them come in. Undoubtedly they returned to secure hidden coin, as a hole filled with fresh dirt was found in the barn this morning. Deputy Sheriff Oscar Beaver, who was guarding, saw the men at the barn and opened fire, the shot being returned by the robbers, wounding Beaver so that he died at 6 o'clock this morning. Fifteen shots were exchanged, Beaver firing eight. Some of his shots wounded the robbers' horses so that they had to be killed.

ON THE TRAIL.

While the guard was attending to Beaver the robbers escaped on foot and went in a northerly direction. Three miles from town they tried to borrow horses from an acquaintance. Officers in pursuit traced the men four miles northeast, where they entered a field. The pursuers' team gave out and they returned to town. Twenty or thirty men are now in pursuit on horseback.

Sheriff Cunningham states that there is no doubt the men committed most of the train robberies in this valley. Excitement is high here, and the men will be hung if taken alive. They can hardly escape as all thoroughfares are guarded. Deputy Sheriff Witty, who was shot yesterday, will recover unless blood poisoning occurs.

From detectives here it is learned that George Sontag, or Conant, is the ring leader in the train robberies. He recently returned from the East, where he was known to have had a hand in a Minnesota robbery. He came to Fresno last month and registered from Mankato, Minn. This address was correct, and he was one of the two men who on July 2 robbed a train on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road near Kasota, Minn. He was the man who has acted as spokesman and leader in three or four train robberies in the San Joaquin. The detectives have proof that he planned this latest crime at Collis, and when he had decided on his plan he communicated with John Sontag, Evans and another man who has not yet been located. The unknown man never talks but he takes a lively hand in shooting. The nerve of the robbers is shown by the fact that George Conant and John Sontag drove to Fresno after the robbery Thursday morning, and were actually standing on the platform when the train came in. Conant's hand was also seen in the fact that he gave the engineer and fireman cigars to smoke precisely as he did at the Minnesota robbery.

THE VANCE-JOHNSON FEUD.

A TALE OF BLOODSHED IN THE WEST VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 6.—In the Vance-Johnson feud, which just now is exciting the people of Fayette, Nicholas and adjoining counties, two men have already been killed and a third mortally wounded, a fourth is in jail and a fifth a fugitive from justice, for whose body, dead or alive, a reward of $800 is offered by the State of West Virginia. A band composed of James Vance, Henry Vance, Reese Vance, Harvey Blankenship and Isaac Nutter have for a long time been engaged in the sale of liquor without license at Gauley Bridge in Fayette County. They have been most defiant in their lawlessness, threatening to shoot any one who informed on them. At the present term of the Criminal Court of Fayette County, thirty indictments were found against the gang. Sheriff Boone of Fayette County ordered Ike Johnson, Marshal of Montgomery, to make the arrests. Johnson summoned a posse. When they reached the Vance resort, Johnson went up to Jim Vance and was about to arrest him, when the latter drew his revolver and shot Johnson twice, killing him instantly. At this Justice Davis became so frightened that he ran a away, swimming a stream to escape and a young man from Kanawha Falls nearly killed himself in scaling a stone wall. The Vance gang, armed with Winchesters and revolvers, beat a hasty retreat to a mountain fastness which is the home of the Vance family in Tazewell County, Va. A posse composed of Harrison Ash, Claud Hawdry and a telegraph operator named Thompson, started for Tazewell County, Virginia, where they were joined by the Deputy Sheriff of the county, and proceeded to the Vances' retreat. The tramp was through an almost unbroken wilderness. At last, from a beautiful plateau, surrounded by the most dense foliage, came the smoke of a chimney and just below was the house where Jim Vance's gang was known to be. The posse stacked arms for the night and reconnoitered. Early in the morning Ash slipped up to the house and, hearing voices, soon discovered that Jim Vance was there and prepared for the assault. He stationed his men about the house. Ash then demanded that Jim Vance be given up. At this a volley of bullets was fired at him from every window and door. He returned the fire and succeeded in tearing away the front door, when Mrs. Vance, an elderly but vigorous woman, mother of James, attacked Ash with a hatchet. For several minutes he was compelled to fight for his life, when the ammunition of the Vance boys gave out and the firing stopped. Ash's men, in the meantime, had got in their work, killing Henry Vance and mortally wounding Blankenship, when Jim Vance surrendered. Ash's men came up and began firing at him which caused him to run and he managed to escape. Reese Vance was captured. The Vances have for years been terrors and their resort a most noted one. Jim Vance has not been captured, although men are on his trail.

The scenes of all the transactions are in the Coke regions along the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, where every man carries a revolver and is a law unto himself.

Heffernan's Picture Frames.

High-grade goods, endless variety and moderate prices. 1010 Olive street.

WHISTLING OUT BRIDGES.

A Chicago Construction Engineer and His Queer Methods of Work.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Did you ever hear A. G. French whistle out a bridge for the Illinois Central Railroad? He has been the Superintendent of Bridges for that road for thirty years. He has grown with the system. He is the bridge architect and supervises the construction of all the road's stream-spanners. His headquarters are at Twenty-second Street Station. When the road needs a new bridge French strolls into a quiet German beer saloon where there are tables and chairs and a chance to rest one's legs. He never goes into one of those Irish saloons where there's popcorn and cheese-cube lunches, no tables, chairs, not even a bar foot-rail, nothing but the bar, whisky, politics and a mad rush to consume the drinks.

Once seated he gets a glass of beer and some pretzels. They are placed on the table beside him, more as an assurance that he has them than that he will use them, for he merely sips the beer and gnaws a pretzel.

Then he whistles out the bridge.

He pulls his slouch hat over his eyes, begins drumming pensively with his finger-tips on the table, and commences whistling in a low key. Billiard balls may be clinking about him, poker chips may rattle in his ear, and the loud, laughable or lugubrious din of the saloon brawlers roll around him, but the noises are in vain. He never lets up on that low whistle. There he will sit, and whistle, and think, sip beer, gnaw pretzels for from one to four hours. After this he will rise, go to his office or to a room in some hotel, lock himself in, and draw the plan of the bridge, transfer the whistled structure to paper. Then the work is done. He seldom changes the plan from the whistled one.

The tunes he whistles vary with the bridges. The great bridge at Cairo, one of the most magnificent feats of modern mechanical engineering, he whistled out sitting in Steve Tart's saloon, at Kankakee, while Aid, Ehrich, Gouger, Mellanson and Laparle were making scrambled air at the next table over a game of poker. He used "The Arkansas Traveler" in whistling out that bridge, and as each bar of that familiar melody rose from his puckered lips up went another span of the great structure until the bridge stood entire before him; and then he hurried over to the old Illinois Central freight office and transferred it to paper.

Mr. French's peculiar method of whistling out bridges is known to all veteran officials and employes on the road. The boys say "the bigger the bridge the faster the tune required to whistle it out." He whistled out the bridge at Kankakee, just above the dam, with a grim suggestiveness, to the tune of "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The long, scraggly bridge above the bayous near New Orleans, he whistled out on:

> Weary gleaner, whence comest thou,
> With empty hands and clouded brow?

The bridge slouches along over the lazy, heavy-eyed alligators to about the same gait as the loose-jointed tune drags its heavy feet across one's ear's.

One day French sat in a saloon, whistling, keeping time with his fingers and glancing over the beer from under his hat-brim, when in strode Conductor Ed Lynch, Dave Lavery, Fred Carrignan and other veteran Illinois Central workers. What was their astonishment at hearing him whistling away for dear life on that imported English abomination, "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."

Lynch says: "Here, the old man has got to have some respect for the road. A bridge whistled out by that tune will draw a train load of passengers with the crew down to dusky death. We must draw the line somewhere as a matter of self-defense. Let's ask him where that bridge is to be built?"

They touched French's shoulder. He turned away from his whistle trance to them and they asked him where he would locate this last designed piece of whistle architecture and he replied moodily:

"It's a cattle guard I'm drafting," and relapsed back into the bounding, billowy notes of the "Boom-de-ay."

GUARDED WITH WINCHESTERS.

Twenty Millions in Gold En Route to the East.

OGDEN, U. T., Aug. 6.—A train of five cars going East rolled into the Union Depot Yards promptly at 8 a. m. to-day and after a delay of one hour was transferred to the Union Pacific tracks and again started on its way over the mountains and deserts. With the exception of officials who were in the secret, few knew it was laden with gold and guarded by armed men. The more curious spectators who approached the train discovered that the officials in charge were not receiving visitors or answering questions. Armed men, with Winchesters lying across their laps, sat just inside the car doors and scanned narrowly every movement of those who ventured near. As the yardmen passed along tapping the car wheels with hammers their every move was noted. It was not until after its departure that it became generally known that the mysterious train was the one which left San Francisco on Thursday carrying $20,000,000 of Uncle Sam's gold from his Pacific stronghold to his Treasury vaults in the East. Every one connected with the transfer had been sworn to secrecy. The trip so far has been without an exciting incident.

AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—The treasury train passes through Omaha at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The greatest effort is being made to prevent the public receiving details of the passage of the train for fears of robbery. It comes here via the Union Pacific.

To Communicate With Mars.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Francis Galton, F. R. S., F. G. S., Chairman of the committee in charge of the Kew Observatory had written a letter to the *Times* relative to a scheme for establishing communication with Mars. Mr. Galton declares that a beam of sunlight reflected through a hole one tenth of an inch square in a plate in front of a mirror would be just distinctly seen as a faint glint at a distance of ten miles. The amount of fog and haze which a beam of light would traverse between the earth and Mars when the latter is high above the horizon, Mr. Galton says, could not exceed that along an earthly ten mile base. Therefore the same proportion between the size of the mirror and the distance holding true, it follows that the flash from many mirrors simultaneously, whose aggregate length to allow for the stops, was, say twenty-five yards, would be visible on Mars if seen through a telescope like that at the Lick Observatory in California, and the inhabitants, if they have eyes and fairly good telescopes, would speculate concerning the beam and would wish to answer.

Etna Again Active.

CATANIA, Aug. 6.—There was an alarming renewal to-day of the activity of Mount Etna. Loud and continuous subterranean rumblings are heard, and the streams of lava flowing down the slopes are steadily increasing.

DIED AT BAY.

Tragic End of Martin Reed, a Pennsylvania Poisoner.

Two of His Pursuers Shot While Attempting His Capture.

A SUICIDE'S BULLET FINALLY CHEATS THE GALLOWS.

Dynamite Fires the House in Which He Had Taken Refuge and His Partially Consumed Body Found in the Ruins—Over Fifteen Hundred People Joined in the Man Hunt—One of the Murderer's Victims Was the Chief of Police.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—Martin Reed, the Washington County murderer, sentenced to be hung, was captured at Noblestown, Pa., this evening, dead.

Twice a murderer, he stayed in an ice-house until it was shattered by nitro glycerine and set fire, placed a pistol to his forehead and took his own life, perished in the ruins.

He broke jail, was tracked for eleven weeks over three counties, and when brought to bay shot Deputy Coyle of McDonald through the heart and seriously wounded Deputy Sheriff Orr of Washington, in the shoulder by a shot from a Winchester rifle; a desperate character is no more and the gallows is cheated of its just prey.

A woman and illicit love for her was the cause of it all.

The story of the crime, conviction, escape and final death is a most remarkable one, and the dramatic scenes at Reed's capture and funeral will rival all similar events since the capture of J. Wilkes Booth.

He had a speedy trial for the poisoning of Alex Chapel, was convicted and finally sentenced on the 19th of May, 1892, to be hung.

BROKE OUT OF JAIL.

That evening he broke jail and took to the country, hotly pursued by Sheriff Wm. Cherry and his deputies. Chief of Police J. A. Orr of Washington and Deputies W. B. McBride and Samuel Williamson followed him into Beaver County afterward getting track of their man at Mechanicsburg, Clinton, Bovington and Noblestown.

He was discovered at Noblestown, Pa., this afternoon and chased into an ice house. The ice-house, which is located in a ravine about 600 or 800 yards northeast of the Pan Handle depot, was closely guarded. Meanwhile, to avoid any possibility of escape, James Douglass and I. C. Campbell of Noblestown, having been secured as additional deputies.

A crowd of perhaps 1,500 men, women and children had gathered on Either Hill, watching the scene with intense interest. Twenty or thirty men and boys, armed with shotguns and Springfield rifles from Company C's armory came also to help in the capture.

SHOT THE CHIEF.

Shortly after 2 o'clock Chief of Police Orr approached the door of the ice house, next the public road and a small creek, and directly after opening it, saw his man half reclining in the darkness on a small scaffold of boards that constituted the second floor. He wished to be sure that it was Reed and just about as he recognized him, Reed rose and with a Winchester rifle fired, the bullet taking effect in the upper part of Orr's left shoulder and passing out the back of his neck.

At 4 o'clock Constable Hugh Coyle of McDonald, arrived to assist in the capture. He was warned to not enter the ice-house, but in a foolhardy way jumped out of his buggy and armed with a revolver, ran to the door, previously opened by Orr, and threw it back on the hinges.

THROUGH THE HEART.

He had scarcely done so when a shot rang out, quickly followed by another. He staggered back a few feet and fell prostrate, shot through the heart. The first shot missed but the second found its mark. He was dead.

Then it was that some one proposed to blow the shanty up and a load of dynamite was thrown, but it fell short, exploding in the small creek. The building, which was of double plank and about 20 by 30 feet in size, was substantial, and a powerful shock would be necessary to shatter it.

It was then that Deputy Williamson procured a torpedo containing about two quarts of nitro-glycerine, lighted the fuse and boldly placed it at a corner of the shed farthest from the door where Coyle was shot.

It exploded with a frightful noise throwing planks, sod and earth high into the air.

BY HIS OWN HANDS.

The fire rapidly gained headway, and just about half the material was ablaze, two muffled shots were heard and all was still save the cracking timbers. At last the walls fell and at 7:45 o'clock the body of the unfortunate, hunted murderer could be seen lying on its back stretched at full length, the head being next the wall. a sickening sight met the gaze of the beholders. Legs burned off at the knees; the arms but sickening stumps; the clothes partially burned away and the entrails protruding, the view was enough to make the stoutest shiver and grow sick. A round hole was to be seen above the left eye and the whole top of the skull was blown off, exposing the brain. The bystanders saw the evidence and all considered it sound circumstantial proof that Reed had taken his own life rather than be burned alive or hung.

BREAKING PERRY'S SPIRIT.

A Terrible Ordeal That Few Prisoners Can Hold Out Against.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

For eight days Oliver Curtis Perry has been subjected to the torture of solitude, alone in a dark cell with no other subsistence than two gills of water and two ounces of bread a day. If these stringent measures do not break the high-spirited youth it will be the first time they have failed. The man would have made an ugly prisoner to deal with, and the prison officials only awaited some outbreak on his part to apply the methods which are certain to bring him to submission. The infringement of the rules occurred Friday, July 8, when Perry was put to work in the collar shop. He rebelled at the labor and was promptly arrested. He would have been punished severely enough for that act, but the unlucky prisoner called down upon his head still further condemnation by refusing to go quietly to the dungeon, and the punishment was consequently increased.

To obtain some idea of the terrible ordeal which the prisoner in the dungeon has to undergo, it is only necessary to know that after the third day the man loses all appetite for the morsel of bread which is given him as his day's rations. He looks with loathing upon the only means of keeping life within his body and prefers to starve rather than eat it. He wastes away in flesh and strength, until the most vicious thug becomes as manageable as a kitten. Upon his release, the fear of future punishment of a similar nature prompts him to obey the rules of the prison to the letter. It is scarcely probable that he will be able to resume work immediately after his release, but he manifests the most earnest desire to work to the best of his ability as soon as he shall have recovered his lost strength.

Some of those whom it is necessary to break in spirit by these means are occasionally irremediably broken down in health. Sometimes it happens that the man is carried from the dungeon to the hospital, and his journey from there to the Potter's Field, in Fitch avenue, is sure and swift. Many are the assaults which are happening weekly in the various shops of the prison, and for which the prisoners receive sentences to the dungeon for greater or lesser periods. Phthisis pulmonalis is the favorite malady announced in the death certificate of these unfortunates who are carted out of the dismal walls to their last resting place. Starvation has never yet been assigned as a reason, but the emaciated frame and condition of the sufferer might be mistaken for consumption.

It is this method of treatment which is now being administered to Oliver Curtis Perry. How much longer this solitary incarceration will last depends greatly upon his mental and physical powers of endurance.

POLYGLOT CHINA.

Facts Not Generally Known Concerning the Speech of That Great Empire.

From the Ostasintischer Lloyd.

It is true that the inhabitants of Pekin, Canton, Shanghai, Futwa and Amoy speak Chinese. But as to other parts of the country, it is also true that a citizen of the places named cannot understand the inhabitants any more easily than can a Berliner an Englishman, or a Parisian a Dutchman. Thus the position of the Chinaman in his own country, where various so-called dialects are spoken, is rather peculiar. The Chinese dialects have nothing in common with the patois or conversational forms of language. They are used by the highest and lowest classes, the savants and uneducated, the officials and the coolies. The dialect is a language by itself. The various dialect forms, it is true, are related to one another in somewhat the same manner as the Arabic to the Hebrew, Syrian, and other Semitic tongues, or German to English, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, etc.

If it is desirable to classify the numerous dialects they may be divided into the Canton, Hakka, Amoy, Swatow, Shanghai, Ningho, the Hainanese, and the Mandarin. The youngest of these dialects is the Mandarin. Mandarin, contrary to the general impression, is not the universal language of China. The Canton tongue resembles the ancient Chinese spoken 3,000 years ago more closely than the Mandarin. The Hakka shows also traces of great antiquity. It is much older than the Mandarin; almost equaling in point of age the Canton tongue or Cantonese. The same thing may be said of the Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai dialects. In general we may say that the languages spoken in Southeastern China show traces of the ancient Chinese tongue, while the Mandarin tongue is modern.

"In addition to these main divisions," continues the article, "there are many other quasi-dialects, spoken in some instances by thousands of people. But the same word forms, or dialects, are not used by all persons in a single district, although the districts—civic divisions—as a rule are much smaller than those in the countries of Western Europe. People distant from one another only a few miles often use totally different dialect forms. In some of the larger cities, such as Canton, with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, one often finds several dialect forms in use. The variations in the Chinese tongue are so great, indeed, that it is not too much to say that there are as many dialect forms in the Flowery Kingdom as days in the year.

"The most widely spread language is the Mandarin. It is used in one form or another in fourteen or fifteen of the nineteen provinces composing China. There are also Northern and Southern Mandarin tongues. The best Northern Mandarin dialect is spoken in Pekin, while the best Southern Mandarin is spoken in Nankin. A third marked form of the same tongue is used in West China, especially in Tsien-Kiang. People who speak the various Mandarin dialects, however, can understand one another readily. If we estimate the population of China at 360,000,000 of people, at least 300,000,000 use the Mandarin tongue. All persons, from whatever part of China, who desire to enter political or official life learn this tongue.

"The other Chinese languages are spoken by comparatively small numbers of people. About twenty million, for instance, speak Cantonese in one form or another. It is used in the greater part of the province of Quang Tong. About one-third of the people of this province use the Hakka tongue. In its northeastern part the Swatow dialect is also heard. Cantonese is also spoken in the Kuangsi province. There are not so many dialectic forms of the Hakka tongue as of the Cantonese. Passing up the coast, we find about 5,000,000 people speaking Swatow. In all probability 9,000,000 Chinese use the Amoy dialect, which resembles Swatow about as closely as Portuguese resembles Spanish. Still further up the coast we find the Futwa dialect. It is used in a district about 150 miles long and 300 miles broad, containing a population of 5,000,000. This country is for the most part mountainous. The dialects of Ningho and Shanghai, although only a few miles apart, differ greatly. The Hainanese is spoken by the people of Hainan. It is related to the Amoy and Swatow dialects—slightly resembling the Japanese—and is spoken by about 3,000,000 people. The inhabitants of about Lutshu, between Japan and Formosa, also speak Hainanese.

"The introduction of a uniform language in China is only a dream. Two hundred years ago the Emperor Kang-hi founded schools in various parts of the Empire in the hope of accomplishing that end, but the result was disappointing. It may be accomplished in the future when railroads in various parts of the country bring the people closer together. Centuries will pass by before that time, however. * * * The Mandarin tongue, if any, will become the universal one in China.

FIGHTING A COUGAR.

A Brave Pioneer Woman Who Has Trouble With a Beast.

From the Centralia News.

We want to tell our Eastern readers what some of our brave pioneers and their wives have to contend with in the woods of this extreme West.

The other day Mr. Mattson, living out on section 4, township 15, range 3, had business away from the cabin and left his wife in charge. The place is only about four and a half miles west of town, yet a little after noon an immense cougar approached within fifteen feet of the door of the cabin and made a rush for the chickens.

The Mattsons own a fine big dog who at once made a dive for Mr. Cougar and compelled him to climb a tree for safety. Mrs. Mattson sallied forth with her husband's trusty rifle and fired seven shots at the enemy, but, owing to the height of the tree, failed to hit him. She had one more cartridge, but her Western training taught her to save it in case of emergencies. After the cessation of Mrs. Mattson's fusillade the cougar lightly leaped from the tree and made for the woods, the brave dog in close pursuit. Reaching its native jungle the wild beast recovered courage and turned on the dog. For an hour and a half they fought their bloody battle, with none to interfere. Mrs. Nelson, a neighbor, heard the sounds of the war and hurried to the scene with another gun.

Owing to an intervening log, which she feared to mount, she was unable to take a badly-needed shot, for the faithful dog was getting sadly the worst of the unequal fight. Meanwhile Amer Stevens and Myron Durga heard of the trouble and with a pack of hounds went to the rescue of the canine protector of the Mattson homestead. They found the dog dead and the cougar calmly making a meal of his carcass. He was treed and shot, and was found to measure seven feet in length. The beautifully-marked hide was given by the men to Mrs. Mattson as a reward for her bravery in daring to attack so powerful an animal.

Uneasiness in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The news that cholera has broken out on the Rhine has created some uneasiness here, owing to the fact that large quantities of rags, which are stated to be the most prolific breeders of contagion, are brought to Montreal by German vessels to be used in making paper. Rags which have been received from Germany are also brought here from New York.

In Nowise Alarmed.

At its meeting last Branch No. 108 of the Order of the Iron Hall met at Ninth and Lafayette avenue and passed a vote of confidence in the Supreme Lodge. The recent reports concerning the order were discussed and all present agreed that the organization was by no means in danger of disruption.

BERLIN BABIES.

They Must Struggle Hard and Early for Life and a Living.

THE STRUGGLE USUALLY BEGINS AT THE DAY NURSERY.

Sketches of the Lives of the Hard-Working Berlin Children and What Becomes of Them—Infants Perish in the Hands of Day Nurses—The Unfortunate "Mothers' Helps."

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BERLIN, July 23.—The little Berliner who happens to be born with a wooden laddle in his mouth does not drift with the tide and feast on honey cake and sugar plums. His course is up stream and he has to fish in troubled waters.

In the German capital the poor man's wife is more than a home-maker; she is a bread winner.

Early in the morning when the partner of her sorrows goes to his daily toil she tidies up the little home, bathes and dresses and blesses her infant child, lays it in the wooden cradle, pins a miniature feather to the underlying pillow, puts the nursing bottle to the baby lips, kisses the sleeping face, locks the door and goes off to the mill, the factory, the market place or the private house to earn the paltry sum that will make ends meet. She goes away with a lump in her throat and fear in her heart; she applies herself to her work with the desperate energy of those who seek forgetfulness rather than gain, but above the roar and thunder of the machinery, the hissing of the steam and the jar and discord of revolving wheels that set the teeth on edge and rasp the nerves she hears the plaintive cry of the suffering little one. To the mother this is agony, but she toils on from 7 or 8 until 1 or 2 o'clock, and then goes flying home.

Berlin is literally honeycombed with day-nurseries and kindergartens, but no child can be admitted until it is able to walk. As the attendants are able-bodied if not always intelligent the privileges are esteemed by the poor, and baby gets in its walking lessons just about the time birdie is learning to fly. Many times the delicate little legs are not strong enough to support the weight of the body, but necessity knows no law and members of the light infantry walk at the age of nine months. The midgets of one year who go toddling and waddling into these baby shelters have ceased to attract attention. As a result of the forcing, bow-legs, knock-knees and pigeon-toes are by no means uncommon.

In all these district nurseries the babies are kindly cared for, and sometimes the manifestations of affection are most touching. In the Bethlehem Society a grossmutter for free lodgings will take charge of a nursery, look after the babies and superintend their care. She has a young nurse girl to assist her, and together they will mind from twenty to ninety babies a day. The room is supplied with little tables and chairs, there are games and toys, pictures, flowers and singing birds, and the wee tots who are little more than human dolls are taught marches, kindergarten work and tuneful songs of at least three words each.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

The babies left this way get what is called "English fever." Some of them go back to heaven after a few months' absence and the others develop into pale, sickly or ill-proportioned boys and girls.

There are thousands of feeble old women who take in baby boarders, but the few pennies they charge are a tax on the ill-starred mothers.

Many of these ancient nurses are almost as helpless as their charges; it is an association of first and second childhood; the withered old arms have not the strength of the baby fists, and the services rendered are little more than the tiger dog could give. In the hands of these tottering, toil-worn and shattered remnants of womanhood the neglected babe soon becomes a hideous little skeleton or a bandy-legged eye-sore.

BEER AND BLACK BREAD FOR BABIES.

The very poor mother pays 12½ cents a week; the child may be left any six hours in the day that best suits her convenience; if she wishes it nourished she provides the food herself. The baby boarders pay 5 cents a day and eat at the grossmutter's table. They have just what she has—beer and black bread at 9 o'clock, soup or cabbage and boiled sausages at noon, coffee or milk and white bread at 3 o'clock. There is death in the pot grossmutter brews for some of the tiny yellow heads, but it is an actual fact that the majority thrive on the diet and grow roses and dimples in their sweet little faces. In the winter time, when work is scarce and fuel too precious to burn, between sixty and ninety babies are daily registered in a single nursery-room. In some unaccountable way one of them will catch the measles or the croup, and the third day grossmutter's occupation will be gone.

There are no better children under the stars than the Berlin boys and girls. They are polite, obedient, respectful and grateful—what few Yankee children ever are. And yet they are forever being boxed and hammered and feruled. A small tow-head who was filling himself with slices of black bread and lard at recess told me that he got thrashed for a blot on his copy-book, for having a short pencil and for getting only four examples out of six correct the previous week—not one comprehensive punishment, but three distinct whalings of four strokes each. Only the month before he wore the dunce cap for mixing the dates of Sedan and Austerlitz.

The Madchen Hort (Girls' Refuge) is another admirable association. At 6 years of age the children go to school. They leave home as early as 6:45 o'clock in the morning. The parents go to their daily toil and the boys and girls to school, which is always open. Some of the primary classes begin at 7 a. m. These sessions close at 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

In order to keep the pupils from the street the Madchen Hort is open to all girls between the ages of six and fourteen years. They come directly from school with their school bags on their backs and are received by the matron or college student who happens to be in charge. She teaches them songs, games and light gymnastics; they have a devotional exercise consisting of a chant, hymn to nature or a patriotic song and a short prayer and then they prepare the lessons, sewing or drawing for the next day. They are assisted by the matron and one another in their studies, and they drop out at whatever hour their parents are thought to be at home—some remain as late as 9 o'clock. These refuges are free. They are supported by private contribution and their influence is wholesome, patriotic and refining.

The little boys are not so carefully hedged about. They have more string and greater liberty. After school they go home and either crawl through the keyhole or let themselves down the chimney, for presently they come pouring into the street barefooted and bareheaded, wearing little leather aprons of the Hans Sachs pattern, to protect their fourth-hand but tidy clothes. Even the youngest boy takes off his shoes, and the toddling sisters of 4 and 5, who play with him, have their tender little feet thrust into the toes of willow or shoddy slippers, that go clack, clack along the cobblestones. This economy of shoe leather is largely purchased at the expense of shapely feet. The child outgrows his shoes, but is obliged by the cruelty of circumstances to wear them until an older brother or sister favors or relieves him.

A CITY OF UGLY FEET.

Many young men are annually refused admission to the splendid training of the army—which is an education in more ways than one—on account of bad feet, and you can traverse the Thiergartens and double the Linden without finding a pretty pair of feet under German petticoats.

SCHOOL CHILDREN WASTE TIME IN POLITENESS.

Much valuable time is wasted in the State school. Let a visitor enter the room and instantly every task is forgotten and every pupil is on his feet and remains standing until the intruder withdraws. The imperial birthdays and the anniversaries of Germany's great victories break into the school work. Lessons are suspended; one session is given to literary selections and music appropriate to the occasion, and the other to merry-making.

School keeps six days, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon being free. The children receive special instructions in French and physical exercise and nearly every school has a gymnasium hall. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and crocheting and before one is accepted for examination she must produce a "shift and a shirt" that she has stitched with her own pretty little fingers. The shirt is made for father, but rarely given to him outright. He is allowed to wear it on state occasions, but eventually it serves for a model for the future husband's linen. The chemise with its gussets and gathers that a girl of eleven years will make is for her own body. Aside from this plain sewing girls of ten and twelve years will embroider the imperial crown in the handkerchief or hand towel intended for mother's Christmas present. This much needlework is obligatory, but in addition the busy bee is expected to produce woolen stockings, tidies, mittens and scarfs.

There is nothing more remarkable than the exquisite neatness of these poorest of poor children. Every boy has his hair cropped to the scalp. Fauntleroy wigs are unheard of. The yellow, white and brown tresses of the little girls are brushed till they are as smooth and glossy as bridal satin, and they wear them braided into tight litte pigtails knotted with bright ribbon. If a child wears shoes, they have the polish of plate glass; if he doesn't, his little brown feet are as clean as bronze. There are no ragged children; they may be patched like a crazy quilt, but they are tidy, and after the age of six years they are taught the godliness of cleanliness and its application to everyday life.

AFTER SCHOOL DAYS.

At fourteen the pupil goes home, and then begins the struggle for existence—the long, strong pull at the dead lift that strains every nerve and tries the strength of body and soul.

The law makes a pretense of regulating childlabor, but where it halts, pitiless fate begins, and the mother's help and the apprenticed boy drag the chain through the whole laboring day.

These mothers' helps, servants in embryo, are never done. They sew a little, cook a little, scrub a little, mind baby, run errands, wait on table, answer the door, knit, crochet and attempt any other task assigned. All are fed by the frugal housewives who "learn them," and a few are fed and lodged, but not one gets enough salary to keep her in lebkuchen.

They say that when the Empress and Queen Margaret of Italy drove through Unter den Linden, little street cleaners preceded them with carts and shovels and scattered sand over the asphalt the whole distance, from the Brandenburg Gate to the Imperial palace, to insure the footing of the royal horses. There seemed to be droves of them, and when the crossing at which they began was closed they fell in, worked like beavers and perspired at every pour.

Then there are scores of boys and dogs who are closely associated; who conduct a sort of penny express business and haul everything from garden truck to railroad freight. The last stop is made at the hotel kitchen, where the juvenile driver gets the basketful of table scraps, for which he pays 5 cents, or 12 cents a week. Frequently this dog's food is picked over by the frugal mother and yields the choicest morsels that appear on her table.

The sandwich boys—those who walk along the business streets with advertising cards fastened to their jackets, fore and aft—are not numerous, the work is too hard on sole leather. Boys who deliver newspapers and carry parcels make from 15 cents to 45 cents a week.

THE STREET-CLEANING BOYS.

These brave little fellows of 15 and 17 years, who help to sweep the 8,500 square metres of stone and scrape and brush the 5,500 square metres of asphalt pavement in Berlin get 37½ cents a day. There are 110 of them, and they do their work so well and so faithfully that there isn't a street in the whole city where you could not pitch tent or dine al fresco with perfect comfort. They may be seen any day in the 365, between the hours of 4 a. m. and 5 p. m., in their high-heeled top boots, white breeches, black cotton blouses and peek caps, working not alone for self, but the maintenance of younger brothers and sisters. They carry bottles of coffee and bread and sausage in their pockets, and they are at once a credit to themselves and the system to which they belong.

The boys who go into bakeries, restaurants and hotel kitchens, beer gardens and breweries to learn the business are legion. They work five or six hours a day for the first year or two and serve three years. They receive no wage whatever; they are ill-fed, but not unkindly treated. In their mimic capes and white aprons they are often grotesque copies of their masters. Very many of them are dismissed at noon to attend school, taking language or special instruction to fit them for a more remunerative line of industry.

The button factories are filled with boys and girls, who begin counting and dyeing the bones, wood and vegetable ivory, and spend the rest of their natural lives at one of the machines for cutting, drilling or printing the buttons. These button-makers as a class are easily recognized by the scars, wounds and disfigurements on their hands. They work at machines that go like lightning. Often the material in hand is not any larger than a pea and the deviation of a hair breadth will send the boring needle or the trimming blade through the girl's finger. In a factory where 400 little bread-winners are employed they were happy when they got $1.60 a week. They made 30,000 different designs, and each youthful operator handled no less than 100 gross in a day.

A DANGEROUS OCCUPATION.

Berlin has about nine hundred pen-makers. The work is done by machine and a single pen passes through twenty pairs of hands before it is ready to carry ink. A girl must have her wits about her, for when the power is on and the wheels are flying she can have her finger sawed off before she is aware of its contact with the glittering steel. The pen girls get from $1 to $2.25 a week and the pen boys from $2.25 to $2.75.

The boot-boys are a happy-go-lucky lot, who lead a vagabond sort of existence and enjoy a rather bad reputation. They knock around from pillar to post, pick up scraps to eat and cigar stumps to smoke, sleep at home on the kitchen floor and hand over to the stern mother every piennig of their hard-earned wages.

TRANSFORMED BY MILITARY TRAINING.

At 19 the pale-faced son of toil is summoned for military training. He goes into the army stoop-shouldered, hollow-chested, loose-jointed and gawkish; he is lost to his parents and home for three or more consecutive years, but he comes out physically splendid. His back is as straight as a bayonet, he has vigor, force, strength, nerve and elasticity; his cheeks glow with the roses of health; he has the digestion of an ostrich, the endurance of an athlete and the bearing of a gentleman.

The one-year soldier boy is born under rather happier circumstances than the awkward squad. He comes from the educated class with an allowance from his family of about 80 cents a week. He learns the service in one year and then goes into the reserve. He is treated rather better than the others. Often he bears the insults of a commanding officer and challenges him when he gets out.

The German soldier receives about $1.65 a month. Every three days he gets a hunk of bread weighing three pounds. This extra, which is called soldaten brod, is a compound of rye, corn, wheat and middlings, and is almost as well baked and as weighty as a brick-bat. With this delicacy, his regular pay, the allowance from his people and the generous donations of his sweetheart, the soldier boy manages to live on the fat of the land.

WHEN HE LEAVES THE ARMY.

When the soldier gets his discharge he doesn't quite know what to do with himself or where he belongs. He doesn't like the idea of going back to his trade and taking it up where he left it when he was 19. He may decide to learn some other trade, but the odds are in favor of his mastering neither. He takes a term, perhaps, at the commercial school and with his general knowledge of French and business forms and his manly appearance, drops into a clerkship, where he writes like copper-plate and draws a salary of $28 a month.

NELL NELSON.

To the Public.

We have ample supplies of Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout, the bottlings of Wm. Edmonds, Jr., & Co. Their qualities are the finest, and, being well matured and carefully stored, their condition is all to be desired by the connoisseur. The trade supplied on fair basis of value.

DAVID NICHOLSON, Sole Agent
IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMUSEMENTS.

UHRIG'S CAVE.
Monday, Aug. 1, and During the Week,
SPENCER OPERA CO.
IN
"FRA DIAVOLO."
Tickets at Frost's, 700 Olive st., and Glenn's, 2838 Washington av. Doors open at 7 p. m. Performance 8:30 p. m. Next opera, "Beggar Student."

BASE BALL.
Sportsman's Park To-Day.
Last Game Until Aug. 15.
Louisville
Vs.
St. Louis Browns.
Play at 3:30 p. m. Admission 25 Cents.

SELECT MOONLIGHT EX URSION,
Sunday night on the Steamer Paul Tulane. Ticket 10c. Boat leaves foot of Olive st. at 7:30 and returns at 11 p. m.

AN ODD OCCUPATION.

A Chicago Factory That Manufactures Only Shoes for the Dead.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Among Chicago's industries is a factory where the manufacture of shoes for corpses is carried on exclusively. Last year the factory turned out 20,000 pairs of such shoes. It is located on the fourth floor of No. 415 Dearborn street, and is known to the trade as the Chicago Burial Shoe Co.

Out of five neat black boxes a representative of the firm yesterday took as many different sizes. These were adults' and children's shoes. The material corresponds with the purpose of their use. The shoes are certainly nice to look at. The soles are cut out of pasteboard and are covered with grained paper. The uppers are a combination of quilted satin and crochet work. A ribbon, inserted at the top and tied in a neat bow knot, holds the shoe to the foot.

"Men's shoes are always black," it was said. "Occasionally we turn out a lot of brown ones. We have had special orders for men's white shoes, but only in a few instances. Shoes for women and children are always white. They are not expensive; $5 to $15 will purchase a dozen pairs."

The burial shoe, as described above, is a patented article. It was designed by a Joliet, Ill., woman milliner, who now enjoys the profits of her idea. The Chicago Burial Shoe Co. has been in existence for nearly a decade, and is catering to an ever-increasing demand. The firm employs a traveling man, who covers all the territory between Maine and California. It takes ten girls and several machines to keep up with his orders. The average monthly output is 15,000 pairs during the dull season; it will be increased to 25,000 during the busy period, which commences Sept. 1.

LIGHTNING AND THUNDER.

The City Visited by a Noisy Storm Early This Morning.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the city was visited by one of the most emphatic thunder and lightning storms seen here in years. For fully fifteen minutes before the rain began falling the sky was continually illuminated by flashes and streaks of lightning. A stiff wind began blowing at 1:30 o'clock, the temperature went down a great many notches and then the storm let loose with all its fury. The lightning flashed every few seconds and the thunder claps were louder than any heard here in a year. Belated pedestrians ran for places of shelter and all the owl cars were soon crowded from one platform to the other. Reports from all parts of the city indicated a heavy rainfall attended by chain lightning and fierce thunder. Up to 3 o'clock no reports were received at police headquarters indicating that the lightning had done any serious damage.

The Building Trades.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Contractor Downey, who is building Astor's hotels, the Waldorf and New Netherland, is said to have agreed to obtain material through the board, and the 1,500 men who struck at these places will return to work to-morrow morning. This break, on the largest building in the city, is expected to have a favorable effect on other builders, and many are expected to surrender to the walking delegates during week.

The members of the Plasterers' Laborers' Union, to the number of 1,100, went on strike yesterday for an increase of pay from $2.50 to $2.75 per day. The strike was started on the new training school, Fifty-ninth street and Fifth and Sixth avenues. Contractor Dobbins is doing the plaster work, and when the demand was made to him he refused and the men were ordered out. Committees visited all other buildings in the city, and none of the contractors consented to the advance. A strike was ordered in each instance.

An Irate Parent's Trap.

RALEIGH, N. S., Aug. 6.—A young man named Myatt was engaged to marry a young woman in Gustow County, but her parents forbade him the house. The girl's father discovered a few days ago that Myatt was making secret visits to her at night, entering the house through a window, and prepared a savage trap. The father sharpened a scythe blade and so arranged it that when Myatt crawled in through the window the blade inflicted an ugly wound in the abdomen. Suffering intensely from the wound Myatt had to walk four miles before he could get a surgeon.

BROWNS WIN AGAIN

The Kentucky Colonels Downed After a Hard Struggle.

THIRD CONSECUTIVE VICTORY FOR THE HOME TEAM.

Breitenstein Pitched a Good Game and Was Well Supported—One of the Best Exhibitions of Ball-Playing Seen Here This Year—Games Elsewhere—Pastimes' Purchase—Sporting News.

The good-sized Saturday crowd of people who made the pilgrimage to Sportsman's Park yesterday afternoon witnessed one of the most scientific exhibitions of the national game served up to the St. Louis public in many a day. The Browns played a very fine game at three or four critical points when their opponents might have turned the tide, if a single questionable play gave them the opportunity. But Gore and his men always did the right thing at the right time and kept the Louisvilles out of a run until the eighth inning.

GOOD BATTERY WORK.

Breitenstein, well supported by Buckley, led the team work in these close quarters, and with the splendid support of the field the battery held the enemy at bay.

The Browns began the game with a spirit that boded ill to Stratton. After Gore had tipped an easy fly to Jennings at short, Glasscock hit for two bases to right, Carroll followed suit, but to left, and Glasscock scored. Then Perry Werden sacrificed, advancing Carroll to third, but Caruthers went out from short to first, and the inning closed.

The Browns scored again in the fourth inning. Carroll made a hit but was forced out at second by a well-meant bunt of Perry Werden's. Caruthers sacrificed and sent Perry to second, and Crooks sent the big first baseman home with a two-bagger. Brodie went out from Jennings to Whistler and ended the inning.

The Browns made their final run in the sixth. Carroll hit a hot one to Bassett at third, which paralyzed the latter's finger and delayed the game for a few minutes. Werden immolated himself on a little sacrifice hit, which advanced Carroll to second and tempted him to make a try forathird. In the run up the line, and in the scramble at third, Jennings fell and let the ball glide to the seats, letting in Carroll, who had not stopped running after his break away from first. Caruthers went out at first and Brodie struck a fly out to Taylor.

THREE CRITICAL PERIODS.

The first of the Louisvilles' thrilling trials for a run and their failures to succeed occurred in the third. Stratton made a safe hit to right, Grim went out on a foul, the fleet-footed Brown hit a bounder toward Brodie, which the latter failed to pull down in time, and Brown reached first with Stratton a base in advance. Then Taylor made a hit to Crooks, who threw to second to force out Brown. The speed of the latter brought him near enough to second, however, to make it very doubtful whether the ball beat him there, and McQuaid said he was safe. Brodie protested, but his words were not loud enough to be heard in the grand stand. Whatever he said, McQuaid silenced him with a $10 fine. The bases were now crowded and Weaver made a long hit to center. Gore caught it and returned it to the diamond in time to prevent Stratton from scoring. Then Breitenstein struck out Pfeffer and the cup of gladness was full.

In the sixth Taylor reached third on a base on balls and a single to center by Weaver, which Gore was slow to field in. Taylor made great efforts to score, but in vain. Pfeffer went out on a fly to Gore and Bassett raised a high foul away back from the plate, which Buckley caught in grand style. Jennings fouled out to Werden, and the crowd gave the Browns another ovation, because three men were put out before the man on third could score.

The Browns surpassed even these achievements in the seventh. Whistler was given his base on balls, Stratton hit to Glasscock, who in some way let the ball ramble out to field. Grimm advanced Whistler to third and Stratton to second with a hit to left and then Brown hit a grounder to Werden, who was playing out a little at first. Perry did not hesitate, but threw to Buckley instantly, and just in time to force Whistler at the plate. Then Taylor hit to Brodie, who fielded no less quickly to the guardian of the home plate and forced Stratton. And still the three bases were covered when Weaver came to the bat. He hit to Glasscock, was thrown out at first, and Louisville retired with tree men left on base.

HOW THEY EARNED THEIR RUNS.

The strain became a little too great for Breitenstien, who had gone through each of these ordeals with great credit, and in the eighth inning the Louisvilles scored twice. Pfeffer, Bassett and Jennings each made singles, and the first named scored. Bassett went to third on a sacrifice hit by Whistler, and Jennings was forced out at second by Stratton, who was given first by Glasscock's choice. Bassett scored during this play and the Louisvilles had an elegant chance to win the game or tie the score. But Grimm hit a fly to left and the chance was lost. The ninth inning was very routine and the men on each side went out in one, two, three order most monotonously. The score follows:

ST. LOUIS.	1B	PO	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	1B	PO	A	E
Gore, c.f.	0	2	0	1	Brown, c.f.	0	1	0	0
Glasscock, ss.	1	1	3	0	Taylor, l.f.	1	1	0	0
Carroll, l.f.	3	1	0	0	Weaver, r.f.	1	1	0	0
Werden, 1b.	0	9	2	0	Pfeffer, 2b	1	2	4	0
Caruthers, r.f.	0	2	0	0	Bassett, 3b	2	0	5	0
Crooks, 3b.	3	1	1	0	Jennings, ss.	1	4	6	1
Brodie, 2b.	0	2	2	1	Whistler, 1b.	0	15	1	0
Breitenstein, p	0	1	1	0	Stratton, p.	2	1	1	0
Buckley, c.	0	8	0	0	Grimm, c.	1	2	1	0
Totals	7	27	9	2	Totals	9	27	18	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Carroll, Crooks. Stolen bases—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 2. First-base on balls—Off Breitenstein, 2; off Stratton, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 3; by Stratton, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 10. Umpire—McQuaid. Time, 1h 50m.

CLEVELAND, 8; PITTSBURG, 1.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—Cleveland had all the luck in to-day's game and won because Pittsburg could not hit Cuppy safely enough. He was hit hard, almost as hard as Ehret, but the balls went straight at the fielders. It was a lively, snappy game, in which McAleer made the star play, a great catch from Kelly's bat in the eighth, which felled him to the ground. The score:

CLEVELAND.	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	1B	PO	A	E
Childs, 2b.	2	3	2	0	Donovan, r.f.	1	0	0	0
Burkett, l.f.	2	3	0	0	Miller, c.	1	4	2	0
Davis, 3b.	1	1	3	0	Smith, l. f.	2	0	0	0
McKean, s.s.	1	3	5	0	Kelly, c f.	1	4	0	0
Virtue, 1b	1	9	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	10	0	0
McAleer c.f.	0	2	1	0	Shugart, ss	1	0	4	0
O'Connor, r.f.	0	0	0	0	Farrell, 3b.	0	2	3	0
Zimmer, c.	1	6	1	1	Bierbauer, 2b.	1	4	2	0
Cuppy, p	0	0	1	0	Ehret, p.	0	0	1	1
Totals	8	27	13	1	Totals	8	24	12	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	x	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Cleveland, 4. First base on balls—Off Ehret, 2; off Cuppy, 3. Struck out—By Ehret, 3; by Cuppy, 4. Three-base hits—Burkett, McKean. Two-base hits—Zimmer, Shugart, Burkett. Stolen bases—Miller, Shugart. Double plays—Bierbauer to Beckley. Passed balls—Miller. Umpire—Chas. Snyder. Time—1h. 40m.

PHILADELPHIA, 9; WASHINGTON, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Robinson's wild throw to first base in the third inning, upon which the home team's first two runs were scored, was largely the cause of the Senators' defeat to-day. Keefe pitched a masterly game. Connor only had two put-outs at first, and this is said to be unprecedented. Attendance 4,491. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton l.f.	1	1	0	0	Radford, r.f.	1	1	0	0
Connor, 1b	0	2	0	0	Dowd, 2b	0	1	4	0
Thompson, r.f.	2	1	1	0	Hoy, c.f., l.f.	1	1	0	0
Delehanty, l.f.	2	1	1	0	McGuire, 1b., c	0	10	0	0
Cross, c.	1	8	2	0	Berger, c	2	4	0	0
Allen, ss.	[illegible]	6	2	0	Richardson, ss.	0	4	3	0
Reilly, 3b	1	5	4	2	Duffee, l.f., c.f	1	2	1	0
Keefe, p.	2	0	0	1	Robinson, 3b.	0	2	2	1
Hallman, 2b.	0	4	1	0	Jones, p.	0	0	2	0
Totals	9	27	10	3	Totals	5	24	12	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	x	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1. First base by errors—Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Jones, 2; off Keefe, 4. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by Keefe, 7. Three-base hits—Delehanty 2. Sacrifice hits—Hallman. Stolen bases—Dowd. Double plays—Robinson to McGuire. Passed balls—Berger. Umpire—Gaffney. Time—1h. 45m.

CHICAGO, 6; CINCINNATI, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Kittridge returned to the game to-day, and his wild throw to Parrott was responsible for the Cincinnatis' only run. The colts had the game well in hand from the start. Gumbert was invincible, the Reds securing but two hits off his delivery. Mullane pitched for Comiskey and was rather wild. Ryan's home run drive to the club-house was the longest hit made on the grounds this season. Score:

CINCINNATI.	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	1B	PO	A	E
McPhee, 2b.	1	1	5	0	Ryan, c. f.	1	3	0	0
Welch, c.f	0	3	0	0	Parrott, 3b.	1	1	4	0
Latham, 3b	0	2	5	0	Dahlen, ss	2	1	4	0
O'Neill, l.f.	1	2	0	0	Anson, 1b.	0	10	0	0
Holliday, r.f.	0	3	0	0	Wilmot, l. f.	1	5	0	0
Vaughn, c.	0	2	0	0	Canavan, 2b	0	3	1	1
Comiskey, 1b.	0	13	0	0	Decker, r.f.	0	0	0	0
Genins, s. s.	0	0	3	2	Gumbert, p.	2	0	1	0
Mullane, p.	0	1	2	1	Kittridge, c.	1	4	3	1
Totals	2	24	15	4	Totals	8	27	13	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	x	—6
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. First base by errors—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 4. First base on balls—Gumbert, 3; Mullane, 5. Struck out—By Gumbert, 3; by Mullane, 1. Home run—Ryan. Three-base hits—Gumbert. Two-base hit—Kittridge. Sacrifice hits—Latham, Anson, Gumbert, Wilmot, Canavan. Stolen bases—McPhee, Welch, Davin (2). Hit by pitcher—Welch, 2. Wild pitches—Mullane, 2. Passed balls—Vaughn. Umpire—Hurst. Time—1h. 55m.

BOSTON, 11; BROOKLYN, 0.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 6.—Boston took the second game from Brooklyn at Eastern Park to-day, before over 7,000 spectators, who before the sixth inning were cheering the Bostons and guying the Brooklyns with mock applause. Not a base hit was made off Stivetts' pitching, while Stein was knocked out of the box in five innings, and Kennedy, who replaced him, was hit seven times, besides giving three bases on balls. Brooklyn's fielding was no better. The score:

BROOKLYN.	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, c. f.	0	3	0	0	McCarty, r.f.	2	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	2	5	1	Duffy, c.f.	2	0	0	0
Ward, 2b.	0	4	2	0	Long, ss.	1	1	3	0
Brouthers, 1b.	0	11	0	0	Ganzel, c.	1	7	0	1
Barns, 3b.	0	2	0	0	Nash, 3b.	0	2	6	0
Daly, rf.	0	1	1	0	Tucker, 1b.	4	10	0	1
O'Brien, lf.	0	1	0	0	Stivetts, p.	2	0	1	0
Kinslow, c.	0	3	1	0	Quinn, 2b.	2	4	2	0
Stein, p.	0	0	3	1	Nichols, l.f.	1	2	0	1
Kennedy, p.	0	0	1	1	Totals	15	25	12	3
Totals	0	27	13	3					

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	2	2	1	4	0	0	2	—11

Earned runs—Boston, 5. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Stivetts, 5; off Kennedy, 3. Struck out—By Stein, 1; Stivetts, 6; Kennedy, 1. Three-base hits—Duffy, Stivetts. Two-base hits—Stivetts, McCarthy, Long. Sacrifice hits—Duffy, Ganzel, Quinn. Stolen bases—Ward, Long, Nichols. Double plays—Long, Quinn and Tucker. Passed balls—Kinslow. Umpire—Lynch. Time—1h. 5m.

NEW YORK, 7; BALTIMORE, 6.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The New Yorks won an exciting game from the Baltimores to-day, batting out a victory in the ninth. In the sixth it seemed as though the game would go to the Baltimores, but a run in the seventh and two in the ninth won them the game. Score:

NEW YORK.	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, 2b	0	4	5	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	1	8	0
H. Lyons, c.f.	1	3	0	2	VanH'tren, c.f.	1	1	1	0
Doyle, c	3	5	1	2	Sutcliffe, 1b.	0	14	0	0
Tieman, r.f	1	0	0	0	Stovey, l.f.	1	1	0	0
D. Lyons, 3b.	3	1	2	0	Evard, 2b.	2	2	3	0
O'Rourke, l.f.	2	1	1	0	O'Rourke, s.s.	3	3	3	0
Boyle, 1b.	0	10	1	0	Gunson, r. f.	2	1	1	0
Rusie, p.	3	1	1	2	Robinson, c.	1	5	0	0
Fuller, ss.	1	3	5	1	McMahon, p.	1	0	0	0
					Cobb, p.	1	0	0	1
Totals	13	27	16	5	Totals	10	27	17	1

New York	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	—7
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	—7
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—New York, 3; Baltimore, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2; Baltimore, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Baltimore, 4. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 4; off Cobb, 1. Two-base hits—Doyle, Tiernan. Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Boyle, Stovey, T. O'Rourke. Stolen bases—Doyle, 2; D. Lyons, Fuller, Van Haltren, 2. Double plays—Burke and Boyle; Shindle, Ward and Sutcliffe, 2; Gunson and Sutcliffe. Passed balls—Doyle, 1; McMahon, 1. Umpire—Emslie. Time—2h. 5m.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

CLUBS.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Perct.
Cleveland	19	14	5	.737
Boston	19	13	6	.684
New York	18	11	7	.611
Brooklyn	20	12	8	.600
Baltimore	19	10	9	.526
Philadelphia	19	10	9	.526
Cincinnati	19	9	10	.474
Chicago	19	8	11	.421
Washington	20	8	12	.400
Pittsburg	18	7	11	.389
Louisville	19	6	13	.316
St. Louis	19	6	13	.316

THE REORGANIZED GIANTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Manager P. T. Powers of the Giants gives this review of the New York ball season to date. "Much has been written and said about the 'death' of base ball in New York. There is nothing in the present base ball situation to warrant the belief that the game is not as firmly rooted in the affections of the public as it ever was. Of course New York patrons of the game will not support a losing team any more than they will cheer for a losing horse at a race track. This feeling is quite natural. New York has had champion teams in the past and the public interest has been fattened, so to speak, on victories. In the natural course of events a change was bound to come. The best of players grow careless with success, and a change of locality is sometimes as beneficial to them as to a consumptive.

"It was in such a period of transition that I took charge of the New York team. There was undoubtedly a faction in the team which interfered materially with its chances of success. In addition to the handicap the entire League circuit had been almost doubly strengthened by the great influx of Association players. I had therefore two things to contend with—the added strength of the other clubs and a certain disruption at home. I knew that the New York public would not support a losing team, yet how to throw out a disorganizing element and secure players of equal strength was a very hard problem. It takes time and a thorough knowledge of each other's ways to make nine men play as one. This could not be effected in the earlier half of the season. I tried player after player, and released man after man with indifferent results. At the beginning of the second season I felt that the problem was solved. I consider the team as it stands a very strong one, and one that will improve with encouragement, just as the old Giants of '88 and '89 were developed. At present every man on the team knows just what he is expected to do. If a sacrifice hit is needed there is no hesitation about the attempt.

"The only fault of the men at present is a sort of overeagerness to redeem themselves. While this effort at redemption is going on I think the press of the city should treat them leniently. The players feel quite as badly over an error as the newspaper men or the public. The increased attendance during the present season shows that the people appreciate willingness and ginger, and I think before the end of September the attendance figures will compare favorably with those of last season.

"So far we have held our own with every team we have been pitted against, and this too, with a crippled nine. With every man in his position I feel assured that we will give the best of them a hard rub. At present there is absolutely no fault to be found with the harmony of the players, and this in itself means a great deal. While I do not promise a championship flag to the public this season, I will say that the team will make a strong, honest fight for it, and if we do not get it we will be very near it."

LOUISVILLE'S LAST APPEARANCE.

Handsome Fred Pfeffer and his Kentucky thoroughbreds will play the St. Louis Browns the second and last championship of their present series at Sportman's Park to-day. President Von der Ahe intended to pitch Gleason to-day, but a great many patrons of the game who can only go Sunday want to see Hawke pitch, and the Reading, Pa., wonder will pitch instead. He is a young man, of slender build, but plucky, skilful and an earnest worker. He gives great promise of making his mark with the Browns. Capt. Pfeffer will pitch either Clausen or Ben Sander. Play will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

BEST IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6.—Hawley, who pitched for the Ft. Smith Maroons, has been signed by Von der Ahe. Hawley is regarded as the best pitcher in Arkansas.

KIDS AND JUVENILES.

RAMSEY, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Ramsey Kids defeated the Vandalia Juveniles here again to-day, the score standing 27 to 16 in favor of Ramsey.

BASE BALL BRIEFS.

Louisville's last game to-day.

Billy Hawke will help draw out the people to-day in big numbers.

Gleason will pitch in Pittsburg Tuesday. His arm has had a good long rest. He's got no kick coming from his liberal treatment by President Von der Ahe.

The Browns will return home from their Pittsburg-Louisville trip a week from to-morrow when they will open here with John Ward's wonders.

AMONG THE AMATEURS.

WHITES, 6; BITTERS, 2.

The St. Louis Whites defeated the Sultan Bitters yesterday in a well-played game. Following is the score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Sultan Bitters	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 2
St. Louis Whites	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	x	— 6

DUNS, 17; PASTIMES, 6.

The R. G. Duns defeated the Pastimes at the Christian Brothers' grounds yesterday afternoon. Following is the score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
R. G. Duns	0	0	3	0	3	5	0	0	0	—17
Pastimes	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 6

AMATEUR GOSSIP.

The St. Louis Amateurs will cross bats with the Clerks at National Park, Belleville, to-day.

The Bells would like to hear from all other clubs under 14 years of age; Caffery and Quinns preferred. Address J. Kennedy, 234 O'Fallon street.

The Sporting News and Louis Oberts will play at South Side Park this afternoon. Crimnion and Murphy will be in the points for the Sporting News and Schasader for the Oberts.

The Labbe and Handges will play the Libertys at Forest Park this afternoon.

The Hellrungs will cross bats with the celebrated Hagans at Forty-Acres Sunday morning. The Hellrungs will have in their famous battery, Nolan and McCarty. They would like to hear from the Clerks of Belleville, Ill. Address W. Nolan, 1510 North Sixteenth street.

Pitcher Smith of the Lieshmans has signed to play with the Brown Reserves for the season, and will pitch against the Home Comforts to-day at South Side Park.

The Hagans would like to arrange a game with the Shamrocks or some outside club. The Taylorville or Highland (Ill.) clubs preferred. Address E. Barkhoffer, Ninth and Hempstead.

The following is the standing of the clubs in the John C. Meyers Amateur League race:

	Played.	Lost.	Won.	Perct
Ben Winkelers	5	1	4	.800
Shamrocks	4	1	3	.750
Strauss Photos	4	1	3	.750
Comas	5	2	3	.600
Anchors	5	2	3	.600
Dan Sullys	4	2	2	.500
Hagans	4	3	1	.250
Quinns	2	3	0	.....

CORBETT IN GOOD TRIM.

HE KNOWS WHAT IS AHEAD OF HIM AND IS GETTING READY FOR IT.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—James J. Corbett has improved wonderfully since his arrival at the seashore. When the big California boy first came here, after a long season with W. A. Brady's theatrical company, his muscles were soft and flabby and he was delicate in appearance. Not so now. He is bronzed by the hot sun and his muscles and whole frame generally show a development that has been acquired by six long weeks of hard training. Corbett is a hard worker. He knows that he has the greatest fight of his life before him.

The California boy's course of training will be modified in a few days. Instead of the long walks in the morning he will rest during that time, and do the greater part of his work in the afternoon. He takes walks to Long Branch and return about twice a week. When not doing this he is playing hand-ball, punching the bag, using the wrist machine or taking a row on Deal Lake, the beautiful sheet of fresh water directly in the rear of the Brady cottage, where he is making his headquarters.

Corbett is visited by hundreds of his friends and sightseers every day. There is a morbid curiosity among the summer visitors and cottagers at Asbury Park to see a prize fighter train, and it is at the Brady cottage and its surroundings that they can have their curiosity gratified. Corbett is introduced to them all, and it requires about two hours of his time each day to meet and chat with them. The surroundings will be exclusive after a while, and none but the fighter's warmest friends and backers will be allowed to see him go through the regular course of training.

Corbett is confident that Sullivan will fall before him. To a friend he said last night: "I can't see how I can be beaten. I can escape from my opponent's blows, and, being agile on my feet, I can at the same time get in some of my right-handers." And then, concluding, said: "Tell Mr. —— that the next time he sees me I will be the champion of the world." Corbett did not say this with any haughty pride. His manner and tone indicated the determination he has to win the fight.

He is in excellent condition and if the big fight was to take place next week he could step in the ring and fight his very best. There is no superfluous flesh on his body, and he is in far better shape to-day than when he fought his memorable battle with Peter Jackson.

Corbett will remain here until Sept. 1. He will go to New Orleans in a special car, which will be fitted up with the punch bag and the other necessary apparatus used in training.

CRICKET.

AN INTERESTING MATCH YESTERDAY ON THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' GROUNDS.

The cricket-playing members of the Pastime Club played a very interesting and enjoyable game yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Christian Brothers' College on Easton avenue. Being a friendly practice game to prepare the members of the club for a series of three match games to be played in this city, beginning Sept. 3, with the Cicero Cricket Club of Chicago, each side played twelve instead of eleven men. One side was under command of Capt. P. Adair and the other of Capt. S. Walters. The former had the first inning. Their playing was characterized by good wicket keeping and by the creditable fielding of Grub and Maclaine. The bowling of Clinch and Dix was too good for a long score to be made. In this inning Price caught two at wicket. In the second inning Pithers did some fine bowling. The game was, however, won for Welter's side by the balling of Maclaine, Clinch and Howarth, who acquitted themselves in a praiseworthy manner. The score is as follows:

ADAIR'S ELEVEN.	
F. Roberts, b Clinch	1
W. J. Wilson, b Dix	6
A. Murray, c Dix b Clinch	0
J. B. Pither, c Maclaine b Dix	2
S. F. Green, run out	5
P. Adair, c Price b Clinch	0
H. S. Shatter, c Maclaine b Dix	1
W. L. Mee, c Grubb b Clinch	2
J. David, c Grubb b Clinch	1
S. Arnett, c Price b Cameron	2
M. T. Bryers, bowled Dix	0
G. Townley, not out	2
Byes, 8; leg byes, 5; wides, 3	16
Total	38

WALKER'S SIDE.	
G. Mcalaine, b Wilson	8
W. J. Price, b Green	7
F. W. Clinch, b Pither	7
T. Q. Dix, b Pither	2
A. T. Cameron, b Pither	1
F. Wallace, run out	1
W. McCreery, c Green, b Wilson	4
H. A. Canfield, lb, w b Pither	0
F. Howarth	12
J. Harley, b, not out	2
S. Walter, b Adair	1
—Tanner, b Green	1
Byes, 6; leg bye, 1; wides, 4	11
Total	57

PASTIMES' PURCHASE.

The Pastime Club, it is reported on good authority, have practically closed a deal for the purchase of a body of real estate near Rose Hill. The club proposes to improve the property at once. It will inclose grounds ample for base ball, cricket, etc., build a club-house and start out on a new career as a promoter of athletic sports and outdoor pastimes.

The athletic members of the Pastime Club will leave for Detroit, Mich., on the 27th inst., to take part in a series of athletic games and sports in that city. As the club embraces in its membership several amateur champions, it is expected it will return to the city bearing the laurels and trophies of victory that its record leads its friends to expect it to win.

THE WHEEL.

ONE RESULT OF TAYLOR'S FAST TIME—AMATEUR ATHLETIC EVENTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—It has been said that the only thing that could possibly bring Windle back to racing would be the breaking of his mile record against time of 2:15. The important point in Taylor's breaking of the mile record is that it will in all probability put Windle into active training again, and the fall tournaments will gain thereby. With Zimmerman and Windle out against each other the attendance at all meets will be materially affected in favor of the clubs holding the tournaments. It has long been argued that every long distant riding record takes a man from the ranks of wheelmen. By this is meant that if a man devotes his time to long distant riding he sooner or later loses his interest in the sport and drops out of it entirely. Time and time again this has been proved, but a new case in point is that of C. M. Shadboth, who recently established the year's record of 15,154 miles. To accomplish this he was constantly upon his wheel, and in many cases a day's riding was done in the rain. His enthusiasm lasted until the year's time was up and then the relapse set in and he gave up the use of the wheel.

Since the return of Arthur A. Zimmerman of the New York Athletic Club from his triumphant tour abroad, various conjectures have come forward as to his ability to defeat the leading riders of this country. P. J. Berlo, H. Tyler and George Taylor are considered equal, if not Zimmerman's superiors. The times recorded by these racers in America this season have been far in advance of the times made in England, and for this reason many anticipate that Zimmerman will be many times defeated at home. At any distance over half a mile there is no doubt but that Berlo, Tyler or Taylor is Zimmerman's superior, but at short distances Zimmerman is a remarkably speedy man.

Zimmerman has never been known to ride a mile under 2m. 20s., while his three most formidable opponents have all made better time. Race-goers will shortly be afforded an opportunity of judging of the relative speed of the men, as Zimmerman will compete in all the big tournaments.

Amateur athletics are becoming more lively now that the fall approaches. The Manhattan Athletic Club is making most extensive preparations for its coming carnival of amateur sports to be held at Manhattan Field Sept. 17.

The Athletic Committee—Van Schaick, Anderson and Fortmeyer—are hard at work. If all signs do not fail it promises to be the greatest amateur athletic carnival ever held in New York State. It is expected that there will be at least 40,000 to witness the sport. There will be naphtha launch races, swimming races, lacrosse, base ball, foot-ball, athletic and cycling contests, clay pigeon shooting and lawn tennis. Cappa will furnish the music. The coming championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. promises to be successful. It will probably be held at Manhattan Field.

The cycling carnival of the Manhattan Athletic Club to take place at Manhattan Field, Saturday, Aug. 27, is attracting a good deal of attention among wheelmen. The director of cycling, R. B. Moneypenny; W. H. De Graaf, Chairman of the Prize Committee, and his fellow committeemen are meeting with wonderful success in the matter of securing big prizes for the different events. Among other prizes there will be an upright piano, two town lots, five or six bicycles for first prizes, gold watches and many other valuable and useful prizes. This meet will be perhaps one of the greatest cycling features ever held in the United States. All the crack cyclists, including A. A. Zimmerman, N. Y. A. C., and George F. Taylor of the M. A. C., who broke the half, three-quarter and one mile records last Wednesday, will compete.

In this neighborhood the first important fall games will be the Metropolitan Association championship meeting, Sept. 10, which will be followed by the Manhattan Athletic Club carnival, Sept. 17. This will be followed by the Canadian championships, Sept. 24. After this will come the national championships of the A. A. U., Oct. 1. On Oct. 8 the New York Athletic Club will hold its annual fall games, and on Oct. 15 the National Cross Country Association of America will have a big athletic meeting at Manhattan Field. This winds up the outdoor season, and the indoor season will begin with the Armory games and with the Manhattan Athletic Club's big amateur circus and athletic carnival at Madison Square Garden, Nov. 28, and the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association indoor games on Dec. 2. It can readily be seen from the above list that amateur athletics will be more popular than ever this fall.

ST. LOUIS WHEELMEN.

PREPARATIONS FOR QUINCY—PROPOSED SOUTH SIDE CLUB-HOUSE—CYCLING CHAT.

Scores of the city wheelmen are making active preparations to attend the excursion to Quincy by the Gem City next Saturday so as to enjoy the trip in its fullest measure. The boat will leave at 4 p. m. sharp, and will arrive at Quincy at 9 a. m. Sunday, Aug. 14. The South Side Cycle Club expects to make a big showing, and its delegates will wear the new club uniform for the first time. They are also putting in a bid for the prize offered for the club having the best representation. Capt. Wolzendorf of the Cycling Club has to date booked more members of his club to attend than ever before. The Pastimes will have about 28 men present, and Capt. Grath is making strong efforts to increase this number. A trip to Quincy by boat is particularly pleasant at this season of the year and there is no danger of low water interfering with the making of schedule time. Quincy has a population of 40,000 and is generally styled the Gem City of Illinois. Naturally beautiful it stands on the top of a high bluff, 1,145 feet above the river. Among the places of interest which will be specially opened to the visiting cyclists is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, which gives friendly shelter to over one thousand veterans. The various runs which will be taken will all be short, and will be so arranged to cover the best streets in the city.

PROPOSED SOUTH SIDE CLUB-HOUSE.

At a special meeting to be held on Tuesday the South Side Cycle Club will vote on a proposition to at once occupy handsome quarters. The building situated on Park and Ohio avenues has been offered to the club and all the members are heartily in favor of accepting it. The structure is well adapted for the purposes of the club and contains almost all the conveniences of a specially built club building. The officers are in hopes of largely increasing the membership as soon as the deal is consummated, as many cyclists have refrained from joining the organization on account of the lack of headquarters. Cycling has experienced a decided boom on the South side since the inception of the club, and there is said to be no less than 100 new men who have taken to the wheel within the last few months. Among the well known wheelmen who have become members of the club are E. A. Grath, A. L. Jordan, Dr. J. H. Kennerly, M. J. Gilbert, W. H. Henschen and Robert Holm.

CYCLING CHAT.

E. N. Sanders and John Weaver have gone to Denver.

C. C. Hildebrand is rolling up a big mileage by making daily round trips to Kirkwood.

Denver has a bell ordinance and Bob Laing was hardly in the town when he was arrested for riding without a bell.

Banners will be conspicuous in the run at Quincy. The Cycling club and the South Side C. C. will carry their color bearers with them.

Will Laing is endeavoring to arrange a race between teams selected from the various cycling agencies. It is to be a handicap and the losers are to furnish a supper for all the participants.

Runs to-day: Cycling Club to Grocers' picnic at Fair Grounds; Pastimes to Woodlawn via Clayton road; South Sides to Ballwin. The latter will start at 8 a. m. from Grand and Lafayette avenues.

Capt. Grath of the Pastimes is determined to make the round trip to Washington, and if the weather and roads are favorable he and L. C. Howard will start from the club house at 4 a. m. to-day.

Taylor's remarkable record of 2:11 for the mile from a standing start has been freely discussed among the local cyclists and those who saw him ride at Washington predict that he will yet defeat Champion Zimmerman.

Last Sunday's runs were all well attended. The Pastimes had a big crowd at Morse's Mill and all voted the fish fry a big success. Busch's Grove was the scene of the South Side's run and seventeen men attended. The Cycling Club, eighteen strong, rode to Ballwin via the Clayton road and report the road as being macadamized as far west as Manchester.

Syracuse, N. Y., comes to the front with the latest novelty. The local K. of P. have organized a cycling division with twelve charter members and they will confer a cycling degree on the members.

Rumor has it that the Pastime's management have put their foot down hard on members who compete in Sunday races. For this reason R. M. Tidd will not start in the race at the Fair Grounds to-day.

The races at Chillicothe on Aug. 18 are claiming the attention of racing men, and the events are as follows: One mile safety, novice; one-half mile, open one mile, three minute class; two mile 6:40 class; five mile handicap; one mile, championship of Livingston county; one-quarter mile, open. No entry fee will be charged and entries close Aug. 11. Entry blanks can be obtained of A. J. Simpson, Chillicothe, Mo.

Sunday racing is not prohibited by the L. A. W. rules, but at the same time no records are recognized which have been made on that day. The events are generally sandwiched in between athletic contests, and as but little attention is paid to the condition of the track these races are generally mere crawls. For this reason there seem to be a strong sentiment against them, and they certainly do not elevate the sport in the eyes of the general public.

The grand cycling tournament at Springfield, Mass., will be a record breaker this year. The managers have arranged for nineteen events on the two days' programme, Sept. 14 and 15. As the prizes are mainly diamonds it will be known as the diamond tournament. Summed up the prizes are as follows: Twenty-seven diamonds, ranging from $25 to $200 in value; five high grade bicycles, and a team of horses harnessed to a carriage, valued at $1,000.

Treasurer Frank R. Smedley of the Waverly (Ill.) wheelmen invites the cyclists of St. Louis to participate in their annual tournament on Aug. 30. There will be ten events and among the prizes is a bicycle, gold watch, gold medals and a writing desk. The events are: One mile novice, one-half mile open, one-half mile club, one mile handicap, two mile handicap, one mile club handicap, three mile handicap, one-half mile ordinary and five miles open. Entries close at noon Aug. 23.

A new invention in cycle construction is the elliptical sproket wheel at the crank bearings. The claim which is made for it is that it obviates the loss of power at dead center and that it makes comparatively easy work of hill-climbing, riding through sand and over rough roads. It follows naturally that it also accelerates speed on a perfect level. The effect of using the new invention is to make the chain slightly loose at one point, but not unduly tight at the highest point of tension. The clawing, so common to the safety with round spoket wheel, is said to be entirely absent, the dead center being passed over with novel smoothness.

The officers of the Missouri Division, L. A. W., held their regular monthly meeting at the Cycling Club last night. Only routine business was transacted. All the reports showed that the divison affairs are in good condition, and that the membership is rapidly increasing.

LOCAL SPORTING.

THE TURN FEST AT HERMANN, MO.

Preparations for the Turners' tournament, which will be held at Hermann, Mo., the 17th and 18th of next month, are almost completed. Prizes will be given for the following events: Broad jump, broad high jump, putting the 35-pound shot and raising the 114-pound dumb-bell, pole vault, high jump, rope-climbing, hop, step and jump.

Special events—100-yard dash and spear-throwing.

All events are for individual competition and the first five are for classes of not less than ten members exclusively.

GAMES OF THE KNIGHTS OF FATHER MATHEW.

The following is the list of athletic events to be given in connection with the grand reunion of the Knights of Father Mathew at the Fair Grounds Sunday, Aug. 28: 100 yards, 10 yards limit; 440 yards, 25 yards limit; throwing sixteen-pound shot, 36 inches limit; running broad jump, 36 inches limit; pole vault, 9 inches limit, and two-mile safety bicycle race, handicap. Entries for these events will positively close on the 21st inst., and can be made with Mr. John C. Meyers at 316 North Fourth street, where entry blanks can now be obtained.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Independent Gun Club of Belleville, Ill., will hold its eighth annual tournament this afternoon at the Belleville Fair Grounds. Blue rock targets will be used. No classification will be made and no one will be barred. All lovers of the sport are expected to attend.

LAWN TENNIS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The tournaments given in Congress Spring Park during the week, under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and the Saratoga Athletic Club Association, were concluded to-day. In the singles for the championship of the State of New York, W. Perry Knapp of New York defeated F. M. Hovey of Boston, and became the holder of the High Rock cup, offered by the Saratoga Association, the score being 2 1 6, 4 1-6, 8-6, 6-0. In the consolation singles, second round, J. H. Blum of New York beat A. W. Cobb 6-3, 6-3. In the final round Herold McCormick of Chicago beat Blum 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

IVES DEFEATED BY CURE.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—At the Folies Bergere this afternoon Ives played Cure a game of 125 up, cushion caroms, on even terms, which the latter won by five points. Ives' biggest break was 32 and Cures' 26. Slosson is steadily gaining in health, and has placed himself entirely in the hands of his doctor. He hopes soon to regain his strength completely. On Wednesday next the international match of Ives and Slosson against Gay and Cure, 200 up, cushion caroms, will be played. On this occasion odds will be given to the French professor.

HAVE you been out to Ramona or Florissant on the St. Louis & Suburban Railway? If not go to-day. The cars run every ten minutes on the company's own right of way, enabling them to run so rapidly as to secure low temperature the hottest of hot days.

NOT A PLUGGED DIME.

Judge W. C. Jones Victimized by a Youthful Miscreant.

A week or two ago a statement appeared that Judge W. C. Jones, who was on a fishing trip in Northwestern Minnesota, had gained a reputation for veracity which rendered him conspicuous among fishermen by declaring that the only bite he had obtained after a day's fishing was that given by the bass that he exhibited, and had as rapidly lost his repute by the demand of a ragged urchin for a good dime in place of the plugged coin given him in exchange for the fish. The friends of Judge Jones states that this story does him injustice. He did not give the boy a plugged dime, but that evil-minded juvenile made the claim that he had done so, with the belief that under the peculiar circumstances the purchaser of the fish would not be anxious to institute a searching investigation.

CLEAN, CHEAP FUEL.
PITTSBURG CRUSHED COKE.
All sizes—stove, grate or furnace. Save 30 per cent. DEVOY & FEUERBORN, 704 Pine st.

Grand Columbian Celebration.

St. Leo's Branch, 599, C. K. of A., have completed arrangements for a grand celebration in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, to take place at Lindell Park, on Sunday, Aug. 28. There will be speech-making and athletic sports in the afternoon. The leading candidates for Governor will be invited to attend. In the evening a brilliant display of fireworks will be given. Music and dancing afternoon and evening. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of E. C. Carolan, P. J. McCauley, F. J. Dardis, J. Bulfin, Jos. Wendling, L. Thornhill, L. DuQuay, W. H. O'Brien, P. H. Bacon, J. B. Connors, J. E. Brennan and J. A. Quinn.

Injured in Wrestling.

Miles McCarthy, boarding at 403 North Levee, came into the Chestnut Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and said that shortly before, while wrestling with another man at the above number, he accidently fell and injured his left side. He was sent to the City Dispensary and thence to the City Hospital.

Lacerated Her Hand.

Yesterday afternoon Amanda Johnson, an employe in the laundry of the Delicatessen, 1902 Locust street, had her hand badly cut by being caught in the rollers. She was sent to St. John's Hospital. Her injury is not dangerous.

BICYCLES
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Call at Once if You Want to Secure First Choice.
A Few Bargains From Our Second-Hand List.

	List.	Our Price.
30-inch Warwick, good condition, ball bearings, solid tire	$135	$50
30-inch Columbia, good condition, ball bearings, solid tire	135	50
30-inch Victor, fair, shows some wear, ball bearings, solid tire	135	45
28-inch Swift, A No. 1, ball bearings, pneumatic tire	160	100
28-inch Rover Special, very good condition, ball bearings, cushion tire	135	85
28-inch Referee, A No. 1, ball bearings, cushion tire	140	85
28-inch Rover Special, a good bargain, ball bearings, cushion tire	140	85
30-inch Victor, almost new, ball bearings, solid tire	135	85
30-inch Columbia, good running order, ball bearings, solid tire	135	60
30-inch Columbia, shows scarely any wear, ball bearings, cushion tire	135	85
30-inch Columbia, almost new, ball bearings, cushion tire	135	95
30-inch Columbia, shop-worn, 1891 pattern, ball bearings, cushion tire	135	100
30-inch Columbia, A1 condition, almost new, ball bearings, cushion tire	135	90
28-inch Swift, a bargain, ball bearings, cushion tire	140	90
30-inch Joliet, shop worn only, ball bearings, cushion tire	125	90
30-inch Swift, very good order, ball bearings, Dunlap pneumatic tire	160	110
28-inch Rover Universal, almost new, ball bearings, pneumatic tire	140	99
28-inch Premier, almost new, ball bearings, pneumatic tire	160	130
28-inch Model E. Swift, just like new, ball bearings, pneumatic tire	160	130

JORDAN & SANDERS.
If you cannot call, write us. 1324 Washington Avenue.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING Is not in hearing about, but in tasting it. So the value of an advertisement in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH Can only be determined by trying it.

GOOD AS NEW. $60! SHOP-WORN LOVELL CYCLES,

Lovell Diamond. No. 1.

SOLID TIRE, good as new; have been used as samples only, never been ridden; 3 only in stock; orders will be filled in rotation.
Regular price...$85
Shop-worn price.$60
Diamond frame of seamless steel tubing, Kirkpatrick saddle, drop forgings, ball bearings to wheels, pedals and crank shaft, and all convenient and useful improvements. Well made in every particular. Five thousand in use and all giving perfect satisfaction.
E. C. MEACHAM ARMS CO., 306 and 308 North Fourth St.

ST. LOUIS PLUCK.

Miss Bessie Shipman Saves a Child From Drowning.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The heroine of the Atlantic seaside this week is Miss Bessie Shipman of St. Louis. She has saved a human life. She is summering at New London, Conn. One day this week a number of ladies induced Capt. Roath of the tug boat Dr. S. N. Riggs to tow the big boat toward Fisher's Island. A dozen women and children were on the boat at the time. They had scarcely gone a quarter of a mile when the little daughter of Mrs. Harbison fell into the water. The women screamed and the tug came to a stop as soon as possible, but not before the child was sinking for the last time. Miss Bessie Shipman, with all her summer finery on, stopped long enough to pass her parasol to a friend and dived off the boat. She held up the almost drowned child until a boat from the tug took both of them aboard. Miss Shipman has been showered with congratulations for her pluck and feels that her ability as a swimmer has stood her in good stead.

Both Drew Pistols.

Geo. Abele, 19 years old, driver of a coal wagon and residing at 313 Poplar street, and John E. Winters, residing at Second and Lombard, became involved in a difficulty about 10 o'clock last night at the corner of Second and Cedar streets. Both used their pistols, some five shots being exchanged, with the result that Abele was struck in the right side of the abdomen, the ball passing round to the back without entering the cavity. He was taken to the City Dispensary in a buggy and the ball removed. He refused to disclose the cause of the shooting, but seemed to entertain notwithstanding his injuries, a desire to get even with Winters. Abele was sent to the City Hospital. His wound, while painful, is not fatal. Winters has not yet been arrested.

Office Men's Club Outing.

The ladies composing the Committee of the Office Men's Club "outing" to take place Aug. 20, accepted a special invitation of Capt. Brolaski to attend an excursion last Friday to various points up the river. The time was passed pleasantly in music, dancing and conversation and an excellent collation served. Of those who enjoyed this hospitality were seen Mrs. McDonald and daughter, Mrs. W. B. Watson, Mrs. F. Fox, Mrs. S. Moxter, Mrs. Leon F. Gross, Mrs. M. Heckel, Mrs. Maggie Kelley and Lily Woods, also the bride of Mr. Elmer E. Jackson of Washington, D. C.

Democratic Rally.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 6.—A largely attended Democratic rally was held in the Tabernacle at Macon to-night at which Hon. C. A. Ewing, cousin of Adlai Stevenson, and David Hutchinson were the speakers. The former discussed tariff reform and the financial question and the latter spoke on the labor question alluding to the Homestead trouble in detail.

Made Their Flesh Creep.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—The fact was made public to-day that last Monday Henry Klare was taken to the morgue and placed on ice, a sheet being thrown over his face. An hour after he created a panic by coming to life. He was hurried to the hospital, but died the next day.

What Officer Hurst Found.

Officer Hurst found a sack containing twenty-two little ornamental boxes in the doorway at 321 Olive street last night, which are supposed to have been stolen. The corners of the boxes are inlaid with sea shells. The property is held for identification at the Chestnut Street Police Station.

A Mail Car Burned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6.—The mail car on the north-bound Iron Mountain express caught fire late this afternoon south of here, between Fulton and Hope. About one-half of the car was destroyed, but all the mail matter was saved. The accident delayed the train four hours.

Toyed With Dynamite.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug 6.—A little boy of Profit Givens, living near this city, found a dynamite cartridge in her father's house when she began playing with it and finally set it on fire. Soon after it exploded blowing off one of the child's hands.

Buried in Cincinnati.

A telegram was received at police headquarters from the Chief of Police of Cincinnati last night stating that W. B. Harris, the St. Louisan, accidentally killed in that city several days ago, was buried there yesterday. Harris was a bridge-builder, but was working at the time of the accident for the contractors putting up the new Odd Fellows' building in Cincinnati. His skull and neck were broken in an accident to a derrick. Harris was about 32 years old and boarded with his wife and her son, a child 14 years old by a former husband, at 1812 Gratiot street. They came here from Rome, Ga., several years ago, and Harris went to Cincinnati to work about the middle of last month.

Progressive People.

NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 6.—The work of grading the Kadsas City, Nevada & Ft. Smith road south from Hume to Pittsburg, Kas., a distance of fifty miles, is progressing rapidly, and it will be completed within the next sixty days. It is understood that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road has perfected an agreement by which that road will secure entrance into Kansas City over the new line.

She Was Not Robbed.

The police of the Third District deny the story that Miss Katie Conley of 1404 North Thirteenth street was held up and robbed by three young men at Tenth and O'Fallon streets Friday afternoon. Miss Conley lost a pocketbook containing $3 and reported her loss to an officer, but, the police say, she did not accuse any one of having robbed her.

The Texas Drought.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Aug. 6.—Indications are that the drought is nearing its end in this section. There have been good showers here, and fine rains were reported in other portions of the border. Cannon & Co. of Galveston donated 100 sacks of corn for donation to county poor.

South Dakota's Crops.

YANKTON, S. D., Aug. 6.—The harvest of small grain has been in progress two weeks. The average yield, based on reports from farmers, is thirty bushels per acre. Corn is up to the average.

Leaf Tobacco Company.

CINCINNTI, O., Aug. 6.—The leaf tobacco warehouse combine was organized this morning with a capital of $2,500,000 to be incorporated under New Jersey laws.

No body advertises that his blood medicine doesn't amount to much. They re all of them "the best." But there's only one of them that's good enough to guarantee — and that is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. With that, if it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, you have your money back.
It's a medicine that cures, in all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood. It's not like the sarsaparillas, which claim to do good in March, April, and May. All the year round, with equal benefit, it cleanses, invigorates, and builds up the entire system. If you're bilious, "run-down," or dyspeptic, or suffering from any blood-taint or disorder, that's the medicine you need. For the worst forms of Scrofula, and in the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, such as Salt-rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, and all kindred ailments, nothing can equal it as a perfect and permanent remedy. The genuine sold for $1.00. Beware of spurious imitations or dilutions, offered at less prices.

COME AND SEE IT!
The latest product of the Pope Mfg. Co. in the way of cycles is the
RELAY COLUMBIA.
You are invited to come and inspect it.
D. SNITJER, 1118 Olive st., St. Louis.

SIX GOOD RACES.

Excellent Sport Furnished at the South Side Track.

ONLY ONE FAVORITE WINS ACROSS THE RIVER.

Jockey West Fined for Speaking Impudently to Judge Hatch at South Side Park—Winners at East Side—Results at the Eastern Tracks—General Racing News.

The regular Saturday afternoon crowd, which usually numbers in the immediate neighborhood of 2,500, was present and enjoyed some excellent sport at the South Side course yesterday afternoon. The track was in excellent condition and as two favorites and three well played second choices captured the purses, most of the crowd more than realized expectations. Jockey West, who rode Murphy in the first choice, was very indignant when placed second to Red Bird and was not backward in saying so. While being questioned by Judge Hatch regarding the matter the youngster talked very impudently to the presiding judge and the result was he got a $50 fine.

THE FIRST RACE.

Murphy was made even money first for the opening scramble which was a five and one-half furlong affair. Red Bird was next in demand at 5 to 2 and Cast Out at 3 to 1 and April at 6 to 1, were not neglected entirely. Cast Out followed by Kentucky Maid and Deceiver in the order named, was the first to show to the fore after the flag flashed. At the quarter post the favorite, Murphy was leading the procession two lengths in front of Red Bird. The latter commenced to move up passing the half and at the three-quarter post, was but a length behind Murphy. A hot struggle ensued between the pair down the stretch, which ended at the wire with Red Bird in front by a neck. April followed in three lengths behind Murphy.

THE SECOND EVENT.

This was a five furlong dash for 2-year-olds and out of a field of five Keenana was the favorite at odds of 3 to 5. Georgie Hamlin closed the second choice at 2 to 1 and the rest of the field could be had from 8 to 15 to 1. The youngsters had quite a merry time of it at the post and caused Starter Bruen considerable trouble. They were sent on their journey finally, however, with Raymond D, Keenana and Superba in front in the order named. Superba commenced to sprint at the start and at the quarter was a length and a half in front of Georgie Hamlin. At the half the latter went to the fore, and as they turned into the stretch was a length and a half in front of Keenana, who was about half that distance ahead of Superba. Hamlin filly spurted coming down the stretch and passed the wire an easy winner two open lengths in front of Keenana, who defeated Superba a length and a half for the place.

THE THIRD RACE.

A. Williams' chestnut daughter of Gen. Custer, Minora, was an odds on first choice for this race, which was a seven furlong run. Billy W. had second call at 3 to 2 and as good as from 8 to 15 to 1 could be had on the rest of the field. Yazoo, Minora and Red Leo were in front, in the order named, when the flag dropped. Before the first quarter had been traversed, however, the favorite, Minora, was in front, a length ahead of Red Leo, who was closely pursued by Yazoo. At the half Minora was still in front, but Yazoo had overhauled Red Leo. Minora and Yazoo from this point onward set a pace that was entirely too fast for the rest of the field, and after a whipping finish, Minora won by a length. Red Leo secured third place, finishing three or four lengths behind Yazoo.

THE FOURTH RACE.

A field of six went to the post in this event, which was a four furlong dash, out of which Blue Bird was made an odds on first choice at 8 to 5. Ettie S., the second choice, was extensively played at 2 to 1 and Tom Wise, who closed at 4 to 1, was also not neglected entirely. The flag fell with Ettie S. and Tom Wise slightly in in front. At the quarter post Ettie S. was a neck in front of Tom Wise and the favorite, Blue Bird, was an open length behind the latter. Ettie S. spurted as they moved into the stretch, as did also the favorite, Blue Bird, and as they came down the stretch a length separated the pair. Passing the wire Ettie S. led by an open length. Blue Bird was about the same distance ahead of Tom Wise.

THE CLOSING EVENT.

Rose Bud, who closed at 8 to 5, was the favorite in the closing event, which was a five-furlong dash. John Oliver and Kehoma, both of whom closed at 2 to 1, and Baritone at 4 to 1, were next in demand in the order named. Kehoma and John Oliver were the first to show to the fore after the start had been effected. John Oliver exchanged places with Kehoma before the quarter had been traversed, and as they passed that post was leading by a length. Kehoma was about the same distance ahead of Baritone. In this order the procession passed the stand, with John Oliver two lengths in front, Kehoma commenced to sprint up the back stretch, and as the field wheeled into the stretch, John Oliver was leading by only half a length. A general closing in took place as the procession came down the stretch and, after a whipping finish all around, Kehoma was successful by a quarter of a length. Baritone defeated John Oliver for the place by about the same distance. The summary follows:

First race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Red Bird 108 (Carmier), 5 to 1, 1; Murphy 110 (H. Barnes), even, second; April 113 (Morgan), 6 to 1, third. Kentucky Maid 108, Deceiver 110 and Cast Out 113 ran unplaced. Time, 1:03¾.

Second race, five furlongs—Georgie Hamlin 107 (Warren), 2 to 1, won; Keenana 114 (W. Mathews), 3 to 5, second; Superba 107 (Aind), 8 to 1, third. Lightning 100 and Raymond D. 103 ran unplaced. Time, 1:05.

Third race, selling, seven furlongs—Minora 107 (Warren), 1 to 2, won; Yazoo 102 (Huffman), 8 to 1, second; Red Leo 116 (Wood), 15 to 1, third. Billy W. 116 ran unplaced. Time, 1:30½.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upward, four furlongs—Ettie S. 107 (L. West), 2 to 1, won; Blue Bird 117 (Rigby), 3 to 5, second; Tom Wise 119 (Dalton), 4 to 1, third; Daisy C. 107, Spot 112, and Sight Draft 112 ran unplaced. Time, :49¾.

Fifth race, for all ages, five furlongs—Kehoma 107 (Morgan), 2 to 1, won; Baritone 107 (Avery), 4 to 1, second; John Oliver 107 (L. West), 2 to 1, third; Rose Bud 102, and Encounter 107 ran unplaced. Time, 1:03.

THE EVENING EVENTS.

About 2,000 persons were present and enjoyed the night racing at South Side last evening. Bird Dobson, an odds on first choice, who closed at 1 to 2 defeated Little Mollie, Footlight and other good ones in the opening scramble, in the handiest kind of a manner. Blue Bird, another odds-on first choice, who closed at 3 to 5, was successful in the second event after a hot struggle with Daisy C. Silver Dollar, a 4 to 1 shot, won the third race after a bruising finish down the stretch with Daisy C. The riding of Jockey Charlie Martin, who had the mount on the favorite, Bob Francis, in this event, caused much unfavorable comment and resulted in Judge Hatch ruling him off the course.

Billy Coleman, a complete outsider, who closed at 15 to 1, walked off with the closing event. The summary follows:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Bird Dobson 113 (Bigby), 1 to 2, won; Little Mollie 103 (Murket), 4 to 5, second; Footlight 101 (Davis), 8 to 1, third. Jasper, 102 and Joe Cannon, 108, ran unplaced. Time, 1:03½.

Second race, declared off.

Third race, purse, seven furlongs—Blue Bird 112 (Hueston), 3 to 5, won; Daisy C 107 (Paddock), 15 to 1, second; Tom Wise 112 (H. Barnes), even, third. Billy Coleman 107, and Conie Belle 119 ran unplaced. Time :50¾.

Fourth race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Bob Francis 105 (C. Martin), 7 to 10, won; Little Mamie 102 (Hogan), 6 to 5, second; Silver Dollar 107 (Davis), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:11½. Bryan T. Barry, 97, and Tomahawk, 107, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse, five furlongs—Billy Coleman 107 (H. Barnes), 15 to 1, first; Jake Johnson 107 (Hulston), even, second; May Lilly 102 (Musket), 3 to 1, third; Uhlan's Daughter 102, Cornstarch 107 and Rabbi 107 ran unplaced. Time, 1:06½.

AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

PEKIN, STRAIGHTOUT, DICK DELANEY, SCHOOL GIRL AND MAUDE CAPTURE THE PURSES.

The usual Saturday afternoon crowd witnessed some good sport at the track across the river yesterday afternoon. The first race was captured by Pekin, a prohibitive favorite at 1 to 3. Straightout, a rank outsider, at 10 to 1, won the second event. Dick Delaney, a second choice, against whom the books chalked 4 to 1, captured the third race. The fourth event went to School Girl, another second choice at 3 to 1. Maude, also a second shot, won the fifth and last race.

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Pekin 108 (Fitzmorris), first; Sea Belle 105 (Gorman), second; W. T. 98 (Stansburry), third. Time, 1:03½. Clatonia, Mildred, Bertha Kinney, Mary Hanghey and Hambrick also ran.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, selling—Straightout 114 (Kingler), first; Westmore 118 (Mooney), second; Emperor Billet 118 (W. Harris), third. Time, 1:03. Bobby Lee, Silver Dollar, The Major and Crit Davis ran unplaced.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile—Dick Delaney 110 (Dorrey), first; Packhorse 115 (Andrews), second; Golden Slipper 105 (Meyers), third. Time, 1:03½. Angere, Voltaire, Get There and Waterbury also ran.

Fourth race, five-eighths of a mile, handicap—School Girl 109 (McIntyre), first; Kiro 102 (Mooney), second; Lucy Howard 117 (Gorman), third. Time, 101½. Trixy, Little Mary, Jack White and Miss Kitty also started.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Maude 105 (Gorman), first; Tom Hood 110 (Mooney), second; Oakview 110 (Britton), third. Time, 1:02. Castilian, McHenry, Surget and Peregal ran unplaced.

GARFIELD PARK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Splendid sport was the result of to-day's Garfield Park card. The track was heavy, the weather pleasant and the attendance was 8,000. The feature was a stake spring, in which twelve splendid horses contested. Eclipse and Lulu Blackburn were favorites, but the latter got away badly and Eclipse won by half a length. Three favorites won and all the victors were backed except Ulster. Jockey Seaman rode two winners, and the Arkansas Stable took purses with Chimes and Little Crete. Summary:

First race, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Princess Lorraine 114 (Seaman) won; Lucy Dillard 107 (O. Lewis), second; Columbia 114 (Miller), third. Time, 1:20½. Le Grande, Fatina, Jack Lovell and Capt. Cottrill ran as named. Betting: Lorraine, 8 to 5; Dillard, 15 to 1.

Second race, one mile and a quarter—Chimes 107 (Goodale) won; Carlsbad 106 (Hoggett), second; Lord of the Harem 109 (Penny), third. Time, 2:16¼. Edith also ran. Betting: Carlsbad, 10 to 4; Chimes, 4 to 1

Third race, selling, one mile and seventy yards—Upman 107 (Costello) won; Newcastle 106 (J. Murphy), second; Lady Unde 87 (Slaughter), third. Time, 1:52¼. Consignee also ran. Upman, 8 to 5, finished second and was disqualified.

Fourth race, handicap, stake worth $2,023, three-quarters of a mile—Oregon Eclipse 120 (McDonald) won; Eclipse 130 (J. Tribe), second; Highland 110 (Tucker), third. Time, 1:17¼. Marmosa, Top Gallant, Cruiser, Salvation, Fan King, Odrey and Jackobin also ran.

Tulia Blackburn and Tim Murphy also ran, as named. Betting: Eclipse, 5 to 2; Oregon Eclipse, 7 to 1.

Fifth race, selling, seven-eighths of a mile—Ulster 115 (Seaman), first; Vattel 108 (Knapp), second; Kingstock 116 (Miller), third. Time, 1:33¼. Ragner, Sena A., Gladstone, Gov. Wheeler, Weaverman and Annie Clark ran as named. Betting: Raguer, 7 to 5; Ulster, 8 to 1.

Sixth race, selling, seven-eighths of a mile—Little Crete 108 (Penny) won; White Nose 106 (Costello), second; One Dime 110 (Slaughter), third. Time, 1:32½. Grey Duke, No Remarks, Bolster, Johnny Greener and Maggie Beck ran as named. Betting: Crete, 5 to 2; White Nose, 3 to 1.

MONMOUTH PARK.

MONMOUTH PARK RACE TRACK, Aug. 6.—Fully 15,000 people were in attendance to-day.

First race, sweepstakes for maidens 2 years old of $20 each, with $1,000 added, five furlongs; straight course—Breeze filly (Dogget), won; Experiment (Sloan), second; Thor (Bergen), third. Time, 1:00¼. Post betting—Experiment, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5; Thor, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5; Breeze filly, 5 and 2.

Second race, the Amboy Handicap, three-quarters of a mile—St. Michael (Doggett), won; Eagle Bird (Taral), second; Lovelace (Murphy), third. Time, 1:13. Post betting—St. Michael, 10 and 4; Lovelace, 10 and 4; Eagle Bird, 8 and 3.

Third race, the Freehold Stakes, one and one-half miles, outer circle—Locohatchee (Bergen), first; Poet Scout (Taral), second; Tenny (Clayton), third. Time, 2:38. Post betting—Poet Scout, even and out; Locohatchee, 4 and 4 to 5; Tenny, 12 and 5 to 2.

Fourth race, a sweepstake of $20 each, six furlongs, straight course—Parvenue (J. Clayton), first; McCormack (Dogget), second; Marine (Bergen), third. Time, 1:13½. Post betting—McCormack, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2; Parvenue, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5; Marina, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.

Fifth race, free handicap, one mile and a quarter, outer circle—Tea Tray (Hamilton), won; Lamplighter (Bergen), second; Raceland (Taral), third. Time, 2:08. Post betting—Lamplighter, 5 to 2, and 4 to 5; Raceland, 5 to 6 and 1 to 2; Tea Tray, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.

Sixth race, sweepstakes, three-quarters of a mile, straight course—Nomad (Sims), won; Unogrande (Murphy), second; Fred Taral (W. Midgley), third.

GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Aug. 6.—Results of today's events follow:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Fitzroy won; Wallace G., second; Bias, third. Time, :59.

Second race, six furlongs—Richard T. won; Drummer, second; Irishtown, third. Time, 1:22½.

Third race, one mile—Mirthwood won; Onaway, second; Pocatello, third. Time, 1:49.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Home Run won; Insight, second; Gloster, third. Time, 1:25¾.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Capt. Brown; Benjamin, second; Maid of Blarney, third. Time, 1:04¾.

Sixth race, seven and one-half furlongs—Mulligan won; Algernon, second; Pommery Sec, third. Time, 1:42¼.

DENVER RACES.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 6.—The track was fast at Overland Park to-day and the races were excellent, but the talent were not very successful, only one favorite winning. Attendance poor.

First race, thirteenth-sixteenths of a mile—Bugle 97 (Burlingame) won; Silverman 85 (Hana), second; Wald 97 (Morton), third. Time, 1:27½. Sam Brown, Mountain Belle, The Judge, also ran. Betting: Bugle, 3 to 1; Silverman, 12 to 1.

Second race, seven furlongs—Geraldine 117 (Kelly) won; Warner C. 103 (Green), second; Revolver 113 (McKay), third. Time, 1:30. The Judge, Blue Veil, King Faro and Gov. Ross also ran. Betting: Warner C., 4 to 1; Geraldine, barred; Bevolver, 4 to 1.

Third race, five furlongs—Charmion 110 (Cooper) won; Brownwood 115 (McKay), second; Tigress 106 (J. Webber), third. Time, 1:03¼. Rube Burrows, Northwestern, Cassa, Sir Reil, Ghost Dance and Helen Wren also ran. Betting: Charmion, 4 to 1; Brownwood, 8 to 5; Tigress, 10 to 1.

Fourth race, one mile—Happy Day 110 (King) won; Pat King 102 (Burlingame), second; Janus 111 (Spooner), third. Time, 1:44¼. Arkalow, May Hardy, Critic, St. Albans and Orrick also ran. Betting: Happy Day, 7 to 1; Pat King, 20 to 1; Janus, 5 to 1.

Fifth race, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Brazos 120 (McKay) won; Baychester 112 (Burlingame), second; First Lap 115 (McDonald), third. Time, 1:30¼. Omen, King Himyar, Primero, Stanley and Borealis also ran. Betting: First Lap, 16 to 5; Baychester, 6 to 1; Brazos, 3 to 1.

MEXICO TROTTING.

MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 6.—The meeting closed here to-day. Only two races were on the card, and both of these went two long shots in the pooling. The summaries follow:

Three-minute class, trotting, stakes $1,000; Rustic won.

Rustic	2	1	1	1
Dick Hartford	1	5	3	3
Red Cedar	5	2	2	2
Big Joe	3	3	4	4
Ethel T.	4	5	5	5
Tom Lindsay	dis			
Altena	dis			

Time, 2:26¼, 2:27½, 2:28¼, 2:30½.

Three-year-old, trotting, stake $750.

Alamito	2	1	1	2	1
Blue Stem	3	2	2	1	3
Bermuda Boy	1	3	3	3	2
Gov. Strong	distanced				

Time, 2:24¾, 2:24¾, 2:26, 2:28, 2:39½.

HAWTHORNE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—At Hawthorne to-day The Hero captured two events, the first three-quarters of a mile and the second at a mile. Steppe rode him on both. The track was heavy, the weather fine and the attendance large. Only two favorites won. Summaries:

First race, for 2-year olds, five-eighths of a mile—Jake Allen 91 (Sanford) won; Spellbound 103 (Ritchie), second; Verden 97 (Kohn), third. Time, 1:10. Johnetta, Gorella, Whitehead, Merge, Dungannon, Russell, Gray, Boots and Birdie M ran as named. Betting—Spellbound, 3 to 1; Allen, 6 to 1.

Second race, handicap, three-quarters of a mile—The Hero 116 (Steppe) won; Geo. Adams 106 (Perkinson, second; Silverman 112 (Overman), third. Time, 1:23. Barbara also ran. Betting—The Hero, 9 to 10; Geo. Adams, 5 to 2.

Third race, selling, one mile and seventy yards—Sunny Broeck, 113 (Madison), won; Adrienne, 104 (Carr), second; Insolence, 103 (Parkinson), third. Time, 2:00¼. Rancer, Bankrupt, Spectator, Fleetwood and Burt Jordan ran as named. Betting: Rancer, 3 to 1; Sunny Broeck, 6 to 1.

Fourth race, one mile—The Hero, 103 (Steppe), won; Patrick, 109 (Perkinson), second; Mirabeau, 112 (Richardson), third. Time, 1:53. Blaze Duke and State of Texas ran as named. Betting: Patrick, even; Hero, 6 to 5.

Fifth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Parole 97 (Van Camp), won; Kangaroo 102 (Knight), second; Bagpipe 99 (Durnell), third. Time, 1:24. Catherine B., Hector, Harry Kuhn, John Francis Nancy Hawkes, Speculation, Special and Lulu May ran as named: Betting: Parole, 3 to 1; Kangaroo, 10 to 1.

BUFFALO RACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A fresh breeze this morning dried out the track so that about noon a start was possible.

First heat, 2:19 class trot—Abbie V. went after Martha Wilkes, but could not get beyond the favorite's throat-latch. Time, 1:16½. Second heat—Abbie V. trotted with the favorite to the last turn, when Nightingale closed up. Martha Wilkes won by half a length; Abbie V., third. Time, 2:17.

First heat, 2:17 trot—Walter E. won by half a length in 2:15¼. Second heat—Walter E. and Honest George ran abreast to the last turn, where in a spurt he beat Walter E. by a nose. Jean Valjean was third. Time, 2:15¼.

Third heat, 2:19 trot—Martha Wilkes wins the heat and race, but she had to lower her record to win by a nose; Nightingale, second; Abbie V., third. Time, 2:14.

Third heat, 2:17 trot—Honest George, Walter E. and Little Albert trotted a great heat. They were bunched from wire to wire, the favorite winning by a short head; Little Albert, second; Walter E., third. Time, 2:15¼.

THE GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING CLUB MATINEE.

The Gentlemen's Driving Club held their regular matinee at Forest Park yesterday afternoon. The races were well contested and were enjoyed by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Following are the summaries:

First race, 3:00 trot, purse $20.

Jesse James	1	1	2	2	1
Elmer	3	2	1	3	2
Dandy	5	6	3	1	4
Roy	2	3	4	4	3
Monitor King	6	4	6	5	5
Rockford	4	5	5	dr	

Time, 3:03¼, 3:01½, 3:00½, 2:57, 3:00.

Second race, 2:45 trot; purse $20.

Kate C.	2	3	1	1	1
Helen McGregor	3	1	4	2	6
Baby	1	2	7	6	5
Waverly	4	5	2	4	2
Edgar Clay	5	6	3	3	4
Monsan	6	4	5	5	3
Harry West	7	7	6	7	dr

Time: 2:47, 2:45½, 2:48½, 2:49, 2:48½.

Judges were Messrs. O'Fallon, Scaling and Gregory. Timers, Kelley and McAuliffe. Races for next Saturday will be announced later in the week.

Scene at a Street Railway Terminus.

There was an amusing scene at the terminus of the St. Louis & Suburban Railway, Sixth and Locust streets, last evening. An elderly lady carefully scrutinized the faces of the occupants of every car as it came up, and as the bulk of the passengers were taking round trips for the fun—or rather the cool—of the thing her task was not a very easy one. A reporter seeing the evident anxiety of the old lady ventured to ask if he could give her any assistance. The explanation given him was that the neighbors had told her that her daughter had gone out again with an "ornery fellow" whom she had ordered out of the house a score of times, and she was just waiting to catch her.

"But what makes you so sure they are on one of these cars?" asked the reporter.

"Why, because that's where all the boys and girls do their courting now," replied the indignant parent; "for 10 cents they can get a longer ride on this road than any other in the city, and since they've been running every two minutes right out to the county, there's been no keeping the girls home nights, nohow. There they are, right now—" and the old lady broke short her talk to jump on to a car as it pulled up. The young people were speedily separated, and it is safe to say neither of them enjoyed the ride home as much as the earlier outing.

MYRA CLARK GAINES.

The Famous Case Far From Settlement—Claims Filed.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—To-day expired the ten days limit allowed by law within which oppositions could be filed to the account of Administrator Whitney, presented for homologation in the Civil District Court by the administrators of the succession of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines. It was therefore to be expected that, whatever opposition was forthcoming on the part of the legatees under the will offered for probate in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Mrs. Myra P. Evans would be filed yesterday and expectations in that direction were not disappointed. The opposition filed will keep the famous case in court for some time to come. Messrs. Browne and Choate and De Gray, attorneys for most of the legatees, last evening filed oppositions to the account, claiming substantially that W. B. Davenport of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Gaines in Brooklyn, that the administration in Louisiana was merely auxiliary and for the purpose of paying debts to the creditors residing in Louisiana, and that the residue, amounting to $800,000, should be paid into the hands of Davenport for distribution among the legatees under the Evans will.

The following are the opponents included in the above claim: B. W. Robinson, and Wm. B. Randolph for $195.75 balance due for professional services; Mrs. J. Numa for Mzerat for $1,000 dueas legatee under the will; John W. Harmon, Meridian, Miss., for $10,000, legatee under the will; Jasper W. Gilbert, Brooklyn, N. Y., for $5,000 attorney's fees; Edward P. Gaines, Hogansburg, N. Y., for $2,590 as legatee under the will; George W. Benson, Marietta, Ga., for $10,000 as legatee under the will; W. T. Gilbert, Brooklyn, N. Y., for $21,500, attorney's fees. Messrs. Browne & Choate and Leovy & Blair, attorneys for George C. Fabius et al., filed a motion asking for ten days' delay, in which to file an opposition of their clients for $25,000 for legal services rendered. They stated they had been employed only four days ago, and that their clients resided in California, and consequently requested the delay to prepare an intelligent opposition.

The following oppositions were filed by other counsel: William Durbridge claims $5,000, money loaned to Mrs. Gaines; Samuel Mills Nalholt and Mrs. Fannie N. Mills, widow of the late W. R. Mills and executor and executrix of the succession of W. D. Mills, claim $12,000 as fees, $3,500 as taxed costs as a solicitor in Chancery. Heirs of Richard A. Chinn claim $70,000 attorney's fees due Chinn on the proceedings to recover for Mrs. Gaines the estate of her father, Daniel Clark. James J. Halsey and wife of Culpepper, Va., claim $1,000 on a promissory note. Theodore C. Cone of Washington, D. C., claims $33,500 for attorney's fees.

The Close of Camp Marvin.

The twenty-first annual encampment at Marvin camp-ground will come to a close with to-day's services. The meeting has been in progress ten days, and has been one of marked interest. Preparations are being made for the accommodation of the multitudes expected to-day. The restaurant is pronounced by all as the best ever had on the grounds. The transportation facilities are better than ever before, the ride from the terminus of the Midland Railway to the grounds requiring only thirty minutes. For the accommodation of those who will go out to-day the following time table has been made: Going west, the Midland Railway will leave Page avenue at 7:15 a. m., 8:15 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 10:15 a. m., 1:15 p. m. and 2 p. m. Going east, the Midland Railway will leave their terminus at 2:40 p. m., 6 p. m., 8:30 p. m and 10:30 p. m. Hacks and park wagons will meet all the above named trains. The rate over the Midland Railway and hack line are for single trip 30 cents and round trip 50 cents.

The following is the programme:

9 a. m.—Prayer-meeting, led by Rev. Dr. T. M. Finney.
11 a. m.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. B. M. Messick of Cook Avenue Church,
2 p. m.—Children's service.
3 p. m.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. S. H. Werlein of Centenary Church.
5 p. m.—Ladies' meeting, conducted by Mrs. Margaret Skinner.
7 p. m.—Young people's meeting, conducted by Rev. C. L. Smith.
8 p. m.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. E. B. Chapel of Lafayette Park Church

Rev. Felix R. Hill, Jr., of Washington will occupy the pulpit of Cook Avenue Church at 11 a. m., in the absence of the pastor.

Church Corner-Stone Laying.

MOBERLY, MO., Aug. 6.—The laying of the corner-stone of the Central Christian Church took place this afternoon at 5 o'clock, with Masonic ceremonies, the Masonic lodges of Moberly and the Knights Templar taking part. Grand Worshipful Master Ingram conducted the services, assisted by other representatives of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Missouri. Elder J. A. Berry of Huntsville, who preached the first sermon in Moberly twenty-four years ago, before there was a church here, made a historical statement. Elder O. A. Bartholomew of St. Louis, who is the practical architect of the building, made the address of the occasion.

THE SIGNAL

Given in Time to Prevent a Big Telegraphers' Strike.

OPERATORS ON THE UNION PACIFIC GRANTED MORE PAY.

The Company Gives in at the Last Minute, Thereby Avoiding a Serious Interruption of Business—A Reluctant Act of Justice to Hard Working Wage Earners.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—At 5:59 o'clock this evening Jay Gould agreed to the schedule of the Union Pacific telegraph operators by which they secure an increase of salaries. The men over thousands of miles of lines were just waiting for the signal from the Grand Chief to be flashed over the wires and their keys would have been deserted. At the last moment the company gave in when satisfied that the line would be tied up at once.

The point at issue is a comparatively small one. Of the 885 telegraphers on the Union Pacific system 114 receive salaries less than $50 a month. The Grievance Committee demands that $50 shall be the minimum on all divisions. The officials were willing to grant that on all the system except several branches in Nebraska and Kansas, which are being operated at a considerable loss. These lines are the Kansas Central, the Lincoln & Colorado, the Omaha & Republican Valley and the line from Leavenworth to Lawrence. On these there are two operators at $30 a month and a number at $35.

The company offered to make the minimum on these $45. The difference between the two propositions is estimated by Chief Ramsey at $2,000 to $3,000, and by railroad officials at $3,000 to to $4,000. The telegraphers think the company should not stick on such a small amount as that, but the officials reply that they have already agreed to other changes which will increase the operating expenses in the neighborhood of $50,000. The officials deprecate any sensational talk that will have a tendency to create bitterness.

But they regard the insistence of the committee on this point as very unreasonable. The Santa Fe is the strongest competitor of the Union Pacific in Kansas and on California business, and yet it has in force a schedule agreed to by the telegraphers which is considerably lower than the wages voluntarily paid by the Union Pacific. On the Santa Fe the average rate of operators proper is only $54.40 a month, while on the Union Pacific it is $61.70. On the Santa Fe the largest class at any one rate is the $45 men, who number 121. On the Union Pacific the $60 men are the most numerous, there being 121 of them.

The telegraphers have accepted $45 as the minimum on the Santa Fe, but insist on $50 on the Union Pacific. The telegraphers of the Union Pacific are so thoroughly organized that virtually all of them are members of the order. A strike at this time would have been more inconvenient than ordinarily, because of the heavy passenger business on account of the Denver conclave—there being fifty special trains for that traffic, but the service could be handled by a train schedule. The greatest difficulty would be in handling freight, particularly the fast trains with fruit and tea from the coast.

The superintendent of telegraph had received applications for positions in anticipation of a strike, but it would take some time to fill all the places and the business of the road would have suffered. The Board of Directors were opposed to granting the demands, but were not inclined to refuse if a strike was to be the inevitable result.

Carpenters' Convention.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America did not finish their labors yesterday and it is probable that the convention will be in session two or three days more next week. All the delegates with the exception of five have signified their intention of remaining in the city until the work is fully completed. The first business at the morning session was the election of officers.

Four candidates for General President were nominated and voted for. These were Henry H. Trenor of New York City, R. C. Longston of St. Louis, Harry Blackmore of St. Louis and George Heath of Baltimore. W. H. Klyver of Chicago, the present incumbent, and D. P. Rowland of Cincinnati, O., were placed in nomination, but declined.

Mr. Trenor of New York, who seems to have been a hot favorite, was elected on the first ballot.

The nominees for General First Vice-President were Harry Blackmore of St. Louis and J. C. Larwill of Cleveland, O.

Mr. Larwill was elected on the first ballot.

Charles Lane of Butte, Mont., was unanimously elected General Second Vice-President,

P. J. McGuire was elected General Secretary without opposition.

The office of General Treasurer was given to M. A. Clements of Cincinnati, O., by a unanimous vote.

Next came the election of the Executive Board of five members.

Mr. Hugh McKay was elected for the district comprising the New England States and the eastern province of Canada.

A. M. Swartz of Allegheny, Pa., A. L. Carl of Auburn, N. Y., Geo. Heath of Baltimore, Md., were candidates for the second place on the Board. Mr. Swartz was elected on the second ballot. After the election of Mr. Swartz the convention took a recess for dinner.

Nearly the entire afternoon session was spent in electing the three remaining members of the Executive Board, a number of ballots being required before an election in any case resulted. The following gentlemen were finally settled upon for the positions: Third Member, W. T. Dukehart of Nashville, Tenn.; Fourth Member, D. P. Rowland of Cincinnati, O., and Fifth Member, S. J. Kent of Lincoln, Neb.

After a long wrangle over the next place of meeting Indianapolis was finally chosen and the month of September, 1894, set as the time, no date being fixed. A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officers, each of whom was called upon to make a speech. It was also resolved to remember the ex-President with a testimonial to be presented at a future date.

All the delegates will attend the mass meeting at Central Turner Hall this afternoon, where several of them are expected to address the striking planing mill employes.

The convention adjourned to meet Monday morning next at 9 o'clock.

Speaking of the resolution introduced by Mr. Ryan of Brooklyn before the Carpenters' Convention in regard to the single tax question, Mr. Sheridan Webster said to a POST-DISPATCH reporter:

"The morning papers gave a false impression as to the general sentiment existing among the Brotherhood on this single tax issue. The resolution went to the committee, who reported it without recommendation. When it came up for action it was discussed by Mr. Ryan alone, and when the previous question was ordered the resolution was adopted by the close vote of 45 to 42, which, in view of the strenuous opposition of the President and Secretary, was most significant.

After its adoption it was declared out of order by the chairman, and an appeal was taken from his decision which is still pending.

A majority of the active thinking leaders in the carpenters', and all other trades' unions, as well as the various reform organizations, are believers in the single tax doctrine.

They must become such necessarily, for no matter from what branch of the industrial tree you start, if you follow it you must reach the trunk and eventually the root, which is the single tax. As I heard President B. Plumb say, 'all the various efforts at industrial reforms will eventually settle down into something like Henry George's scheme.'"

Mass Meeting to Aid Strikers.

A general mass meeting has been called for this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Central Turner Hall to aid the cause of the planingmill strikers. Several delegates now attending the convention of the Carpenters and Joiners' Brotherhood will address the meeting, and representatives from all the leading labor organizations of the city have been invited to be present.

HAVE you been out to Ramona or Florissant on the St. Louis & Suburban Railway? If not go to-day. The cars run every ten minutes on the company's own right of way, enabling them to run so rapidly as to secure low temperature the hottest of hot days.

She Fractured His Skull.

Mary Williams, a colored woman, was lodged in the Third District Station about 8 o'clock last night for fracturing the skull of Chas. Links, also colored, in a fight which occured in the rear of 819 North Ninth street. Links lives near Baden and yesterday came to town and visited the woman. The pair quarreled over some trivial matter and the woman picked up a brick and hit Links on the head, knocking him down. The woman was arrested and Links was conveyed to the Dispensary, where it was found that his skull was fractured. He refused to go to the City Hospital and, after his wound had been dressed, he was sent home. The fracture is not serious.

A Male Floater.

Yesterday afternoon a white male floater was landed at the foot of Osage street. The body was that of a man about 65 years old, with rather long gray hair, a red mustache and about a week's growth of beard. The man wore a full suit of blue, a neglige shirt, a blue tie and a new pair of lace shoes. In the pockets were found a handkerchief, knife, comb and a black leather pocket-book which was empty. The body was taken to the Morgue for identification.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION
MODENE
AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.—DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT.

IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. It has no resemblance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery ever attained such wonderful results. IT CANNOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moles may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without the slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. —MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSIS.—

—Recommended by all who have tested its merits—Used by people of refinement.—

Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Postage stamps received the same as cash. ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.

LOCAL AND GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A. MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE HAIR PREPARATIONS. You can register your letter at any Post-office and insure its safe delivery. CUT THIS OUT AS IT MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN

We Offer $1,000 FOR FAILURE OR THE SLIGHTEST INJURY. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

AN INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.

Preparations for Celebrating the First Settlement of St. Ferdinand's Parish.

Just a hundred years ago this month a Benedictine priest residing at St. Charles performed the first baptismal rites in a French family residing at Florissant, and made a record of it, now in the possession of the present pastor, Father Boex. For some seventy years the church has been under the direction of a father of the Jesuit order, which has its novitiate for the training of young men for the Catholic priesthood, about two miles southwest of the town.

At an early date the convent adjoining the church was founded, by nuns of the Sacred Heart order, subsequently transferred to the Sisters of Loretto, who have now a flourishing institution for young ladies.

The celebration will occupy three days, commencing Monday, the 15th of this month, the feast of the Assumption. In the forenoon of that day the venerable Archbishop of the Arch-diocese will administer confirmation to a class of young persons. In the evening a discourse will be delivered by one of the assisting clergy. This will close in an appropriate manner the religious portion of the demonstration. The two following days—Tuesday and Wednesday—have been set apart for the fair or secular portion of the celebration.

While with few exceptions the greater portion of those who took part in the affairs of former times, like their venerated pastor, Father Van Asche, have passed away, a few remain who rejoice to see the young generation entering into the details of the celebration with earnestness and hearty good will.

Among those of the older generation looking with satisfaction upon the contemplated celebration may be mentioned Judge and Mrs. Samuel James, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Leon De Flise and others, whose minds readily revert to the days when Indians were to be seen here, and when railroads and electric motors were unheard of in the township.

The extensive grounds of the church and convent will be decorated and arranged for sheltering and entertaining guests. In the forenoon a procession will be formed under the guidance of Mr. James Maher and his assistants, Mr. Joseph F. Mottin and Mr. Peter Barteau. Booths and tables will be erected for dinner. There will be refreshments and amusements in charge of the ladies of the congregation, both mothers and daughters entering into the spirit of the fete with the sole desire to make all visitors enjoy themselves. Mr. John Pohlman will have sole supervision of the celebration.

Increased facitities will be furnished by the Suburban Electric line for reaching the place. Four or five trains will be run in the forenoon and the same number in the afternoon.

As a part of the civic observance of an event dating back to a time when the territory west of the Mississippi was still under a foreign dominion, several addresses will be delivered by eminent speakers, so that the development which has marked this settlement of the sovereign State of Missouri and this part of St. Louis County will receive due consideration at the hands of those participating in its grand historical event.

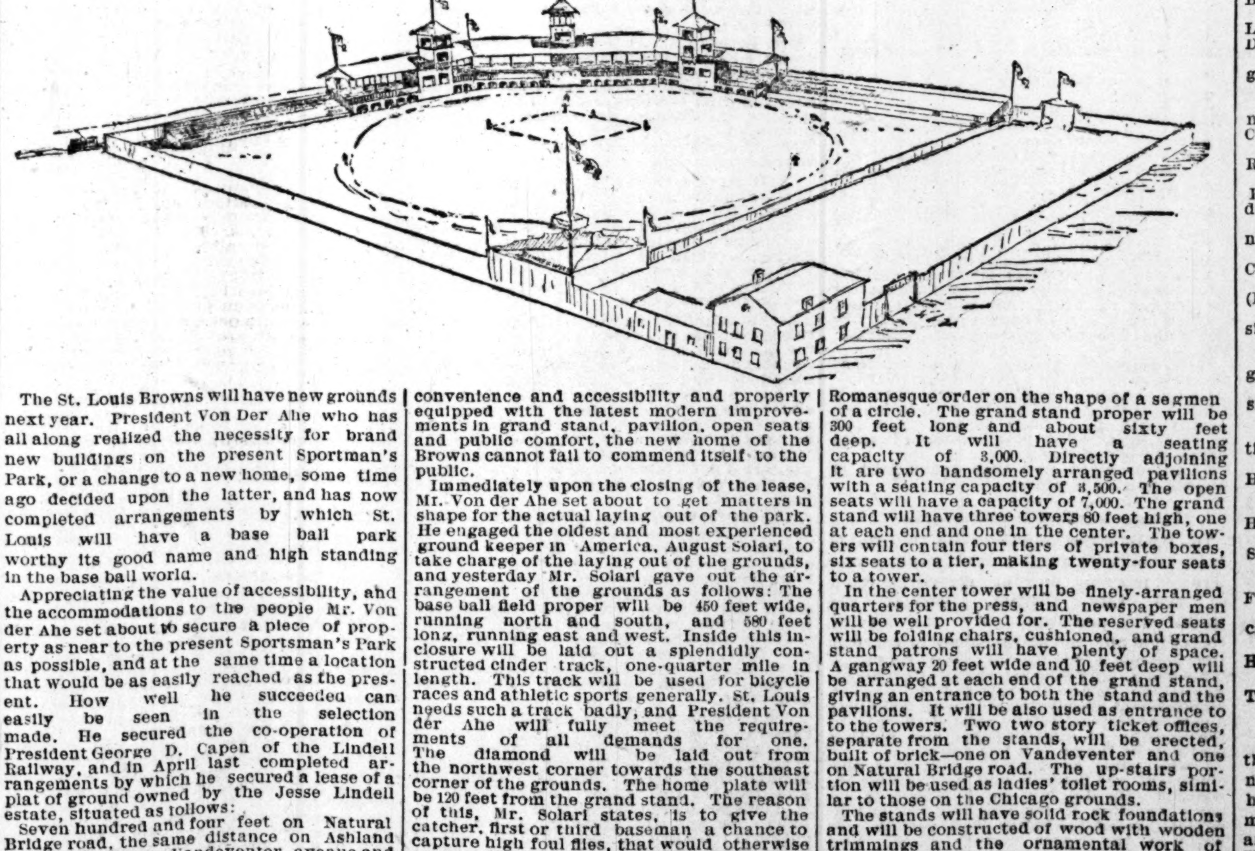
Nashville (Ill.) Patriotic.

NASHVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—At a meeting held here to-day the preliminaries were arranged for a grand celebration by the entire county in this city Oct. 12 in honor of the 400th anniversary of America's discovery.

Sunday-School Convention.

NASHVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—The County Sunday-school Convention meets here in the Southern M. E. Church, Aug. 9 and 10. Prominent people will be present.

THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS' NEW GROUNDS.



The St. Louis Browns will have new grounds next year. President Von Der Ahe has all along realized the necessity for the new buildings on the present Sportsman's Park, or a change to a new home, some time ago decided upon the latter, and has now completed arrangements by which St. Louis will have a base ball park worthy of the name and high standing in the base ball world.

Appreciating the value of accessibility, all the accommodations to the people Mr. Von der Ahe set about to secure a piece of property as near to the present Sportsman's Park as possible, and at the same time a location that would be as easily reached as the present. How well he succeeded can easily be seen in the selection made. He secured the co-operation of President George D. Capen of the Lindell Railway, and in April last completed arrangements by which he secured a lease of a plat of ground owned by the Jesse Lindell estate, situated as follows:

Seven hundred and four feet on Natural Bridge road, the same distance on Ashland avenue, 514 feet on Vandeventer avenue and the same distance on Prairie avenue.

This will be known as the new Sportsman's Park, a name that has been inseparably linked with base ball in St. Louis for the past fifteen years. The grounds will be laid out and the ball park ready for business in March next. The grounds will be in the center of a labyrinth of electric roads and cables.

The Lindell Railway will run a loop of seventy feet at the termination of their Vanderventer avenue extension. It will be directly adjoining the main entrance to the grand stand.

The Cass avenue and Northern Central will both be electric lines this fall and they will run around the grounds along Prairie and Spring avenues up the Natural Bridge road to the grand stand at the extreme northeast corner. The Mound City Line now runs to the Fair Grounds and it is said it will be looped up to the new park. The Citizens' Cable Co., which also controls the Northern Central and Cass avenue, will, it is said, run on the tracks of the latter from the Fair Grounds to the extreme northwestern end of the new ball park.

So it will thus be seen that the piece of property secured by President Von der Ahe for the new Sportsman's Park, has every possible advantage in the matter of location, convenience and accessibility and properly equipped with the latest modern improvements in grand stand, pavilions, open seats and public comfort, the new home of the Browns cannot fail to [illegible].

Immediately upon the closing of the lease, Mr. Von der Ahe set about to get matters in shape for the actual laying out of the grounds. He engaged the oldest and most expert ground keeper in America, August Solari, [illegible] The base ball field proper will be 450 feet wide, [illegible] long, running east and west. Inside this inclosure will be laid out a splendidly constructed cinder track, one-quarter mile in length. This track will be used for bicycle races and athletic sports generally. St. Louis needs such a track badly, and President Von der Ahe will fully meet the requirements of all demands for one. The diamond will be laid out from the northwest corner towards the southeast corner of the grounds. The home plate will be 120 feet from the grand stand. The reason of this, Mr. Solari states, is to give the catcher, first or third baseman a chance to capture high foul flies, that would otherwise go over the buildings. Under the 120 feet distance they will come within the inclosure.

The distance of right and left field will make it an almost impossibility to knock a ball over either fence. These fields will be at least 100 feet deeper than the present Sportsman's Park.

A space of 120 feet on the Prairie avenue side will be used as a special carriage way, and it will be sufficiently commodious to admit all character of vehicles. The entrance will be on the Natural Bridge road and the exit on Prairie avenue.

There is a stretch of ground on the Vandeventer avenue side, nearly 400 feet long and about 100 feet wide, just outside the open seats which has not yet been utilized for any purpose. It could be nicely arranged for ice skating purposes, and President Von der Ahe will in all probability so utilize it.

Mr. Aug. Bemke, the architect of Bemke & Wees, was given carte blanche by President Von der Ahe to visit different cities and get up a design for the grand stand and pavilions that would be suitable for St. Louis.

He visited the Chicago, Pittsburg and Cleveland grounds and will erect on the new park stands that will be ornamental as well as substantial.

The design of the grand stand is of the Romanesque order on the shape of a segment of a circle. [illegible] The grand stand [illegible] will be [illegible] feet [illegible] seating [illegible] Adjoining [illegible] two [illegible] pavilions [illegible] open [illegible] grand [illegible], one [illegible] towers [illegible] boxes, [illegible] seats [illegible] arranged [illegible] men [illegible] seats [illegible] grand [illegible] space. [illegible] will be folding chairs, cushioned, and grand stand patrons will have plenty of space. A gangway 20 feet wide and 10 feet deep will be arranged at each end of the grand stand, giving an entrance to both the stand and the pavilions. It will be also used as entrance to to the towers. Two two story ticket offices, separate from the stands, will be erected, built of brick—one on Vandeventer and one on Natural Bridge road. The up-stairs portion will be used as ladies' toilet rooms, similar to those on the Chicago grounds.

The stands will have solid rock foundations and will be constructed of wood with wooden trimmings and the ornamental work of rough cast plaster.

There will be three large entrances on the level to the stands. After entering there will be three large easy stairways, one leading to the grand stand proper and the other two to the pavilions.

President Von der Ahe will erect a club house near the grand stand and have a finely fitted up private office. There will also be a restaurant on the grounds.

Mr. Von der Ahe also proposes to have summer night entertainments and arrangements will be made to construct a summer theater that will be a credit to the city.

The total outlay on the new Sportsman's Park and equipments will be in the neighborhood of $50,000. The players' headquarters will be separate and distinct in another portion of the grounds. A fine club-house for the Browns and the visiting clubs will be erected on Prairie and Ashland avenues, thereby affording immunity to the players from interference with anybody.

A massive flagstaff 125 feet high will be placed on the east side of the grounds, back of center-field. Mr. Solari is having it made and he says it (one end of it, at least) will be "out of sight."

A mammoth bulletin-board will also be placed on the grounds and the scores of other games will be bulletined, as now.

THE IRON HALL.

Suit for the Appointment of a Receiver May Not Be Pushed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—It begins to look now as if the suit for the appointment of a receiver for the order of the Iron Hall will never be tried. If it is tried it will be for the dual purpose of showing to the world that the order is all right financially and that an attempt was made to retire Chief Justice Somerby. At least such is the claim of some of the attorneys engaged in the case. Hawkins and Smith, attorneys for the petitioners, made a proposition in writing to the Executive Committee of the order that the plaintiffs select a committee composed of at least two of the plaintiffs, with the addition of J. S. Sayers of Philadelphia and Jacob W. Smith of Indianapolis, to make a thorough investigation of the books and papers of the order. During the time of the investigation the committee to have the entire control and management of the business of the order. The plaintiffs' attorneys were to act as counsel for the committee and at the conclusion of the investigation all expenses, including the payment of the attorney fees, was to be borne by the order. In other words, the officers and managers were to abdicate for the time being in favor of this committee. If everything was found all right the suit was to be withdrawn.

The Executive Committee was surprised at the proposition and one of the members said he considered it but little less than an insult. After it had been read it was returned to the attorneys with the statement that it would not be entertained under any circumstances. An hour or so later the Executive Committee sent Hawkins & Smith a proposition stating that the Committee was now making an examination of the books and papers of the order and had appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Hosmer and Becker, to go over the books for a period covering the last four years. The committee proposed that Mr. Sayres and Albert R. Baker be added to that sub-committee and assist in the investigation.

To this proposition the committee has received no reply. Hawkins & Smith were asked for further facts relating to the proposition to the Executive Committee.

"We have nothing to say in regard to that matter," was the reply.

"Will you accept the proposition made by the Executive Committee?"

"If any proposition has been made we do not care to discuss it."

The Executive Committee expects to complete its work by Monday evening. It has gone through Chief Justice Somerby's accounts, and will report that there has been, so far as he is concerned, no misappropriation of funds; that he drew no money except upon warrants, and that there are on file vouchers and itemized statements for every dollar he has expended. In regard to the question whether Somerby withdrew the funds of the order from local banks and placed them in his bank at Philadelphia, the committee has nothing to say for the reason it has not reached that phase of the investigations.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

Higdon & Higdon & Longan, Attorneys, Patent and Trade-Mark Lawyers, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215, 216 and 217, Odd Fellow Building, and room 48 Pacific Building, Washington, D. C., report the following patents granted the past week:

MISSOURI.

Pocket cash register—William Ambruster, St. Louis.
Educational appliance—Sam S. Barnett, Salem.
Water-proof woven snare string for drums—Emil Boulanger, St. Louis.
Device for adjusting drum-snares—Emil Boulanger, St. Louis.
Rake-tooth—Joseph Dain, Jr., Carrollton.
Gate—Joseph F. Dougherty, Hale.
Portfolio pocket-case—Charles Galle, St. Louis.
Plumb-level—James F. Hall, assignor to T. B. Buckner, Kansas City.
Purifying pump—George W. Horn and J. L. Farmington, assignors to W. W. Norman, Delta.
Wire and picket-fence—Benjamin F. Ingram, Bowling Green.
Elevator—Edward W. Moon, St. Louis.
Apparatus for forming and soldering sheet-metal cans—William P. Quentell, Kansas City.
Machines for making retorts, etc.—Evo Rooms, Nevada.
Washing-machine attachment — Harold Rowntree, assignor of one-half to J. B. Burdett, Kansas City.
Lasting—Charles Sinning, assignor to Sinning Lasting Machine Co., St. Louis.
Spinning top—Albert J. Huntoon, Kansas City. (Design patented.)
Coffin-pedestal—Louis G. Kregel, St. Louis. (Design patented.)
Spoon—Bertha Meyers, Kansas City. (Design patented.)

ARKANSAS.

Detonating fire alarms—Levi Parsley, Bengay.
Chain-pipe wrench—John F. Sauerman, assignor of one-half to E. S. Stiewel, Coal Hill.

TEXAS.

Ironing Board—Frederick N. Chapin, Austin.
Gate latch—James T. Fox, assignor to W. H. Torian, Sherman.
Caster—William Gordon, Stubbs.
Listing plow—Calvin N. Leatherwood, Hutto.
Mechanism for harvester reels—George Schubert, Walnut.

TRADE MARKS.

Certain named toilet preparations—Joseph F. Lurie, Kansas City.
Prints and reproductions by photomechanical processes—Chas. B. Woodward, St. Louis.

HOUSEBREAKERS IN SOUTH ST. LOUIS.

They Make Several Good Hauls and Escape Bullets Fired At Them.

Several more burglaries were attempted in the southwestern part of the city Friday night and one of them was successful, the housebreaker getting into Charles Ottensmeyer's residence, No. 3433 Gravois avenue, and carrying off a gold watch and $43 in money. Mr. Ottensmeyer is a gardener and the money and watch belonged to a couple of his hired men. The men had taken the precaution to place a couple of loaded shotguns near their bed before retiring and there were a couple of watch dogs in the yard. But dogs and men slept through the whole performance of the burglars and were not awakened until some of the neighbors who had seen the burglars leaving the house fired at them. The same night these housebreakers or some others tried to get into the house of Mr. Frusch, Arkansas avenue and Tholezan street, but were frightened away by Mr. Frusch. He fired several shots at them, but does not know whether he hit any of them or not. They were also given an equally warm reception at the residence of Henry Wotil, a milkman, on Arkansas and Potomac streets. Mr. Wotil and his son fired at them and chased them into a corn field on Gravois avenue and Potomac street.

Deaf Mute Convention.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 6.—Owing to the delay in the arrival of the special train, the opening session of the National Convention of Deaf Mute Superintendents has been postponed until Monday.

THE DELICATESSEN CAFE,
718 OLIVE STREET.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

BARWICK'S
RESTAURANT!
416 and 418 North Sixth Street.
Regular Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, 25c.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
and Restaurant. 415 Chestnut st.

CITY NEWS.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
804 Olive street. Set of teeth $8.

CAUSED POLICE INTERFERENCE.

A North St. Louis Colored Girl Tied Up by the Hands.

A little before 10 o'clock last night word was brought to the Fourth District Police Station at Tenth and North Market streets by two little girls that a girl was being tied in a garret at Tenth and Brooklyn streets. Sergt. Worcester who was in charge asked the little girls who was tying the girl, and they said it was the child's parents. They were colored people, the girls said, and were whipping the girl. The children could give no further information, stating there was a crowd in front of the house and someone told them to go for a policeman.

Officer Patrick Maher, who investigated the case found that the occurrence took place at 1020 Brooklyn street, at the house of John Garrett, and the girl was his 15-year-old daughter. When Officer Maher arrived at the house all was quiet, excepting that a serenade was in progress next door. Garrett is a well-to-do colored man and owns the house he lives in, a three-story brick, and runs a barber shop at 211 North Thirteenth street.

Officer Maher met a little colored girl in the yard and she led the way to the second floor, where two other women were found. The officer asked one of the women about the girl and one of them replied that her father had whipped her, and she was upstairs. The officer ordered the woman to lead the way, which she reluctantly did. The upper apartment proved to be a garret bed room. A coal oil lamp turned very low lighted the room. In the dim light at the further end of the room was discerned the form of the girl standing with her hands extended over her head, crossed and tied to the rafters. Her position did not take her weight off of the floor, but her hands were drawn up as far as they could be without raising her feet.

The officer untied the girl and took her to the station, also bringing the clothes line. The girl gave her name as Ardella Garrett. She said she had gone about 8 o'clock in the evening to see a girl friend, whose father was a preacher, and her uncle came to the house where she was and told her to go home. She said she knew her uncle would tell her father and she went home. Her father came home shortly after and whipped her with a strap and tied her up and went off, leaving word for her to be left tied until he got back.

W. H. Butler, a well-dressed young colored man, who rents the first floor from Garrett, said that Garrett treats his family and children well, but that the girl was hard to manage. Garrett's wife is the girl's stepmother, and Butler said she is very kind to the girl and and her sister. Sergt. Worcester said he had no doubt that the girl needed punishment, but that tying her up by the hands was not the way to do it. If he had Garrett there he said he would send him to court. The clothesline was kept at the station and the girl sent home. Garrett said late in the evening that he was forced to take heroic steps to discipline his child. He was not arrested.

The Electropoise.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.

I suffered for twenty years with rheumatism, indigestion and constipation. Two or three months ago I began the use of the Electropoise, and I can now say I am very much improved and am improving every day. I am 66 years old. I eat everything I want. R. TURTON.

For terms and circular address National Electropoise Co., 410 Mermod & Jaccard Building, St. Louis.

St. Paul Races.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—To-day's races were spoiled by an accident in the St. Paul stakes. Running into the stretch, Semper Fidele, the favorite, ran into Jugurtha with such force that Jockey Britton was thrown. He was picked up unconscious, but later revived and is propably not seriously hurt.

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Maid Marion won: Bridal veil, second; Golda, third. Time, 1:03.

Second race, one mile—Leua Frey won: Kildare, second; Corinne, third. Time, 1:44½.

Third race, seven-eighths of a mile—Yo Tambien won: Carroll Reid, second; Harry Ray, third. Time, 1:30½.

Fourth race, St. Paul stakes, worth $1,820 to the winner, one and one-fourth miles—Innocence won; Bonnie Bird, second; Eli Kendig, third. Time, 2:12½.

Fifth race, one mile—Torrent won; Forest, second; Roma, third. Time, 1:44.

Sixth race, three-fourths of a mile—Lockport won; Alorth, second; Crab Cider, third. Time, 1:17.

THIEL'S Detective Service has removed to Odd Fellows' Building. Offices, New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Portland, Ore., and St. Louis. General detective business transacted for individuals and corporations.

An Electrician Killed.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Aug. 6.—Frederick Buesse, aged about 22, single, of 305 Illinois avenue, an employee of the Bridge Electric Light Works, while at work to-night about 8:30 o'clock, and while standing on one of the piers or posts from which the trolley wires are suspended, fell from the top to the foot path, twenty feet, and received injuries from which he died five minutes later. The fall was caused by receiving a shock. He was repairing one of the electric light wires. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Enjoy Life

And don't use sour cream, but buy Highland Evaporated Cream for table use, economic cooking and infant feeding.

One of Those Kentucky Stories.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 6.—John McIntyre's family of four and a colored cook of Bueira Viola, Gerrard County, ate cabbage at dinner to-day and died shortly afterwards. Upon investigation it was found that a poisonous snake had been cooked with the cabbage, and the poison permeated the food.

DO NOT contract for your granitoid sidewalks, cellars, curbing, gutters and step until you get an estimate from the Portland Granitoid Co.; office, 904 Olive street. They will furnish you a bond for all work done by them with American Surety Co. as their surety. They guarantee all and everything in their line, and their rates are very low. Their work speaks for itself.

A Fatal Wreck.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—At 1 o'clock this morning a head-end collision between two freight trains occurred at Indian Creek, on the B. & O. Railway. Two of the trainmen were fatally hurt, two others badly and several others seriously.

Alas 'Twas Fatal Love.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 6.—William Watson, aged 24 years and unmarried, committed suicide this morning by taking morphine. He was a member of the San Antonio Fire Department and was despondent over unrequited love.

FAVOR HIS REMOVAL

Poor-House Superintendent Gallagher May Be Let Out.

STRONG REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Committee Did Not Realize Its Expectation of Bringing Out Evidence Discreditable to Jim Brennan—Board of Charity Commissioners to Commence Two Investigations.

That the House of Delegates Committee, appointed to investigate the condition of affairs at the Poor-house, has concluded its labors in a very unsatisfactory manner to its members, can be readily seen by the meager report which has been hastily drawn up and it is said will be presented to the House at its next meeting.

Ever since the investigation began it has been the subject of grave comment and the question has been asked on all sides, "Why is it that Cronin, Grimley, McGroarty and others who are so conspicuously identified with the 'push' and its interests, are pursuing an investigation that only reflects on the Mayor and his appointees?"

The investigation had not progressed very far, however, before it became evident that it was not so much Superintendent Gallagher's scalp the committee was after as that a vigorous attempt was being made to implicate others, higher in official life, of being guilty of accepting money to secure appointments.

And then when it became noised about that a certain element of the "push" had "soured" on the Mayor's private secretary and were anxious to settle some old scores, it was openly asserted that Jim Brennan was the "nigger in the wood pile" at the Poor-house and the committee intended to catch him by the wool and haul him out to the public gaze.

They succeeded in bringing out evidence to the effect that the $700 loaned Gallagher by Chief Clerk Bourdon was not intended to be given to any City Councilman, but with all their persuasive powers, combined with threats, they were unable to induce or compel Gallagher, Bourdon or his wife to mention the name of the arch-conspirator they were seeking.

THEIR REPORT.

The report which they will present to the House of Delegates is as follows:

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Delegates:

GENTLEMEN—The Committee appointed by this body to investigate the workings and alleged gross mismanagement of the Poor-house of this city, submit the following report:

We find that Mr. Gallagher is incompetent.

That Mrs. Gallagher and not Mr. Gallagher is the Superintendent.

That there have been numerous escapes of prisoners on account of the incompetency or carelessness of the attendants.

That Mr. Gallagher has discharged competent attendants to place his family in positions which they do not fill properly.

That Gallagher has forced money from employes on the promise that they will be retained in their present positions.

That we believe that his confirmation was brought about by the use of money.

The committee, therefore, recommends that the House of Delegates take steps to see that Gallagher is removed.

That all competent help discharged to make room for incompetent help be reinstated and that a committee be appointed to lay the matter before the Mayor and Charity Commissioners.

This virtually leaves the whole matter where it was before the investigation began, as the Board of Charity Commissioners were going to investigate the condition of affairs out there anyway, and the President says they cannot accept anything done by the committee, but must begin de novo.

The following is a synopsis of the last day's proceedings of the committee at the Female Hospital. The testimony was taken there, as it was more convenient for the witnesses.

Only two witnesses were examined, Mrs. Bourdon, the wife of Chief Clerk Bourdon, and Miss Mansfield, a stepdaughter of Mrs. Bourdon. It was hoped to ascertain from Mrs. Bourdon's testimony the name or names of the parties to whom Gallagher said he wished to give the $700 he borrowed from Bourdon.

She was examined by Chairman Cronin, and when asked to state what she knew of the loan of $700 by her husband to Gallagher, she said:

"I know that my husband loaned Mr. Gallagher $700 shortly after he was confirmed. It was a day or two after and the loan was made without security. My husband regretted very much afterwards that he had made the loan."

"Was it returned to him?"

"Yes sir; it was returned about a month or so ago."

"Did Mr. Gallagher say or do you know to whom that $700 was to be paid?"

"My husband has requested me not to answer any question like that. I won't mention any names."

Mrs. Bourdon also testified that she had heard her husband say that he had to pay Gallagher $200 to hold his position, and she knew that he had paid him $40 of it, and expected to continue the payment of it in $40 installments until the full amount was paid.

NOT TO COUNCILMEN.

To whom was this money to go?"

"I won't say."

"To city Councilmen?"

"No, it was not to go to city Councilmen. I won't mention any names. Mr. Gallagher's son was present at the time the money was paid and Mr. Gallagher did not want him to know anything about the deal."

"Did Gallagher want any of the money he got from your husband to use in his business or pay his debts?"

"No, sir, he did not. He did not say he wanted it for any purpose of that kind."

Miss Mansfield was then called, but nothing new was elicited. She had heard the matter talked over by her father and mother and she had heard Mrs. Gallagher ask Mrs. Bourdon if her husband would lend Mr. Gallagher $700.

She also refused to give any names mentioned in conversations she had overheard.

Delegate Grimley was then authorized as a special committee to bring in Supt. Gallagher again. After a long wait he came back and said Mr. Gallagher absolutely refused to come before the committee again.

An adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Insane Asylum Investigation.

The Board of Commissioners on Charitable Institutions held an important meeting yesterday morning in the committee-room of the City Council. Besides the published accounts of the gross corruption and mismanagement in vogue at the Poor-house, the Commissioners had been informed a short time ago that if they investigated the Insane Asylum and its present management closely they would discover that a peculiar state of affairs existed there as to the securing of appointments and holding positions by the present incumbents.

It was openly asserted to them that one official at the asylum had paid $400 for his position. He did not pay it directly to the party securing it for him, but the money passed through the hands of a certain employe in the Water Rates' office, who is very intimate with the influential member of the push who, it is claimed, has been making a business of getting rich on securing appointments. It was this and other rumors that induced the board to hold a meeting and take definite action as to the course they would pursure in investigating these institutions.

All the members were present at yesterday's meeting, and Mr. Simon S. Bass, the president, was in the chair.

Reports of all the committees were heard and among other matters it was resolved to recommend to the City Council that the present unoccupied portion of the jail which was formerly used as an infirmary for the prisoners be set aside in the future for the female and juvenile prisoners. At present the females have no exercise space and this would provide it for them.

After discussing in an informal manner the affairs of the House of Refuge, the Workhouse and Insane Asylum, Mr. Bass said that he thought it was the duty of the board to take notice of the condition of affairs prevailing at the Poor-house as published in the daily papers. On motion the following resolution was adopted after the matter had been fully discussed.

Resolved, That this board proceed to investigate the management of the Poor-house, that it meet on Monday next at 3 p. m. and that Mr. Gallagher, the Superintendent, and Mr. Bourdon, the clerk, be notified to be present at that time; that the Superintendent be notified to produce the books showing the full force of employes and also a separate list containing the name and address of each employe, the date that each was employed and the amount of salary paid each.

In connection with the proposed investigation, Mr. Bass said that the board would go fully into the management and conduct of the officials irrespective of what has been done by the House of Delegates Committee.

Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Bourdon have been summoned to appear Monday afternoon, and the investigation will be conducted in the committee-room of the Council at the City Hall.

When this investigation is concluded the board will take up the Insane Asylum case and inquire generally into the manner in which the institution is being conducted.

Late Society News.

Miss Schaubacher is the guest of Hannibal relatives.

Miss Kate Stadler is spending the month at Manitou Springs.

Miss Florence Wippern is the guest of Duquoin (Ill.) relatives.

Mrs. H. H. Manning and daughter are visiting friends in Hannibal.

Miss Belle Platt is spending the month of August in Okawville, Ill.

Miss Annie Bruckner will leave to-night for Denver, to be absent two weeks.

Mrs. W. H. Forse and Miss Lula Dietrich left Friday evening to visit relatives in Denver.

Mrs. John W. Loader and daughter, Miss Bettie, are spending the month at Octagon Hotel, Seabright, N. J.

Miss Sadie Armstrong left for Denver Friday to be gone two weeks on a visit to Miss Alicia O'Fallon, formerly of this city.

Miss Anna L. Hahn, who has been spending the summer at Old Orchard Beach, Me. has returned, after a most enjoyable visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Roden of Dallas, Tex., who have been visiting relatives here, left for the Northern resorts Thursday.

Mrs. James Berry and Mrs. Capt. McClough of 1514 East Grand avenue left last night for Denver, where they will spend a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Brown celebrated the fifth anniversary of their married life on Thursday at their home on Page avenue.

Dr. Alex J. Mullen and wife leave to-day to make a tour of California, Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska. They will be absent over a year.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Taylor and Miss Flora Taylor have returned from their visit to the blue grass region of Kentucky, quite improved in health.

Mrs. S. M. Young of No. 3154 School street has been spending the past several weeks in the Mountains of Colorado. She will be the guest of friends in Denver during the Conclave.

Z. F. Hammer, the South Broadway photographer, was visited on Tuesday evening by a host of his friends at his residence, 2007 Sidney street, to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of his marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bradford are quartered for the summer at their usual place of resort, "The Buckingham," at Narragansett Pier. They were accompanied this season by their daughter, Mrs. Howard Blossom, with her family.

Messrs. E. Fechner, J. Barrett, J. Mitchell, G. Volkers, O. Fechner, C. Orleman, F. Volkening, H. Ruehl and E. Harmann returned yesterday from a very enjoyable camping and fishing trip to the Southern Meramec River.

Miss Paula Wetzler left last week for St. Joseph, where she is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hugo Grebel (nee Bertha Wetzler), at her handsome home. Miss Wetzler is the recipient of many social attentions during her sojourn there.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. O'Reilly and family have closed their house on Pine street and are spending the summer at their country place, "Cedar Dell." Miss O'Reilly has given several delightful home parties since she went to the country.

Mrs. Calvin S. Nutt and her three daughters, the Misses Elise, Mamie and Laletti Nash, have a cottage at Berkley Springs, where Mrs. Nutt gave an elegant entertainment last week in honor of Miss Josephine Newman of this city.

Mrs. J. C. Morroll and her daughter, Miss Essie Morroll, who have been making a tour of the principal cities in the East, have now gone to Rhode Island, where they will join a party of friends summering on the sea coast, and remain there until September.

Mr. Edward K. Love of Vandeventer place has returned from a delightful fishing excursion to Wisconsin, where he visited Mr. Bert Kauffman at the hunting and fishing lodge of his father, Mr. John W. Kauffman, situated in the northwestern portion of the State.

A lawn party was given Tuesday evening in honor of Arthur E. Bang, Jr., of West Lucas avenue by Miss Emily Loire and Miss Grace Toohey. Among those present were: Misses Lottie Diehl, May Baker, Sibley and Miss Dottie Squires, and Messrs. Frank Barton, Charles Stockel, Payne and Toohey.

A social fishing party was given in honor of Miss Mathews and Miss Pishon of St. Louis at Greene's Lake by Miss Richardson and Miss Morton. Among those present were: Mr. R. S. Parsons of Riverside, John Graves of Doe Run, Walter Morris of Sulphur and Miss Julia and Addie Richardson, Jas. North and Henry Hensley of Kimmswick, Mo.

Mrs. Thomas Cantwell leaves this evening for Denver, chaperoning a party of young ladies. They will visit Manitou Springs, Pike's Peak, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City and other points of interest before returning home. Among the party will be Misses Maggie and Mamie Solon, Miss Mooney, Miss Blanche Norris and Miss Mamie Cantwell.

Mrs. Lorenzo E. Anderson and four children are located in Chicago City, Minn., in a beautiful cottage recently purchased by Mr. Anderson and connected with Dahl's Hotel. Mrs. Anderson is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. M. A. Gilsinn, and sister, Miss Etta Gilsinn. Chicago City is a beautiful place fifty miles from St. Paul and is situated between two lakes.

A birthday party was held at Mr. and Mrs. Jno. McDonnell's, 1412 North Twenty-second street, by the young misses of Twenty-second, Dickson and Cass avenue in honor of Master Chenot McDonnell. Miss Lulu Taylor, assisted by Miss Towey and Miss Whalens managed the affair. There were many young and old folks present and all had an enjoyable time.

Archbishop Kenrick will not leave the city this season but will enjoy his new home on the Boulevard instead. One feature of the Archbishop's life has, however, been totally abandoned and that is his famous daily walk. He has entirely given that up, his only exercise being a daily carriage ride with his relative, Miss Eustace. The carriage ride is as fixed a custom daily as was once the "constitutional" enjoyed by the metropolitan. It is not likely that he will ever again be able to indulge in his love for pedestrianism.

A beautiful lawn party, given by Mr. Perry Selby, at the residence of his father at Old Orchard last evening, was not only enjoyable on account of the popularity of the host, but was enhanced by the well-known beauty of the suburban ladies. One who shone not only on account of her correct toilet but for her pleasing attentions as the hostess, was Miss Mandeline Selby, sister of the host. Among those present were Mesdames Bryan, Saunders, McClintock, Eames, Pierson and Mrs. Peck and daughters.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Evening Journal* refers thusly to an entertainment given in honor of St. Louis belles: "On Thursday evening the dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Atwater was largely attended. The affair was given for the Misses Donaldson of St. St. Louis, who are the guests of Mrs. Thomas Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Atwater received their guests in the drawing-room and the entire lower floor was thrown open. The piazza was inclosed and lanterns were placed about the grounds. The Germania orchestra furnished the music for dancing, which continued until after 12 o'clock."

Drouth Broken.

NOKOMIS, Ill., Aug. 6.—A heavy rain fell here this morning which entirely broke up the drouth in this locality. As a consequence the chances for a crop of corn are materially increased and with continued favorable weather a good crop is practically assured.

Editor Punched Editor.

ORTONVILLE, Minn., Aug. 6—An encounter occurred this morning between W. C. Whitman, editor of the *Herald-Star*, and A. B. Kearcher, editor of the *Big Stone County Journal*, growing out of a personal fight in the papers named. Whitman is badly used up.

PITTSBURG CRUSHED COKE.
Investigate it before buying your fuel; save 30 per cent. Office 704 Pine street.
DEVOY & FEUERBORN.

ROBYN'S LAST SONG.

It's Not of Sixpence, but Fifty Thousand Dollars.

THE FAMOUS COMPOSER WILL SUE A PAPER FOR LIBEL.

His Attorney Also Preparing a Suit Against Mr. George Wiseman and Mr. August Halter, Who Are to Be Charged With Slander—Sequel of a Synagogue Story.

Mr. Alfred G. Robyn, the musician and ballad writer, returned to St. Louis in hot haste last week from the Eastern watering place where he has been spending the summer with his sisters. He spent two or three days calling upon his friends here, and yesterday ne employed Attorney M. B. Jonas to file a suit for slander against two other well-known musicians of the city and another suit for libel against an afternoon paper. The damages in the libel suit are placed at $50,000. The suits will be filed Monday and will proceed by depositions.

Prof. Robyn left St. Louis on a vacation tour about a month ago. A short time after he left there arose one of those mysterious rumors that seem to have no source, hinting that some music teacher of the city had had some unusually exciting disagreement with a lady who sang in his choir. The story was thoroughly investigated by the POST-DISPATCH. The organists of the leading St. Louis churches, as well as the chairmen of all the music committees, were seen. Much gossip was encountered during this investigation, but nothing justifying such an assault upon a woman's reputation as the publication of a story of this kind would have been, and the matter was dismissed. Not long after that the paper that Mr. Robyn now sues published a story that related an adventure of a music teacher with a pupil of his in the organ loft of the synogogue when a lesson was being given. It was said that the teacher attempted to kiss the pupil, a married woman, by the way, and she drew a pistol from the pocket where ladies usually carry their weapons, and shot at him, the bullet missing its mark and imbedding itself in the ceiling. The story was a glaring fiction on its face, but it was told with bold circumstantiality that with many readers stands for the absence of names. It was seen by two or three musicians, who told it to their friends, and presently there was a story in circulation connecting the names of several musicians with those of a number of most estimable ladies in a way that they highly resented. None of them could defend themselves in a satisfactory way, for they were all reluctant to acknowledge by the publication of a card that the reports had reached their ear, so they all remained silent while the talk went on. Two weeks ago Mr. Richard S. Poppen, the musician and synagogue organist, who had been chafing under the jests and more serious inquiries of his friends for some time, went to the office of the paper which had published the story and demanded that the paper should publish the name of the real culprit so as to exonerate him and other musicians.

MR. POPPEN ASKS AN EXPLANATION.

He says that one of the editors of the paper told him that the musician who had been shot at was Mr. Robyn. Mr. Poppen said again that an article must be published exculpating himself, at least. He says that the editor promised that this would be done.

A day or two after that the paper published the statement that Mr. Poppen was not the musician to whom the article alluded, and added recklessly, that the man who had been shot at was out of the city. This narrowed the thing down publicly to Mr. Robyn and one other synagogue organist, Mr. H. Eppstein, who had left the city with the composer of "You," and Mr. Poppen's statement that the editor had told him the gallant teacher was Mr. Robyn put the question of the paper's intention beyond doubt. Mr. Robyn's friends at once sent word to him of the injurious reports that were being circulated and he bought a ticket and came to St. Louis as fast as steam could carry him. He first read what had been published in the paper, and then he sat down and wrote this indignant note, directed to the editor of the paper:

DES SÆNGER'S FLUCH.

I have just returned home from the East and have been shown an article published in your paper during my absence in which an organist in one of our synagogue is accused of being a party to a most sensational shooting scrape supposed to have taken place in a synagogue. In the name of the musicians who preside over the organs in the several Jewish houses of worship I brand the entire accusation as maliciously false and known to be such when the assassin penned the article. I also defy you to name either the organist or the synagogue, but like an assassin who hides himself behind an innunendo you will not dare to place yourself on record as you would fear a libel suit. None of us would ask a vindication (?) from you or your paper—a kind word from such a source would be all that we would have cause to fear. Why did you not satisfy yourself as to the falsity of the report instead of trying to make a few pennies for your paper by writing a sensational account of something that never occurred. I do not take the article as referring to me, but as I preside over the music of Temple Israel, I ask you if you have a spark of manhood in your make-up to satisfy yourself as to whether the encounter (?) took place in that synagogue. You can get all the information you desire from Mr. Bros, Ch. Mus., corner Fourth and Olive, Mr. Benj. 3218 Chestnut, the latter will give you the address of the janitor who is always at the temple, also the name of the organ-blower. You will also learn that no lessons are allowed or given at the Temple; also that the musicians of St. Louis do not give lessons to pupils who carry revolvers to their classes. You certainly will be allowed to closely inspect the premises in hopes that you may find the 38-caliber hole which you state is the evidence that the encounter took place. Now, coward that you are, I defy you to place yourself on record either by naming the organist or synagogue. I defy you also to publish this letter.

ALFRED G. ROBYN,
Organist Temple Israel.

I would suggest that you bid the organists of the several temples come to your office and you have the man or men who gave you the information meet them face to face. I think this is fair.

A. G. ROBYN.

SUED TWO MUSICIANS, TOO.

This letter was not published and Mr. Robyn at once went to Attorney Jonas and asked him to draw up the papers in a libel suit for $50,000 against the paper. He also included in the suit Mr. George Wiseman, of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., who is in the choir of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. August Halter, the organist of the First Presbyterian Church. These gentlemen, Mr. Robyn told his lawyer, had given currency to the tale published by the paper, coupling his name with it. The composer went back to New York last night, first handing the attorney a retainer of good size and receiving his assurance that the suits would be on file by Monday. Mr. Robyn was seen by a reporter of the POST-DISPATCH a short time before he left. He was sunburned and dressed in the beach costume which he wore when the message from his friends got to him one morning as he was preparing for a dip in the surf. He seemed to be vastly relieved since he had made his arrangements to vindicate himself from the aspersions that had been cast upon his reputation, and was in high good humor.

MR. ROBYN TALKS.

"I am going back to have my vacation out," said he, "but I shall be back in time to give my evidence when the case comes up. That story was a villainous attack on me. It was a conspiracy of several people here in town. They said they wanted to do me up, but they'll find they can't do up Alfred G. Robyn so easily. Everybody would know that the article meant me. Why, it said, 'a man of national reputation,' and when Mr. Poppen went up to the office to see the editor he came right out and said that I was the man who was meant. One of the editors of the paper said the other day to a friend of mine: 'Oh, Robyn will never come back. He's gone away for good. He'll never come back here and face that.'

"My friend said: 'Don't you think you are going a little too fast? Do you know the man you are talking about?'

"The editor said: 'Oh, yes, we know all about him. He won't come back.'

"Well, I'm back, and they'll find it out. Do they think I would tamely let them attack my reputation in that way? Reputation is everything to a music teacher; much more than talent. Talent is something, but nothing to compare with reputation. No parents would let me teach their daughter if there was the least taint on my reputation."

"Why do you sue these other gentlemen?"

"Because they repeated this story about me. Since I came back I have been told that they are trying to make it appear to be all a huge joke, but they'll find out that he laughs best who laughs last. Both of them have come out to my house to try to explain matters, and I said to Wiseman: 'I don't want to hear a word from you, not a word. Now, just get out of here, if you please!' And he couldn't get out too quick. And Halter came to see me—why you never saw a man so scared as he was. They'll learn where the laugh comes in later."

Mr. Robyn doesn't often look ferocious, but he did now, as he gave his natty little straw hat a tilt and frowned.

"I can't sufficiently express my appreciation," said he, "of the favorable conduct of the POST-DISPATCH in this matter. I heard that they were investigating the story when that paper published it, and that they refused to let it get into print through them and aid my enemies. I feel grateful especially in view of the conduct of others."

Mr. Robyn and Mr. Lepere, the librettist, will stay east till their new opera, "Jacinta," is ready to be brought out. It will be produced first in Chicago and then in St. Louis.

BRANDT'S
SPECIAL SALE THIS WEEK!
Low-Cut Footwear.
1400 pairs Low-Cut SQUARE TOE OXFORDS reduced from $2.50 and $3.00 to only $1.50 and $2.00.
REDUCED TO $1.50.
J.G. BRANDT Shoe Co., COR. BROADWAY and LUCAS AV.
Open Until 10 O'Clock Saturday Night. Our New Catalogue Mailed Free.

POPE LEO'S HABITS.

He Works All Day and Writes Verses at Night, if Sleepless.

In an interesting article on "The Pope at Home" in the August *North American Review* Giovanni Amadi says:

"Evenings are generally devoted to study and writing. The literary, or mental, work of the Pope is really prodigious. He prefers to dictate to his secretaries from notes, which are prepared on a number of small scraps of paper. These scraps are afterwards torn into a thousand fragments, to prevent their being saved, given away or sold as autographs. This sort of commerce, which under Pius IX. had assumed vast proportions, has been rendered impossible by the care Leo takes in destroying his own manuscripts. This is the reason why he never allows a soul to enter his room when he is not present, not even his faithful Centra. Papers of every description and importance lie scattered everywhere, even upon the bed.

"When there is urgency in the work confided to one of the secretaries, the Pope confines him in a room adjoining his own library, supplies him with the proper writing materials, documents and books, and goes away, putting in his pocket the key of the room. The prisoner, however, is not forgotten; after two or three hours he hears the key turning again in the lock and sees the good Pope come quietly in with a bottle of excellent wine and a few biscuits. After examining the state of the work, the august visitor says a few words to stimulate the activity of the writer, offers him the refreshments, and soon leaves again, taking with him his bottle and his biscuits.

"The consciousness of his own immense strength in literary work makes the Pope sometimes too exacting with persons possessed of weaker fiber. He sent once for a monsignore and asked him to draw up a report on the Catholic schools of Rome, the number of their pupils, the nature of the instruction given, the progress attained, a comparison with the municipal schools, etc. His instructions ended with these words: 'Will you kindly bring me the report this evening?'

"Imagine the stupefaction of the monsignore, as there are in Rome 150 Catholic schools, frequented by 15,000 pupils."

"Seeing his embarrassment, the Pope said: 'Well, I ask perhaps too much. Bring the report to-morrow.'

"Sometimes it happens that the work, either from its political importance or its difficulty, must be done by the Pope himself. In this case he shuts himself up, forbids even knocking at his door, and gets so absorbed that sometimes he wipes his pen on the white sleeve of his immaculate robe. Knowing of this habit, the faithful Centra never fails to examine the sleeves on audience days, and always has ready a change of apparel, in case the spots are too apparent.

"When the night work is over the Pope sends for Mgr. Martolino, to whom for years he has been greatly attached, and recites with him the rosary. Between 10:30 and 11 o'clock, before going to bed, he takes another cup of consomme, a bit of cold meat saved from the dinner, and the usual glass of Bordeaux. The regular hour for retiring is 11 o'clock. The Pope does not enjoy calm sleep, especially when he has overfatigued himself during the day or when there are sudden changes in the weather.

"Leo XIII. is very reticent, even when he holds familiar receptions in the library or in the Loggie of Raphael. He is afraid, no doubt, that his words may be misconstrued or misrepresented, believing that 'speech is of silver and silence of gold.' In case of a lull, the silence is broken by a number of noisy little birds caged in the library itself; their singing and twittering being sometimes strong enough to annoy everybody and make the speaker lose the thread of his discourse.

"In summer, as in winter, Leo XIII. is awakened at 6 by his private servant, Francesco Centra, from Carpeneto. Centra knocks at the door, opens the blinds, addresses a customary salute to his master and at once retires. The Pope gets up from bed unaided and also performs his toilet unaided, except as regards shaving. This operation is performed by the faithful Centra. The bedroom is not the one used as such by his predecessors; it is a small and rather low cell in the mezzanino or entre sol, to which he repaired many years ago in the course of some restorations to the old room, and where he has remained ever since. At 7 o'clock he says his mass attended by two cappellani segreti, and hears a second mass celebrated by one of the same attendants, who act also as private secretaries. It happens sometimes that the Pope, having been troubled with sleeplessness, gets up with a piece of Latin or Italian poetry composed during the wakeful hours. The verses are generally dictated to one of the secretaries before the mass. The breakfast of the Pope consists of coffee, milk and bread without butter."

MR. HARRY GROFFMAN of F. W. Humphrey & Co. left last night for the Eastern watering places.

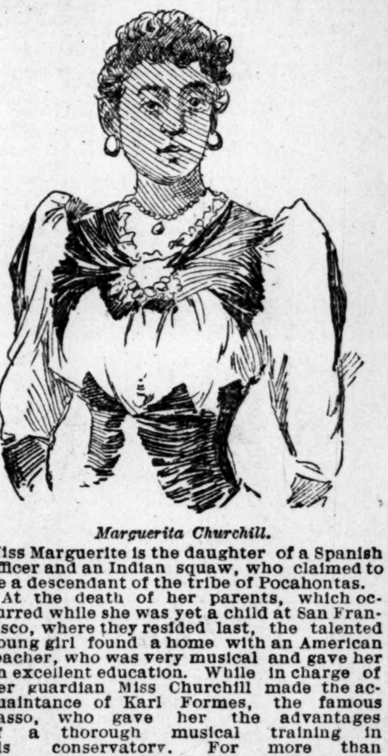
SPECIAL SALE $2.90
Gentlemen's French Calf Hand-welt Oxfords in five styles. These are the greatest value for the price ever offered. Send in your orders at once before sizes are broken.
REID'S-411 N. Broadway

MARGUERITE CHURCHILL.

A Mexican-Indian Who Has a Wonderful Voice.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

There has seldom been a singer who has captured so many hearts and commanded so completely the admiration of her audiences, both in this country and abroad, as Miss Marguerite Churchill, the Mexican prima donna, whose fame extends over two hemispheres.



Marguerita Churchill.

Miss Marguerite is the daughter of a Spanish officer and an Indian squaw, who claimed to be a descendant of the tribe of Pocahontas.

At the death of her parents, which occurred while she was yet a child at San Francisco, where they resided last, the talented young girl found a home with an American teacher, who was very musical and gave her an excellent education. While in charge of her guardian Miss Churchill made the acquaintance of Karl Formes, the famous basso, who gave her the advantages of a thorough musical training in his conservatory. For more than four years Miss Churchill sang at various theaters in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm, not only on account of her phenomenal musical gifts, but also her charming personality. Her reception at the Crystal Palace of Leipzig was a perfect ovation, and her audiences showered upon her rapturous applause. From there she goes to Kissingen, where she is to sing before Prince Bismarck. In the fall she begins a permanent engagement in Vienna under the most flattering conditions.

THE COLONEL'S DUELS.

How He Treated an Adversary Who Doubted His Courage.

From the Yankee Blade.

A most vindictive duel was fought during the reign of Louis XVI. by a Colonel of the French Guards. This gentleman was boasting of the good fortune of never having been obliged to fight a duel. Another officer expressed his surprise with some indirect allusions to the Colonel's lack of courage, observing: "How do you avoid fighting when insulted?"

The Colonel answered that he had never given offense and no one had ever presumed to insult him. Moreover, that on such an occasion he would consider the character of the person who had wantonly insulted him ere he demanded satisfaction. Upon this statement his interlocutor, in the most insolent manner, struck him in the face with his glove, saying: "Perhaps, sir, you will not consider this an insult?"

The Colonel calmly put on his hat and walked out of the room. The following morning he sent a challenge to his aggressor. When they came to the ground the Colonel wore a patch of court plaster of the size of a crown piece on the cheek which had received the blow. At the very first lunge he wounded his antagonist in the sword arm, when, taking off the plaster, he cut off an edge of it with a pair of scissors and, replacing it on his face, took leave of his adversary, very politely requesting he would do him the honor of letting him know when he recovered from his wound.

So soon as he heard he was able to hold a sword the Colonel called him out again and wounded him a second time, cutting off another portion of the patch. In like manner he called him out, fought and wounded him until the plaster was reduced to the size of a three-penny bit, when the Colonel yet once more challenged him and ran him through the body. Then, calmly contemplating the corpse with an evil smile, he observed: "I now take off my plaster."

Jones' Majority Dwindling.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 6.—Official returns received up to 10 o'clock to-night from twenty-five of the sixty-six counties show that Jones' 10,000 majority has been reduced about 3,000. It is not believed that his majority will be more than 5,000. Kolb men are jubilant and say they can wipe this out in exposing frauds in one county. In one beat in this city where Kolb was given only ninety-three votes they claim to have affidavits from 385 men who swear they voted for Kolb in that beat. In another beat where Kolb received 124 votes they claim to have affidavits of over 400 who say they voted for Kolb.

Dinner to Stevenson.

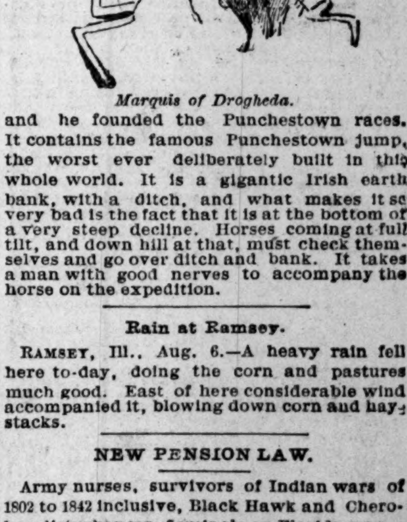
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—Hon. Adlai Stevenson and wife leave for their home to-morrow. A dinner was given Mr. Stevenson at the Pendennis Club this afternoon by members of the Watterson Club. Mrs. Stevenson is slightly ill.

CREDIT
Koehler's Installment House,
622 Olive St., Up-Stairs.
MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING on CREDIT
(Ready-Made and to Order),
LADIES' JACKETS AND DRESSES TO ORDER,
Watches and Jewelry,
On INSTALLMENTS
At Cash Prices Without Security.
Terms: One-third of the amount purchased must be paid down; the balance in small weekly or monthly payments. Business transacted strictly confidential. Open daily from 8 a. m. till 9 p. m. Saturdays until 11 p. m.

MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA.

Famous Lover of Sport Who Recently Gave up the Chase.

No true sport need hesitate to shed a tear for the Marquis of Drogheda, who recently died. In the first place, he was an Irishman,



Marquis of Drogheda.

and he founded the Punchestown races. It contains the famous Punchestown jump, the worst ever deliberately built in this whole world. It is a gigantic Irish earth bank, with a ditch, and what makes it so very bad is the fact that it is at the bottom of a very steep decline. Horses coming at full tilt, and down hill at that, must check themselves and go over ditch and bank. It takes a man with good nerves to accompany the horse on the expedition.

Rain at Ramsey.

RAMSEY, Ill., Aug. 6.—A heavy rain fell here to-day, doing the corn and pastures much good. East of here considerable wind accompanied it, blowing down corn and haystacks.

NEW PENSION LAW.

Army nurses, survivors of Indian wars of 1802 to 1842 inclusive, Black Hawk and Cherokee disturbances, Seminole or Florida war.

Any persons who served in any Indian war between the years 1832 to 1842 inclusive, thirty days, are entitled to pension at the rate of $8.00 per month, providing they were honorably discharged and such others as were personally named in a resolution of Congress for any specific service, although their service may have been less than thirty days. Widows, who have not remarried, are entitled. Loss of certificate of discharge does not deprive. Minors not entitled. All applicants must be naturalized citizens. Applicants now drawing less than $8.00 can apply for the difference, and receive $8.00 per month. Loyalty need not be proven.

Attention is invited to the acts of Congress relating to correction of muster, arrears of pay to officers and reimbursements for loss of private horses, also removal of charge of desertion which expired by limitation of the law. This limitation does not affect claims now pending filed prior to June 3, 1892 and July 1, 1892.

As several acts of interest to old soldiers are still pending in the present Congress I would respectfully request those interested and desiring to obtain full and authentic information regarding pension and old war claims to correspond with me and they will be furnished all information free of charge. The act to pension army nurses of the late war has just been signed by the President and is now a law.

FREDERICK W. FOUT,
United States Claim and Pension Attorney,
610 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

SUNRISE, { And the New Day Brings New Wants. Advertise Them in the POST-DISPATCH.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 9–16.

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ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING AUGUST 7, 1892.

THE RECORD.

Work Accomplished by the Fifty-Second Congress.

Extravagant Appropriations Pruned to the Lowest Limit.

CONSCIENTIOUS DEVOTION TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Democrats Hampered With an Unwieldy Majority and a Hostile Senate—How Tariff Reform Was Balked by the Upper Chamber—Some Pertinent Figures Contrasted—Legacy Left by the Billion Dollar Carnival of Waste.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Congressman Watson of Georgia in attempting to disparage the present House of Representative, which adjourned last night, made the grossest miscalculation of his whole hysterical career. Not only has he been routed as to the indictment he presented, but his inquiry was so timed as to direct attention to the House when the business of the session was coming to a close, and consequently when a just appraisement of the conduct and accomplishments of that body could be most intelligently made. Such a summary, of course, would have been made, even if Mr. Watson had never been heard of. Every House is tried upon its record, and the majority of this House were prepared to appeal with confidence to the country upon the result of their labors. The Watson episode, however, furnishes a background which brings the facts out in stronger light and bolder relief, and thus the young man who repudiated the party that sent him to Congress, and who sought to discredit the body of which he is a member, both as to personal habits and public performances, unintentionally served most signally both the party and the body.

The present House of Representatives stands without a parallel, both as to the size of the majority of the dominant party and as to the number of members without previous legislative experience. This statement is made, not in the nature of an apology, for none is needed, but as a fact, contributing to the credit of the Democratic party for what has been accomplished. This great majority represents the most notable ground-swell in the history of American politics. The Republican party in the Congressional election of 1890 was all but annihilated. There were no portents of the size of the impending revolution, and in many districts Democrats without political experience or ambition, who had consented to stand for Congress largely as a matter of form in districts conceded to be hopelessly Republican, found themselves swept into office on the crest of that tremendous wave and suddenly charged with the duties of statesmanship.

When the House met to organize it was discovered that the veterans were few. The important question, therefore, was to marshal the host with these captains as successfully as possible. Fortunately for the responsible party and for the country, these captains were all capable men, and an organization good for personal and political integrity and for a business-like conduct of a public trust was speedily effected. The record of the achievement of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress replies most forcibly and effectively to the charges of Watson and all others of his ilk.

THREE LEADING ISSUES.

There were three great questions to which this House when organized was expected to address itself. The tariff question, the free-coinage question and the question of economy in the matter of public expenditures. Upon two of these issues the party was united, while with regard to the third—the question of free-coinage—the understanding was that nothing should be attempted until after the fullest consultation and freest discussion had taken place.

The attitude of the Republican Senate must, of course, be taken into account at every stage of the proceedings of the House. It was the presidential year, and the Senate was to be expected to block the way as far as possible to all measures sent over by the House in redemption of Democratic promises made to the people. The tariff question presented some difficulties. The Democrats of the House were in substantial agreement as to the principle of taxation. Mr. Crisp, Mr. Springer, and Mr. McMillan, like Mr. Mills, the two Breckenridges and Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, had supported the Mills bill and opposed the McKinley bill. The tariff as a tax was objectionable to all alike. The Senate, it was known, would do nothing towards repealing any part of the McKinley bill, but would resist every effort of the Democrats to weaken that measure. There were certain Republican Senators, however, who had been pretending to favor lower duties in one direction or another. Since no general tariff reform bill could be expected to pass the Senate, it was decided by the House to test those Senators with separate bills, calculated to meet the situation in certain localities. Bills putting wool, binding twine and tin-plate on the free list were passed with others and sent over to the Senate. The House performed its duty to the people, but the Senate, acting together under the crack of the party whip, pigeonholed the separate measures and refused the country the relief so strenuously clamored for. The Republican Senators from the East, where the demand for free raw material has been growing among the manufacturers, would have none of the free wool bill, and Republican Senators from the West and Northwest, where the farmers have been demanding, among other things, free binding twine, refused their support to that measure. It has been made perfectly plain, therefore, that protection in its highest and most intolerant form still dominates the Republican party and its policy, and that no reduction of duties anywhere along the line is to be expected, except through the national triumph of the Democratic party. No masquerade will deceive anybody now. The Mills bill was rejected and so have been the separate bills, tending, as that tended, to relieve the burdens of the people. And thus the Democratic position on the tariff question has been maintained and the party strengthened for the coming campaign.

WOOL DUTIES.

If the bills reported from the Ways and Means Committee and passed at this session through the House were to pass the Senate and receive the signature of the President a short experience under their operation would most effectually convince the public of their importance. Take, first, the Springer wool bill and compare it with the Mills bill. Our customs dues in 1890, aggregated $210,000,000. The Mills bill provided an average cut of 6 per cent, making a saving on imports of $12,600,000. Upon domestic products the bill would have saved five times this amount, or $63,000,000, making a total saving upon imported and domestic products of $75,000,000. In 1891 we imported woolen goods amounting at foreign prices to $35,000,000. Upon those woolen goods we paid under the McKinley bill 91⅓ per cent tax, amounting to $32,000,000. Under the Springer woolen bill this tax would be reduced to 33⅓ per cent, amounting to $11,600,000, thus effecting a total reduction on imported woolens of $20,400,000. In 1991 we used $365,000,000 of domestic woolens, against $68,000,000 imported. The increased tax price of the domeseic goods was $174,000,000 at as much more than five fold the tax on imported woolens as given above. The Springer bill would save us upon domestic woolen goods five times as much as upon imported, or at least $102,000,000. Hence, upon imported and domestic the Springer bill would have effected a reduction aggregating $122,400,000.

The Mills bill would have saved upon all imports only $12,600,000, or $7,800,000 less than the Springer bill would have saved upon imported woolens alone. The Mills bill would have saved upon all domestic products $63,000,000, or $39,000,000 less than the Springer bill would save upon domestic woolens alone. It will thus be seen that the Springer wool bill would save in the aggregate $48,800,000 more than the total reduction upon all products, foreign and domestic, that would have been effected by the Mills bill.

TWINE AND TIN PLATE.

The bills placing binding twine and cotton ties upon the free list, although comparatively small items, would save the wheat and cotton growers several millions of dollars. The tin-plate bill would soon effect a saving of over $10,000,000 annually. The free silver and lead ore bill would largely increase the production of silver and lead, and would bring lead down one-half, or to about the same price it now brings in England—$2 per hundred weight.

The bill limiting the amount of wearing apparel and personal effect brought in by tourists to $100 would force the people who have grown righ under the protective system, and who now bring goods above that limit free of duty, to pay in the United States Treasury over $15,000,000 annually, or else buy the American goods, made dear by the tariff, just as do the poor people who cannot afford a trip abroad.

The bill recited above, if once enacted into law, would furnish such striking reductions in prices that the American people would never again consent to pay two days' labor for what should be paid for one.

The result as to free coinage is a triumph of Democratic courage and discipline. The promise as to full and free consultation was faithfully kept. The Republicans were all along asserting that the danger to the credit of the country was to be found in the Democratic House, and yet it was the Republican Senate that at last passed a free coinage bill. The proposition failed twice in the House, the second time with the prestige of success in the Senate to strengthen it. The Eastern Democrats were untiring throughout the controversy. They fought at the outset against odds and all along against many discouragements. The party leaders on the floor, thoroughly aroused to the danger presented, never for a moment relaxed their watchfulness nor abated their zeal, and the victory achieved was distinctly the result of splendid leadership and the courage of a Speaker who put aside all questions of personal interest, making the expressed will of the Democratic majority his sole guide.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations of this session, as compared with the appropriations of the first session of the Reed Congress, are, upon their face and unexplained, larger by a very considerable sum. They are, however, susceptible of an explanation which shows clearly that, aside from the legacies of the Reed billion-dollar Congress, the Government has been maintained not only on an economical basis, but at a material actual reduction in the total of the annual appropriations. The following table shows the appropriations of the two sessions:

	Fifty-first Congress.	Fifty-second Congress.
Agricultural	$ 1,799,100 00	$ 3,232,975 50
Army	24,206,471 79	24,308,499 82
Diplomatic and Consular	1,710,815 00	1,604,045 00
District of Columbia	5,769,544 15	5,323,414 27
Fortifications	4,232,935 0	2,734,276 00
Indian	7,262,016 02	7,664,047 84
Legislative, etc	21,030,752 75	21,899,552 97
Military Academy	435,298 11	428,917 33
Navy	24,136,035 53	23,543,385 00
Pension	98,457,461 00	146,737,350 00
Post-office	72,226,698 99	80,331,876 73
River and Harbor	25,136,295 00	21,153,618 00
Sundry Civil	29,738,282 27	28,000,000 00
Deficiency	38,617,448 96	15,885,593 18
Miscellaneous	7,010,905 27	500,000 00
World's Fair Bill		2,500,000 00
Permanent Annual Appropriations	101,628,453 00	121,863,880 00
Totals	$463,398,510 79	$507,711,131 64

The total increase in the appropriations of the session just closed over those of the first session of the Reed Congress is in round numbers $44,000,000, but in the matter of pensions alone this Congress was committed in advance by the legislation of the Reed Congress to an increase of $48,060,006 at this session, and then the permanent annual appropriations were increased $10,000,000 for sugar bounties and $9,000,000 for refunding national bank notes. The World's Fair gets $2,500,000 in all, therefore, the additional appropriations imposed on this Congress at its first session by the last Congress foot up nearly $70,000,000. The comparison shows that in the preparation of those bills which were left to its own judgment this House made a good record for itself. The increase in the agricultural bill grew out of the agricultural interests and the desire of the Democratic majority to subserve those interests. A saving of over $100,000 is to be noted in the diplomatic and consular bill and nearly half a million dollars in the District of Columbia bill. The fortification bill shows a saving of $1,500,000. The fact that the navy bill as passed comes within $500,000 of being as large as the bill of two years ago is to be attributed to the movement in the ranks of the Democratic members in both houses led by Senator Gorman. The Maryland Senators joined hands with the Republicans in demanding a liberal navy bill and the combination carried the day.

The increase of $8,000,000 in the post-office bill over the bill of two years ago represents the mail subsidies and the enormous growth of postal service throughout the country. The river and harbor bill was imperatively demanded by the Southern members, although Judge Holman insisted that the House under the circumstances could not afford to vote more than ten millions for such improvements. The bill, however, by reason of the fact that the money is distributed over the whole country, is a popular one, and the House would not be restrained. If the Senate had been permitted to have its way at least $20,000,000 would have been added to the present grand total. It has insisted on a large increase to the navy bill, to the legislative bill, to the river and harbor bill and to the sundry civil bill. The House, however, stood out against the figures and the Senate in all but the navy bill was forced to back down upon questions of less moment considered from a national standpoint, but still important; the House has been studiously regardful of the public interest. Bills covering many matters requiring attention of Congress originated in the House and subsequently became laws. During the session 450 bills passed the House, one-twentieth of the measures introduced. Of the 9,687 new bills 2,115 were reported and placed on the calendar, where they can be reached at the next session. Among the most important bills passed by the House were the Chinese exclusion act, the bill providing for the enforcement of commercial reciprocity with Canada by the use of retaliatory measures, increasing the pay of life-saving crews, to establish lineal promotion in the army, reforming the federal control of national banks, placing the Secretary of Agriculture in the line of succession to the Presidency, and admitting New Mexico and Arizona to the Union.

OTHER MATTERS PROBED.

The House has given much attention to the reform of abuses in the executive branch of the Government. The Raum investigation, which has been fully reported in the POST-DISPATCH, has not only served to mend matters in the great Pension Bureau, but has exerted an influence for good throughout all the departments. Judge Wheeler's committee reported a resolution, calling upon the President for Commissioner Raum's dismissal, and unless the President acts upon the findings of the committee, the House will adopt the resolution by a full Democratic vote as soon as Congress convenes in December. Russell Harrison's scandalous connection with the Yellowstone Park contracts, as reported by Chairman McCreas' Sub-Committee on Public Lands, has been fully detailed.

Another investigation likely to yield practical results was the Homestead inquiry conducted by Congressman Oates and a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee. Another sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee made a thorough examination of the charges that marshals and clerks of the United States courts in Boston and elsewhere have obtained illegal fees in naturalization cases and reported several bills calculated to correct these abuses.

Chairman Andrew's Committee on Reform in the Civil Service passed severe strictures upon Postmaster-General Wanamaker as the result of the investigation into the Baltimore Post-office. The charge was flatly made that Mr. Wanamaker maintained in office many employes who had been guilty of gross violations of law. An interesting investiggtion still on foot is that by the Committee on Banking and Currency into the failure of the Keystone and Syring Garden Banks of Philadelphia and the Maverick Bank of Boston. It is expected that from this investigation will be obtained many valuable suggestions for the better control of national banks.

A special committee was authorized to investigate the Census Office, and a thorough inquiry has been set on foot and will continue as soon as Congress reconvenes. The House has also authorized an investigation into the "sweating system," and much interesting testimony has already been taken. The work of this committee will be continued during the recess and a report made to Congress next December.

SPEAKER CRISP.

No Democrat in Congress, in speaking of the record of the present House, fails to pay a warm tribute to Speaker Crisp. It was claimed for Judge Crisp by his friends at the time of his election, that he possessed all of the qualities necessary to success in that responsible office, and it is the general judgment now that he has justified in his high place the most generous things said of him. He has been indeed a model presiding officer, prompt, courteous, entirely fair to both sides and resolute whenever the occasion demanded. His decisions have always been ratified by the House, and his private counsels to his party friends have always been to promote an intelligent and praiseworthy dispatch of business. In the most turbulent times of the session he has never been betrayed into word or deed reflecting in the slightest degree on the dignity of his station or his well-established reputation for good temper and self-possession. The most experienced of the men in Congress unite in saying that no Speaker so early in his service in that office ever won for himself more deserved praise than Mr. Crisp. Very complimentary, too, are the things said of Mr. McMillan of Tennessee, who, when Mr. Springer was disabled by sickness, became the leader of the House. He has filled that post, it is agreed, with conspicuous ability, and at all times with fairness to the minority. He is an earnest man, with methods that are direct and language that is unmistakable. The place calls for firmness, alertness, good tactics and good temper. Mr. McMillan has shown that he possesses all of these qualities. He has kept things moving, and in the right direction. There were times when the difficulties were great. Thomas B. Reed, as the leader of the minority, was a standing menace. But Mr. McMillan came out of all his contests with Reed creditably to himself and beneficially to his party.

AN AMERICAN ELEPHANT.

Prof. Harvey Looking Over Joplin's Fossil Find.

JOPLIN, MO., Aug. 6.—Prof. Edwin Otis Harvey of the State Geological Survey has made an examination of the bones which were found last Monday by some miners while sinking a shaft for S. Stuckey on his mining land near Carl Junction. Prof. Harvey found the teeth in good condition. The molars are nearly perfect, the crowns being still covered with enamel. The smaller teeth are not so well preserved. The molars are from 3¼ to 4 inches wide and 6 inches long. The largest piece of bone taken out is 3 feet 6 inches long. It is supposed to be a section from one of the bones of the fore-leg, a large portion of the bone yet remaining covered. At its upper point where the joint was formed the bones measured 2 feet 2½ inches in circumference. The shaft is twenty-five feet deep and from the top two enormous tusks can be seen stretching across the bottom. The sweep of their curve is upward, so far as indicated, but the tusks have not yet been measured beyond the sides of the shaft. Prof. Harvey says the remains are apparently those of an American elephant, and he regards the discovery as a particularly valuable one inasmuch as the prospects are that nearly the entire skeleton will be recovered. The remains lie on a bed of gravel and the ground covering them is of an alluvial character. The line of contact of the gravel and alluvial covering is clearly defined. The tusks lie one above another, a line passing through them forming an angle with the perpendicular. The Stuckey land lies in a valley and from this fact and from the position of the remains and character of the ground the theory is deduced that the animal lay down and died near the banks of a stream and that it was gradually covered by the debris washed down upon it through the succeeding ages. The American elephant existed at a remote period and ranged over a vast territory. From measurements made by Prof. Harvey he estimates that the specimen was in life larger than Jumbo. The State will exhume the skeleton and it will be made a part of Missouri's geological exhibition at the World's Fair.

LOCAL LABOR.

Items of Interest About the Various Workingmen's Organizations.

At its August meeting the Beer Brewers' Benevolent Society (German) elected three members. During July three deaths occurred—George Koerner, John Remser and Nicolaus Koehler. Nevertheless, the finances were in so healthy a condition that an assessment of only 50 cents was ordered. Great preparations are being made for a festival at Concordia Park on Sept. 18.

The tinners at the Anheuser-Busch brewery are in the sixth week of their strike. They have been conceded a nine-hour day, but the wages were cut to correspond. They want ten hours' pay.

Last night Bakers' Union No. 15 met at Central Turner Hall and started out in state, with flags flying, to attend the festival of the sister Union, No. 136, at Lindell Park. The two unions had a lively time.

Tailor's Union Hall (German) has made a substantial contribution for the striking iron-workers at Homestead.

The Socialistic Labor party gathered in $100 net from the recent festival.

The Arbeiter Verbund has voted down a resolution to appoint a marshal for the September parade.

The south branch of the Socialistic Labor party has voted in favor of a reunion with the North Branch. A plank was adopted forbidding the party to take active part in the election of candidates of other political parties, and a resolution allowing support to be given to local candidates of the People's party was voted down.

The meeting of brewery firemen was unanimously in favor of forming a union, and will hold another meeting next Tuesday evening to perfect arrangements. It will probably affiliate with the International Verbund of Brewery Employes.

There is considerable feeling among German workingmen because the English-speaking unionists did not give the proposed workingmen's daily a better support. The Germans are supporting a good paper of their own, and they think the English people ought to have an organ in their own language, and they allege that it argues a lack of interest that they have none.

Struck by a Falling Beam.

Yesterday afternoon some carpenters employed in altering the buildings 1100 and 1102 Washington avenue were hoisting some timbers to the fourth floor when one of the timbers slipped through the rope and fell, striking Windsor T. Lavery, one of the workmen, on the right leg above the knee. At the City Dispensary Dr. Fitzpatrick said it was a compound fracture of the thigh. Lavery was sent to St. John's Hospital. He lives in Chicago and was here in the employ of the Hale Elevator Co., which is putting elevators in the above buildings. He has been boarding at Hoeffner's Hotel, Twelfth and Clark avenue.

TO WIN THE STATE.

Iowa Democrats Have Strong Hopes of Success in November.

THE GROUNDS UPON WHICH THE LEADERS BASE THEIR CLAIMS.

Local Issues Strongly in Their Favor—Both Parties on Still Hunts for Votes in Illinois—Young Yates and Gen. Black—Prospects of the Fusion Ticket in Kansas.

DES MOINES, IO., Aug. 6.—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa will be held in Davenport Aug. 18. Upon its action more than upon any other one thing at this juncture depends the ultimate result of the November election so far as this State is concerned. It is more than probable that Mr. John C. Bills of Davenport will lead the electoral ticket, and there are special reasons why Mr. Bills would make a peculiarly strong candidate at just this time.

In the first place he represents that strong element in Iowa which has left the Republican party on account of its attitude on the prohibition question. As a Senator in the State Assembly when these drastic measures were under consideration by the legislature he fought them at every step and with such ability and fairness that he won even the respect of their most earnest advocates. At that time he was a Republican but the trend of that party in Iowa toward a paternalistic bigotry drove him in company with others out of its ranks and naturally into the Democratic party whose principles to-day are those which he and the thousands who came into the folds with him can conscientiously fight for in the State and national contests facing the two parties. In other words Mr. Bills like Gov. Boies had the courage of his convictions—they began a fight in Iowa for individual freedom from fanaticism, and are keeping up the contest with what it is believed is a very excellent chance of winning in the election of November, 1892.

The Prohibitionists of the State are furious. The fight in the Republican State Convention was long and bitter and after two days of wrangle resulted in a defeat for the faction, both as to resolutions and as to the choice of Mr. Cummins. A sop was thrown to the Prohibitionists in the shape of a promise for next year, the party excusing itself for its treachery to its friends this year on the ground that the coming election is national and the campaign is to be fought on national principles, and that next year expediency may not demand the sacrifice of the prohibitory principle. The fight against prohibition in the convention was led by John H. Gear of the First District, whose political promises are always to be taken with a grain of allowance. And that such is the case is shown by the defection of the entire prohibition wing of the party whose members will support a ticket of their own.

A serious danger confronts the Republican party of this State in the possible policy of fusion of the Democratic and People's parties on electoral ticket. There are but two elements that oppose the policy—one made up of the large share of the Democratic party who have faith that the Democracy will carry the State anyway over any and all odds, and do not think it wise to make assurance doubly sure; the other is that element made up of the People's party bosses who want the lion's share of the emoluments of the combination while they are protected from the brunt of the conflict by the stronger half of the forces.

The convention of the People's party is held in this city the 11th of this month, and at that time the first steps toward the proposed scheme of fusion must be taken.

The fact that Iowa is the home of Gen. J. B. Weaver, the People's party candidate for president, and that the farmers of the State have an intimate acquaintance with him, leads a great many shrewd politicians to believe that he will poll a vote larger than is generally supposed to be his share of the suffrages of the people.

In addition to the national question of protection, upon which Iowa agricultural classes are beginning to think, there is a matter of State politics purely which will influence a large number of votes into the Democratic whole. This is the question of railroad control. The Republicans in State convention made a nomination for Railroad Commissioner peculiarly distasteful to the farmers in the person of Senator Perkins, whose choice, it is openly alleged, was dictated by the railroad and corporate influence of the State. This belief is borne out by the gentleman's record as legislator for the people. The interference of the railroads has therefore aroused a very deep resentment among that class which believes its interests antagonized by them and the result will be the perceptible falling off in the vote for Mr. Perkins, and by association for the remainder of the ticket upon which his name appears.

IN ILLINOIS.

BOTH PARTIES ON A STILL HUNT FOR VOTES—YATES AND BLACK.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—In a political way nothing of interest will occur in Illinois until after the 18th inst., when the Republicans hold their grand pow-wow in this city. To a certain extent that is true, but both parties are nevertheless working like beavers in a quiet kind of a way. The Democrats are on the alert, and no matter how quietly the Republicans perform their political rites and ceremonies they have an antidote for every mischief that is attempted to be wrought.

Young Dick Yates, candidate for Congressman-at-large, is making a mad endeavor to cope with Gen. Black in debate, but the success he is meeting with is not of the most encouraging character, and yet Dick Yates is a brainy young fellow, upright and honest.

The school question will not down. The Republicans cannot placate the German Lutherans no matter what they may do. Their repentance and promise of reform will not eradicate the wrongs of the past, and this fact to them is more than an ordinary source of worry. These Lutherans are saying very little, but when questioned closely as to their intentions they shrug their shoulders and strongly intimate that they are keeping their own counsel and are not talking for publication. These are Republicans and they want it understood that their vote will be a disastrous one to somebody and that the party with which they have been affiliated in the past must suffer their absence just this once, even if it is a presidential year. They have accounts to settle for being ignored and laughed at in the past and these accounts will be settled at the earliest possible day. There is a strenuous denial made of this by Republicans, especially among the office-holders, but that denial does not change the fact. Every effort has been made to have leading Germans go among their countrymen for the purpose of convincing these Republican backsliders how foolish is their action in this important year, but the effort has been unavailing. These deserters promise to be back in the ranks for all time after the coming election, but they want to show the politicians that their wishes cannot be ignored with impunity in the future. But the carrying out of this intention will be death to Gov. Fifer, Secretary Pearson and Auditor Pavey, as well as all others on the State ticket.

Pearson and Pavey will not mix up in school legislation, but like dog Tray, they are found in bad company, it is alleged, and must suffer in consequence. The Republicans are as earnest in their statement as the Democrats, that if successful they will so frame the school law that it will be acceptable to all, but that is now too late. They had the opportunity once and did not improve it, although implored to do so and the penalty has been consequently attached.

The campaign in this State will be comparatively short, but it will be severe. No quarter will be given on either side, and none is expected. Local and imported speakers will find no rest until the day of election. It will not be a mud throwing contest, but one of intelligent action. Issues will be discussed and intelligent deliberation will rule. Both sides are in such an earnest mood that a display of extreme partisanship must be expected. Senator Palmer will take the stump and expects to fight as violently as he did two years ago. His ardor will not be diminished on account of his years and he has an abundance of hope that the State will go Democratic. He has more than hope. He says he feels it to be a certainty, and that the signs are all pointing in that direction. Judge Altgeld is making the most satisfactory progress and day by day he is causing much grievous apprehension in the ranks of the opposition.

KANSAS PARTIES.

DEMOCRATS PLANNING TO ELECT THE PEOPLE'S ELECTORAL TICKET.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in this city on Tuesday, and will make arrangements for the opening of political headquarters in this city at once. The Democratic party has no State or electoral ticket in Kansas, but having indorsed the People's party candidates, the State Committee propose to make as vigorous a campaign for that ticket as they would for a straight Democratic ticket. Ex-Gov. Glick, ex-Gov. Robinson, National Committeeman Blair, Col. Thomas P. Fenlon and many other prominent campaigners of the Democratic party will take the stump for the fusion ticket.

A conference of the People's Party and Democratic State Committee is soon to be held for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, a complete fusion on the congressional ticket. Already a fusion has been arranged in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts, but in the First, Second and Sixth districts, each of the opposition parties has a candidate for Congress. If the candidates are allowed to remain in the field, the Republican nominees in these districts are sure to be elected.

The Republican State Central Committee decided to-day to formally open the campaign on Thursday, Sept. 1. It will be opened simultaneously in the seven congressional districts with a big meeting in a large city in each district. The meetings will be under the direction of the State Committee in co-operation with the congressional committees. "Farmer" Funston will return from Washington in time to attend the meeting in the Second District and will open his campaign at that time. Gov. Humphrey will open his campaign at this time in the Third District. It is quite likely that the opening meeting in the Fourth District will be held at Emporia. In the Sixth District H. L. Pestana, the Republican nominee for Congress, will make his first appearance, and from that time on he expects to make two speeches a day.

The third party prohibitionists announce that they will open their campaign in Kansas with a grand rally at Topeka on Aug. 15. Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, I. O. Pickering, the nominee for Governor, and Rev. J. M. Monroe, the candidate for Congressman-at-Large, will make speeches.

Chairman Simpson of the Republican State Central Committee is completely taken up with the cry, "Stand up for Missouri," and has adapted it to Kansas. He has decided to use it for all there is in it and has the cry printed by thousands on strips of yellow ribbon. They are being turned out as fast as the printing presses can run and are being distributed broadcast over the State. Among certain classes of Republicans there is a strong prejudice against Missouri, and for that reason there is strong objection to the adoption of "Stand up for Kansas" as a campaign cry.

STONE AT INDEPENDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Aug. 6.—Col. Wm. J. Stone, candidate for Governor, arrived at Independence this morning. To-day he will open up the campaign at a political picnic held at Pinkhill, sighteen miles east of this city. Upon Col. Stone's arrival he was met at the depot by crowds of voters and the Cleveland and Stone Club of Independence, who escorted him to the residence of Hon. Joseph Mercer, Mayor of Independence. Here an informal reception was tendered the next Governor by Independence people who turned out en masse to give him welcome. After the reception carriages were entered and the party left for the picnic ground where Col. Stone will start the ball rolling in Jackson County for the first time in the present campaign.

CASH OR CREDIT!

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE!

WE are here for business. Our Midsummer Sale of low prices, inaugurated last week in all our departments of House Furnishings, etc., meant business and made business BRISK, while our competitors are languishing for cool weather and customers.

This week we will continue the GREAT LOW-PRICE SALE of the season by

The Largest General Credit House in the World.

☛ Note a few prices of the many in our Mammoth Establishment.

SIDEBOARDS, This Week, $7.50.
INGRAIN CARPET, 20c.
WARDROBES, $7.00.

DINING CHAIRS, Latest Style, 85c.
EXTENSION TABLES, $2.85.
ELEGANT HANGING LAMPS, $2.50.

COOK STOVES, $5.85.
A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUIT, $19.50.
A FINE BEDROOM SUIT, $7.95.

STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY,

1121, 1123 and 1125 OLIVE STREET.

KANSAS CORN.

Rain Must Come Soon or the Crop Will Be Lost.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Aug. 6.—The present is an extremely vital time in the welfare of the corn crop of Kansas. While many sections of the State have in the past ten days been blessed with bountiful showers, yet the majority of the vast acreage of the State is beginning to suffer from a drouth of from two to four weeks' duration and the corn, which was two weeks ago thought to be prospective of the largest yield in the history of the State is now being rapidly blasted. The citizens of Bourbon County have raised by subscription a guarantee of $1,000 to induce the "rainmaker" Melbourne to operate near this city, for which amount he guarantees to produce a half-inch rain over an are of 500 square miles, no rain, no pay. The amount of credulity placed in this guarantee by the farmers and those interested directly in a good crop is wonderful. On the streets of this city and on the country highways nothing is talked of save the rainmaker and his methods. Politics, which were assuming such animate interest in public discussions, have been relegated to a seclusion which would suggest anything but a presidential election close at hand, and the rainmaker is the only curiosity and subject of conversation. He is an agent of the Inter-state Rainmaking Association of Goodland, Kan., a stock company, which spent much money in experiments last summer. His manner of operation is curious and would remind one of a spiritualistic attempt, though their claims seem practical to many. Locked up by himself in a small frame building he prepares his chemicals and disseminates them into the air through a tube. Many believe it a swindle, and accuse the company of running chances with the inevitable developments of nature. The rain agent began operations under a clear sky and rising sun here at an early hour this morning, and the results are awaited with intense interest. It has not rained here for over three weeks, and one more week of such intense heat and warm winds will reduce the yield to less than one-half.

Since the announcement that Melbourne would operate here telegrams from all portions of the State have been streaming into the city asking that he be sent to them upon the completion of his engagement here. They all want Melbourne himself, no agent of the company, and he has now many engagements which he cannot fulfill.

Smote Her With a Brick.

Mary Franklin and Willis Buchanan had a controversy at 1107 Morgan street yesterday afternoon. The former is white, the latter is colored. Buchanan brought Mary a chicken to be cooked for his benefit, but in his temporary absence Mary employed the fowl to extend hospitality to another person. When Buchanan returned he found himself deprived of his anticipated gustatory relish and was angered to such an extent that he knocked Mary on the head with a brick, necessitating the professional services of Dr. Williamson, who said the injury was not serious. Buchanan made for the river, where Officers Gafney and Mercier found him hiding in the hold of the steamer Ferguson at the foot of Franklin avenue. He will answer in the Police Court for disturbing the peace.

CYRUS FIELD'S WILL.

Peculiar Features of the Document Filed for Probate at White Plains.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The remarkable features of the will of Cyrus W. Field, which was filed at White Plains two days ago, are the candor with which he speaks of the conduct of his son Edward, the canceling of all indebtedness of his children to his estate, the provision for his invalid daughter, Alice, and the disposition of the memorabilia of the Atlantic cable days, during which Cyrus W. Field stood as the central figure of the whole world's interest.

The total value of the Feld estate is not great. At one time its income was figured in millions, but that was during the activity of its founder. The serious reverses of several years ago greatly diminished the properties, but still there was left a large fortune that would have provided comfortably for all the children. The inroads made in this remnant by Edward M. Field at the time of his failure, last December, have never been measured. The wording of the will shows that Mr. Field was himself ignorant of their extent. The executors of the estate are not prepared to declare what the property they are to handle consists of and what is its value. One of the family stated that he hoped it would reach $250,000. The house at Dobbs Ferry, the life insurance of Mr. Field, and a few pieces of property of minor value and straggling blocks of stocks and bonds are all that is left of the fortune of Cyrus W. Field.

The will first directs the executors to raise the sum of $50,000 for the use of his daughter, Alice D. Field. This is to be a first charge against the estate, real and personal, after all the debts and funeral expenses are discharged. Miss Field's insanity was one of the many afflictions that Cyrus W. Field was called upon to bear. She was a lovely girl, beautiful of face and sweet of disposition, and especially beloved by her father. She is now 40 years of age and is at a retreat near Pleasantville, N. Y. Daniel A. Lindley, son-in-law to Cyrus W. Field, and John Lindley are made trustees of the Alice D. Field fund. A paragraph of the will reads as follows: "I earnestly commend my said daughter Alice to the care and protection of the rest of my children in case her comfortable support should require a larger income than the sum given will produce."

Edward does not even have a share of the mementoes, curios, relics, etc., that accumulated during the lifetime of Cyrus W. Field. In the clause directing the disposal of these articles Edward M. Field and Alice D. Field are mentioned as not participating in their distribution. The entire collection of curios, most of which relate to Cyrus W. Field's connection with the Atlantic cable, are to be distributed by lot among the children. The collection includes the gold medal presented by Congress and its duplicate, the original having been lost but afterwards found; the gold snuff-box presented by the city of New York, with the freedom of the city; the grand prize medal of the Paris Exposition of 1867; the gold medal presented by the New York Chamber of Commerce; the gold medal presented by the merchants of New York; the gold medal presented by the American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool; the gold medal presented by the State of Wisconsin; the decoration presented by Victor Emanuel of Italy; the Charter Oak tankard, presented by the workmen of Central Park; the dining-table and chairs used March 10, 1854, in signing the first cable contract; the Thomas Jefferson sideboard; the American and English flags that floated from the mastheads of the Niagara and the Great Eastern during the cable expeditions; all the trinkets, jewelry, watches, books, photographs, pictures, paintings, furniture, china, bric-a-brac, curios, etc.

The six oil-paintings and the forty-seven water-color paintings actually taken from sketches made on the spot of the laying of the Atlantic cable, and which were preserved by Cyrus W. Field as the most interesting memorials of that great event, are given by the will to the New York Historical Society.

WESTWARD BOUND.

Thousands of St. Louis People on the Way to the Rockies.

FEW SOCIAL EVENTS OF ANY INTEREST NOW TAKING PLACE.

Several Fashionable Luncheons and a Few Marriages the Only Events to Chronicle—Departures, Returns and Visitors—General Gossip Gathered in the Social World—At the Seashore.

It is said that there has never been anything like the exodus to the West during the past week, and a letter from Manitou states that all of the Colorado resorts have been besieged for the past ten days by applicants who would fain content themselves with floor space. This about evens up the score with the East, toward which there was a tremendous rush in July. Meanwhile the wanderers from all points are beginning to return, and the column of "returns" begins to rival in length the column of "departures."

For those who stay at home there are outing parties, picnics and excursions. The ladies of the World's Fair Board had a grand outing yesterday at Meramec Highlands, and the Woman's Training School will give on Tuesday the last of their series of river excursions, an all day basket affair, with an elegant dinner or simple refreshments on board for those who do not care to be troubled with baskets.

Miss Katie Tenant gave a very delightful picnic on Wednesday to the Meramec River. There was quite a large party of young ladies and gentleman in attendance, chaperoned by Mrs. Leroy P. Valliant and Mrs. Leslie Moffett.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kauffman entertained the literary club of which they are members on Thursday at their suburban home. "Dickens" was the subject for the meeting, and the most familiar characters from his works were represented by the members.

The Art Club, which has been making a study of china painting during the past season, held its last meeting for the season on Friday. The members had a beautiful collection to exhibit as the result of their work for the season. Among those who have been most interested were Mrs. Sallie H. Holly, Mrs. Dave Hays, Mrs. Sylvester Watts, Mrs. F. C. Wood, Mrs. John McCargo, Mrs. W. R. Smith, Mrs. Siddy, Mrs. Skinner and Miss Katharine Bailey.

Miss Louie Armstrong gave an afternoon tea last week to quite a large party of her girl friends. From 4 to 7 o'clock they had games of croquet and lawn tennis. The guests were Miss Martha Kendrick, Miss Sylvia Allen, Miss Carrie Metcalf, Miss Marian Fry, Miss Florida Watts, Miss May Summerville, Miss Kate Moody, and Miss Maud Lewis.

On Thursday evening, July 28, Miss Lily F. Bennett was married to Mr. P. A. Philbert. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. D. B. Miller, at St. Augustine Episcopal Church, in the presence only of the immediate friends. The bride and groom left immediately for St. Paul and the lake resorts. The marriage had been announced for a much earlier date, but, owing to the death of the grandmother of the groom, was postponed for a month.

A pretty home wedding occurred last week when Miss Georgia Tiffany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Tiffany was married to Mr. DeGrey F. Crozier of Hartford, Conn. The ceremony was celebrated at the family residence in St. Louis County, at high noon on Wednesday, Rev. Charles McCluer officiating. The only attendant was little Ray Tiffany, sister of the bride, who served as maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Crozier left by the evening train for the East. From New York City they will go up the Hudson River to Albany, where they will reside.

RETURNS.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Armstrong, who have been making quite an extended tour through the West, have returned home.

Miss Hattie Biggers has returned from a visit to Mrs. L. L. Walbridge at her suburban home.

Mrs. James V. Byrne, who has been making a tour of the East with her mother and visiting her relatives in Baltimore, has returned home, bringing with her her little son.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bedell have returned from the Jersey coast, where they spent six weeks.

Mrs. George S. Beers returned last Thursday after an extended tour through the East and a sojourn of six weeks at the seaside resorts. She will go West later in the season.

Mr. W. A. Bullock and wife, who have been making a tour of the Eastern resorts, beginning at Old Point Comfort, returned home last week.

Dr. Von Brokaw, who has been spending his vacation in the East, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Blaine, who have been visiting Old Point Comfort, New York, Washington City and the various resorts, have returned home.

Mr. John P. Boyce has returned from a visit to the Virginia Springs, where his family have been spending the summer.

Mrs. E. W. Braisted has returned from a pleasant visit to Mrs. R. P. Tansey at her country home near Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. Virginia Cabanne, who has been spending a couple of months in Chicago, with Mrs. Minerva Carr, has returned home, greatly improved in health.

Mr. F. Y. Carlyle has returned from the seashore.

Mrs. John Christian of Bell avenue has returned from Montgomery County, whither she went to enjoy a reunion with her old friends, who have formed a society known as "The Old Settlers."

Mr. F. J. Campbell returned last week after spending his vacation at the seaside resorts.

Mrs. H. L. Cornet, who has been spending some weeks at Lebanon Springs, has returned home.

Dr. Walter Coles has returned from Lebanon Springs, where he has been spending a month for the benefit of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dean has returned from a pleasant visit to Mrs. R. P. Tansey at her country place in Illinois, "Homewoods."

Mr. Clarence Eddy returned last week from his summer outing, which lasted three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ensign have returned from a visit to the Virginia and Eastern resorts.

Mrs. S. C. Freeman returned on Thursday from the Eastern cities and seaside resorts, where she has been spending the past six weeks.

Mr. E. D. Henry has returned home after an absence of several weeks.

Mrs. S. G. Hess has returned from a little visit to the country and will go East next week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Houck have returned from the East, where they spent six weeks at the various seaside resorts.

Mrs. Harris, who has been absent for six weeks, returned last week with her mother, Mrs. Teasdale.

Mrs. Harry Haydell and her sister-in-law, Miss Lily Haydell, return this week from Lebanon Springs, where they have been spending a few weeks.

Miss Jessie Johnson, who has been spending two months at Lebanon Springs, returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. Harry Kennon has returned from New York, where he spent his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kenneday returned last week from a visit of a month to the Atlantic coast.

Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Labaum and son have returned from the East, where they spent several weeks at the various resorts, beginning with Old Point Comfort.

Mr. S. Mitchell has returned from a visit of a few weeks to his relatives in Kentucky.

Mrs. J. W. McLellan will return with her little sons from Auburn, Ill., the latter part of the week.

The Misses Niess have returned from a two weeks visit to Niagara Falls.

Messrs. Harry and Herbert Norris, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Norris, returned last week from Illinois, where they have spent the past six weeks visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nason, who have been spending six weeks at Old Point Comfort and other seaside resorts, have returned home.

Mr. W. Darless Pittman returned on Tuesday from the East, where he visited his family, who are summering on the shore of Lake Erie, in Northeast Pennsylvania.

Mr. Porter Pickett, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. E. B. Pickett, will return to-morrow after spending a month at the various seaside resorts.

Mrs. J. N. Phillips has returned from the Northern lake resorts after an absence of a month.

Miss Florence Rozier will return to-night from a visit to friends in Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. E. V. P. Ritter has returned from a trip to Virgina, where he left his family for the heated term.

Mrs. J. C. Roberts and baby have returned from a visit of three weeks to St. Clair, Mich.

Miss Myra Skinner has returned from New York City and the neighboring seaside resorts, where she spent a month.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Salveter have returned from a short trip to New York City and the seashore.

Mrs. Leander Stone, who has been spending the past few weeks in a summer tour, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Stock are home again, after a delightful little tour of the seaside resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Tenbroeke, after a delightful visit of three weeks to the various Eastern resorts, have returned home.

Mr. C. M. Taylor and Miss Taylor, who have been making a visit to the Eastern resorts, have returned home. They went via Old Point Comfort and the Virginia Springs.

Miss Fanny Thompson of Delmar avenue, who has been spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Crandell, who lives in Colorado, returned home last week.

Mrs. Teasdale of West Morgan returned last week from her summer trip.

Miss Jeanette Vosburg has returned from a visit to New York, Washington, D. C., and the Virginia resorts.

Mr. C. H. Wickhard has returned from a trip to the East.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. White, who have been visiting Old Point Comfort and the seashore resorts near New York, have returned home.

Mrs. Will Weston returned last week from New York City and the neighborhood coast resorts.

Miss Gertrude Pishon has just returned from a delightful visit at Windsor Harbor, where she was entertained by Miss Nellie Morton.

Mr. John Bardenheier of West Walnut street and his daughter Clara have just returned from a two months' tour of Atlantic Coast watering places.

The Misses Lena and Frances Ruhr and Julia Osterholt have returned from a trip through St. Paul and the lakes.

Miss Aggie Adams of 3134 Brantner place returned home last evening from a pleasant visit to her friend, Miss Nellie Wells of 4537 Evans avenue.

Miss Eugenia Dussuchal visited her friend Mrs. J. Burns of Bonne Terre, Mo., the past week. She has returned and will spend the rest of her vacation East.

Miss Ida May Thierauf, after a delightful visit at Lebanon Springs, has returned home.

Misses Alice and Julia V. McCormack returned from Chicago where they joined a party of friends and made a trip to Michigan.

Miss Loretta Lullman of Cardinal avenue returned home last week from the Eastern resorts.

DEPARTURES.

Mrs. Nana L. Allen left on Wednesday evening with a party of friends for Denver, Colo. From there she will go to other interesting points.

Mrs. Bartle left last week to visit friends in the country, leaving her daughter, Miss Isabel Bartle, in charge of her home during her absence.

Mrs. Bissell left last week to join Miss Louise Bissell of Evansville, Ind., in a visit to Mrs. E. M. Walker at Mount Vernon, Ill.

Mrs. George N. Block left this week, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Louise Black, to spend a few weeks in Boston.

Miss Georgie Bland left last week for Denver, and will visit the various Colorado resorts before returning home.

Miss Myrtle Cox left last week to visit her friend, Miss Nellie Reid.

Miss Daisy Campbell left last week to make a visit to friends in the Ozark Mountains.

Miss Virginia Chiles, who has been making a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends, has returned to her home in the country.

Mrs. J. E. Cartwright left on Friday to spend the month of August at Bradford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Conrad will leave to-morrow to spend a month at the Gasconade Hotel at Lebanon Springs.

Miss Duncker left last week to visit Mrs. Paul Wilkins at Rolla, Mo.

Mrs. Alex De Minil left with her son last Friday evening for St. Clair, Mich., where she will spend a month.

Mrs. J. E. Fowler has gone to Lakeside for the summer.

Mrs. L. E. Foster and Miss Mattie Foster have gone to Put-in-Bay and Niagara Falls.

Miss Marguerite Gibson has gone to Lebanon to visit Miss Maude Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Guerin left on Wednesday with their family to spend a month at the seashore.

Mrs. Harry Gay left last week to join a party of friends at Manitou Springs.

Mrs. Golson of Washington avenue will leave with her family this week for the summer resorts.

Messrs. Frank and Charles Green, Jr., go this week to Lake Minnetonka to visit Mrs. Ramsey at her cottage.

Mrs. Gregory and her daughter, Miss Julia Gregory, left last night to spend a week with relatives in Chicago.

Miss Minnie Hoyt, who has been visiting St. Louis relatives, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Homer and family of West Morgan street left on Thursday for the Colorado resorts, where they will spend a month.

Miss Ida Hassell left last week to spend a fortnight with friends in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hattersley will go this week to Lake Minnetonka to be absent until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jones left on Friday night for Denver and the Colorado resorts. They will be absent until the middle of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Kehler will leave this week with their daughter, Miss Bessie Kehler, for the seashore.

Miss Minnie Little left this week with a party of friends for Denver, Colo.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Lynns, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Emma Lynns, left on Friday for Denver and the Colorado resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lewis, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Alice Lewis, left on Thursday for Alexandria Bay to be absent for a month.

Mrs. Lepere, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Clara Lepere, left on Friday night with a party of friends for Denver.

Miss Mae Lindsley will join a party of friends who go this week to Mackinac for the remainder of the season.

Miss Minnie McElroy has returned to her home in Lebanon, Ky., after visiting the family of Dr. B. M. Griffith.

Miss Sally McCully went last week with a party of friends to Denver and the Colorado resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moder left on Thursday for an extended tour through the West.

Mrs. Dr. Morrill of Washington avenue left on Friday with a party of friends for Denver and the Colorado resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. May left Aug. 1 for a month's tour of the Northern lakes.

Miss Blanche Norris left last week for Denver and other Colorado resorts.

Mrs. George K. Oyler left with a party of friends Aug. 1 to spend a month at Dartford, Wis.

Mr. Robert Patterson, Jr., and wife have gone to Pennsylvania and are spending a month on the shore of Lake Erie.

Mrs. W. B. Pettibone, who spent the last fortnight in St. Louis with relatives, has returned to her home in Han nibal.

Mr. C. L. Parker left on Tuesday to visit his relatives in Southern Kentucky.

Miss Minerva Primm will go East to join a party of friends at the seaside for a month. She goes first to Narragansett Pier.

Mrs. R. W. Powell and her daughter, Miss Daisey Powell, left on Monday for Elkhart Lake, where they will join a party of friends and spend a month with them.

Miss Maude Pannill, the well-known singer, will leave this evening to spend her vacation at the Colorado resorts.

Mrs. Reed and her daughter, Mrs. McArdle, left on Friday to join her husband, Rev. Benjamin E. Reed of Calvary Church, who is spending his vacation at his home in the Old Dominion.

Misses Antonia and Claudia Rugby have gone to Washington City to spend a few weeks with their brother.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Rhodes left last week to spend a month at Rock Island.

Miss Annie Schaeffer has gone to Belleville to visit Mrs. Bernhard Hartmann.

Mrs. R. H. Stillwell after a pleasant visit to her St. Louis relatives has returned to her home in the interior of the State.

Mrs. W. T. Spoor left on Saturday for North Scituate Beach on the Massachusetts coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason G. Smith of Washington avenue will leave on the 15th to visit her father, Mr. Larkin, at his home in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Turner left Aug. 1 for Lake Oconomowoc to join a party of friends at Draper Hall, where she will spend a month.

Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Woodward have gone to the Michigan resorts for the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wright left last week for Philadelphia and the eastern resorts.

Mr. W. E. Matthews, the well-known architect of the firm of Matthews, Clarke & James, leaves to-night for an extensive trip through the Rocky Mountain pleasure resorts of Colorado and the neighboring States.

Mrs. C. C. Huston and little daughter, Mabel, have gone to Burlington, Kan., to visit relatives for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Moder of Washington avenue left Wednesday evening for Denver and other places of interest in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Brown of West Belle place have left for St. Paul and Battle Lake, and will remain until September. Mrs. Wm. Cockrell and little daughter accompanied them.

Mrs. W. H. Williamson of Clifton Heights and her mother, Mrs. Melville, left for Eureka Springs Thursday evening to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. T. J. Burridge and sister, Miss Eva Hanselman, left on Friday evening to visit relatives in the East. They will be home to friends after Sept. 10.

W. C. Butterfield has gone to Massachusetts.

Miss Katherine McIntyre of 2525 Bacon street leaves to-morrow to visit friends at Shelbyville, Ill.

Mr. Carl Roshcoe left for St. Paul a few days ago and will return this week.

Miss Kate Cross is spending a few weeks at Rock Enon Springs, Va.

Mrs. Seaua Carrillion is visiting in Denver.

Miss Kate Ferguson and Miss Grace Shooler, of 2727 Washington Avenue, left Wednesday evening to spend a few weeks at Colfax Springs, Io.

Mrs. H. W. Barkhoefer, Elsie and Edwin Barkhoefer have gone to spend the months of August and September on their farm and summer home near Lake Elmo, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Griffin will leave for New York this week to be away until the first week in September.

Miss Nellie Braggins, accompanied by her mother, will leave next Tuesday evening for New York to complete her musical studies.

Mrs. W. H. Lehman and daughter, Maude, will leave for the North next Friday evening. Mr. Lehman will join them later.

Mrs. Geo. B. Newland of Clark avenue, accompanied by her children and sister, Miss Freda Baetje, have gone to Illinois to spend a couple of weeks with relatives.

Misses Mollie Smith of 3402 Chestnut street and Nona Louderman of 3426 Chestnut street have left for a trip up the lakes. They will visit friends in Michigan and be absent two or three weeks.

Mrs. E. M. Markham of No. 3211 Morgan street and Mrs. Jules Lachance of No. 3020 Chestnut street have left for the Knights Templar conclave at Denver. They will visit Yellowstone Park, Manitou Springs and other Western resorts.

VISITORS.

Miss Lizzie Alexander arrived recently from Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, and is visiting friends in St. Louis and the suburbs.

Mrs. Ackerman, who has been spending the past nine months in Florida, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Brownell, at her country home, and will remain with her until October.

Mrs. Block of Louisiana, Mo., is visiting the family of Judge Biggs of Kirkwood.

Mrs. Charles Block of Texarkana is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Levy of 4019 Morgan street.

Mrs. Beauregard has been making a visit to Mrs. W. P. Hazard.

Mr. Jack Bayliss, formerly of St. Louis but now residing in Memphis and a student of Vanderbilt University, made a visit to his aunts, the Misses Bayliss of Lucas avenue.

Miss Theresa Chambers is spending several weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Larkin.

Mrs. W. J. Cadell, who has been visiting relatives on Delmar avenue, has returned home.

Mr. F. P. Deveny, who has been spending several weeks with his mother, Mrs. J. T. Brent, left last week to return to his home at English, Jefferson County, Ark.

Miss Cornelia Engler is making a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Eliza Mense.

Miss Burnie Golden of Chillicothe, Mo., has arrived to spend several months with St. Louis friends and attend the musical conservatory.

Mrs. Charles J. Harwood is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank S. Greene.

Mrs. Hoyt of Bridgeport, Conn., is making a visit to the family of her son, Mr. F. W. Hoyt, at their suburban home.

Miss Anna S. Hill is spending a week or two with Miss Laura Healy.

Miss Hay of Minneapolis has been spending a few weeks with her cousin, Mrs. Sturgis, of Thirty-fifth and Chestnut streets.

Miss Annie Kaiser, who has been making a visit of several weeks to various St. Louis friends, has returned to her home in the interior.

Mrs. Lorraine, who has been visiting Mrs. W. P. Hazard at her suburban home, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lumaghi have been making a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Blythe, of Forest avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Mills of Baton Rouge, La., spent a few days in the city last week en route for Denver.

Mrs. A. H. Mott, who spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McElroy, has returned to her home at Ferguson.

Mr. Moran of Kansas City, accompanied by his son, Master James Moran, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Thos. Cantwell of 3673 Cook avenue.

Miss Nelson of Fort Worth, Tex., who has been visiting Miss Mamie Colomie, returned home the latter part of the week.

Mrs. K. V. Neet and her daughter, Miss Mamie Neet, are spending a fortnight with St. Louis realatives.

Miss Carrie Pittinger, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Teasdale, has gone home.

Mr. Scott and daughter of Bloomington, Ill., are visiting the Misses Hospes.

Miss Ella Smith of Columbus, O., who has been making a visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Campbell, went on Tuesday to Kansas City to make a visit to friends before returning home.

Mrs. J. E. Warden of Springfield, Mo., after visiting friends at Edwardsville, is spending several days with St. Louis friends en route for home.

Miss Julia Vaucher of 4540 Evans avenue is visiting her friend, Laura Cash of Bunker Hill, Ill., this week.

Judge and Mrs. Erb of Little Rock, Ark., after a pleasant visit to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Husow, of the South Side, left last Tuesday to spend the remainder of the summer at Eastern resorts.

Miss Edna Jones of Warrenton, Mo., is spending a few days in this city visiting her friend, Miss Rose Hart, 3639 Laclede avenue.

GOSSIP.

Miss Ellen McKee leaves for a visit to New York.

Mrs. A. B. English visited friends at Tuxedo last week.

Howard P. Gray is summering at Hyannisport, Mass.

Mr. Lewis V. Bogy has returned from a trip to Colorado.

Gen. D. M. Frost has returned from his Canada trip.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Blair are in Michigan for the summer.

Miss Katie Starr left yesterday for a brief visit to Lebanon.

Mrs. J. D. Fitzgibbon is spending the summer at Cape May.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund P. Walsh will leave soon for St. Paul.

Mrs. Thos. Walsh is expected home from a visit to New York.

Miss Clara Dean is having a delightful visit to friends in Peoria.

Mr. Spencer Munson has returned from a visit to Kansas City.

Mr. Lorenzo F. Anderson is spending his vacation in Colorado.

Mrs. P. Short and her daughter, Miss May Short, are at Cape May.

Miss Blanche Morgan is spending the summer at Charlevoix, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Farris are spending the summer at Jamestown.

Mrs. J. K. Cummings and sons are at Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.

Mrs. Clarence Jones is recovering from a long and dangerous illness.

Mrs. F. L. Marshall is expected home after a delightful trip to Colorado.

Miss Adel Sweney of 4348 West Bell place has gone East for the summer.

Miss Elise Barada has gone to Cape May for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Mary Armstrong is spending several days with Miss Stella Hillyard.

Mrs. Joseph P. Carr and Miss Lily Carr are spending the summer in Virginia.

Miss Mary Hardy is spending several weeks with friends at Murphreysboro, Ill.

Mrs. Dr. D. V. Dean will leave this week for Denver, Colo., to visit friends.

Miss Kirby of Grand avenue and Chestnut street has returned from New York.

Mrs. Wm. Porteus and two children are spending the summer in Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Niedringhaus and baby are in Chicago City, Minn., to remain until fall.

Miss Mollie Cahalan of West End place has just returned from a Northern trip.

Mrs. Will White is having a pleasant visit to Mrs. Ed Moore at her country home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Garrison are spending the month of August at Naragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Brinsmode and family are spending the summer at Bridgeport, Conn.

Mme. Boisliniere is recovering from quite a serious illness, and is now able to be out again.

Mrs. George C. Dyer is one of the most admired St. Louis ladies now sojourning in Michigan.

Mrs. Van Studdiford, Miss Kate Van Studdiford and Mr. Charles Van Studdiford are in Saratoga.

The Pumpen Club of the South Side gave a picnic to their friends at Carondelet Park Thursday.

The Misses Susie and Mary Barry left this week for Lebanon to spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Cyrus E. Clark and family are summering at Falmouth Heights, Mass., on Cape Cod coast.

Miss Nellie McCormack of Belle avenue is making an extended visit among friends in Keokuk, Io.

Mrs. John P. Wood and daughter, Mrs. Maria Durkee, are recuperating at Indiana Springs, Ind.

Misses Josephine and Helen Rowley will spend the remainder of the summer at Lebanon Springs.

Messrs. Wm. and Otto Kraemer have left for Mt. Olive, where they expect to spend several weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. William Hayman are spending the month of August in making a tour of the Northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Buckley leave to-morrow for a month's visit in New York and the seashore resorts.

Mrs. M. H. Foster arrived last week with her family from Moberly, Mo., and will make this city her home.

Mrs. M. Sanguinette accompanied by her little son, Paul, left last night for Chicago to remain until the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Swope and family are at White Sulphur Springs. They go to the sea shore for this month.

Misses Nellie and Anna Vaughn of 2838 St. Louis avenue entertained a number of friends on last Friday evening.

Mrs. A. K. Bonham is with a party of friends at Asbury Park, where she will remain until September.

Mrs. Quesada left the city last evening for Denver and Salt Lake City, and will be absent about three weeks.

Misses Gertrude McKinney and Lulu Hathaway are making a visit to Miss Della Palmer at her home in Chicago.

Mrs. C. H. Wells, 4537 Evans avenue, left for Denver last Wednesday evening. She goes on a visit to friends.

Prof. M. A. Gilsinn, organist of St. Francis Xavier's Church, has returned from a month's outing in Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Powell changed their plans and went to Narragansett Pier, instead of Block Island, this summer.

Mrs. Frank R. Bigney of 826 Sallisbury street, entertained last week her friend Mrs. William Van King of Boston, Mass.

Miss Dottie Grace has gone to Atlantic Highlands, N. J., where she is spending the summer with a party of friends.

Miss Mabel Cook, chaperoned by Mrs. Geo. Peck of Indianapolis, is spending the summer at Benton Harbor, Mich.

Miss Emma Phillips is making a visit of several weeks to the family of her uncle, Mr. G. C. Scipio, at Greenville, Ill.

Judge and Mrs. Daniel D. Fisher of 3668 Pine street will pay a visit to Judge Fisher's father at Huntington, Ind., next week.

Mrs. R. W. Powell and her daughter, Miss Daisy Powell, left last week for the Northern lakes, to remain until September.

Miss Ellen G. Davis, who is visiting friends in Cincinnati, will go from there with a party to spend a month at the seashore.

Mrs. Charles Bennett is spending several weeks in Atchison, Kan., visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Challis.

Mr. and Mrs. Niedringhaus and three children of Rauschenbach avenue are located for the summer at Chicago City, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Wood and daughters are summering off the coast of Maine. They are at present located at Rockford.

Miss Ruth Clements of 3969 Westminster place will spend the rest of the summer at Lebanon Springs and Springfield, Mo.

Miss Rose Morris gave a charming out-door fete yesterday to a number of her friends, in honor of her guest, Miss Ada Bottsford.

Miss Rosa Pleus, after a very pleasant sojourn at Trenton, Ill., is now spending some time with friends at Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Mudd are summering at Reed Springs, Mo., where they have been joined by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Losee.

Miss Clara Coleman and her mother, who are spending the summer in Ohio with their relatives, are expected home next week.

Mayor E. A. Noonan, Mrs. Noonan and family are now at the Vincent House, St. Croix, but will make a short trip to Chicago City.

Mrs. W. S. Lewis and her daughter, Mrs. Warren Johnson, have joined Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Dozier and family at Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Lennon have just returned from a delightful trip through Canada, where they visited all the points of interest.

Mrs. E. V. Bradford and son; Mr. F. E. Bradford of Delmar avenue, and Miss Schofield are pleasantly situated at Seabright, N. J.

Mr. Otto Bollman and his sister, Miss Marie Bollman, who are spending the summer in Europe, were in Dresden when last heard from.

School Board Counsellor Charles B. Stark left last night on a trip to Denver, Salt Lake City and Yellowstone Park to be gone until Sept. 1.

Capt. D. P. Slattery returned home this week from Watch Hill, R. I., where he left his daughter to spend the remainder of the season.

Miss Berenice Stockton, who was in Richmond, Va., has gone to Halifax County of that State, and will later go to Old Point Comfort.

Mrs. S. W. O'Bannon and daughters are spending a fortnight visiting the family of Mrs. R. W. O'Bannon at their country home in Illinois.

Mr. Herbert Sellner, who has been spending three or four weeks in New York City and at the seaside resorts near by, returned home last week.

The Enterprise Club will celebrate their fifteenth anniversary, Saturday evening, Aug. 13, at the club parlors, No. 2006 N. Fourteenth street.

Miss Rosalind Buel is with her father, J. W. Buel, summering at the Rocky Mountain resorts of Colorado. They will return home about Sept. 1.

Mrs. James Bannerman is at Congress Hall, Cape May. She has sung at several charitable entertainments whilst there, her voice being much admired.

Miss Maud Pease of 3520 Laclede avenue will leave during the month for Ft. Smith, Ark., to visit Miss Annie Page of that city, and will be absent several weeks.

Mr. Festus J. Wade and Mr. Lorenzo E. Anderson, after locating their families in the North for the summer, are touring through California and Colorado.

Mrs. A. B. Beattie and her daughter, Mrs. John R. Thomas, after a pleasant visit to St. Louis friends, have gone to Red Bud to make a visit on their way home.

Mrs. J. Wilmer Stith and sister, Miss Alice Stith, are spending the summer with Mrs. Adams P. King, formerly Miss Fanny Stith, at Iron Mountain, Mich.

Mrs. Thomas O'Reilly and children, who were at Eureka Springs early in the season, have been for three weeks at Mackinac, and will remain there until the fall.

Mrs. Charles A. Young and party, who have been spending the past month at Minnetonka, have gone to Deerhaven, Mich., for the remainder of the season.

Miss Laura Durkee, who has been spending the past six months in travel through Europe with a party of friends, will not return home before the latter part of October.

Mrs. Matthew Park of 2952 Dickson street, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Ida, left the city on the steamer Pittsburg for St. Paul, to be absent several weeks.

Souvenir "silver spoons," $1 to $5. Souvenir "cups and saucers," 75c to $10. See the exquisite things shown at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

Mrs. Dr. Fries and family are enjoying a visit of several weeks to the family of her sister, Mrs. George F. Rausch. She will return home by the middle of August.

Mrs. M. Tobin and daughter, who have been sojourning in the beautiful city of Paris for a month, leave there this week for London, and expect to be home next month.

Tete-a-tete sets, sugars and creams and bon bon baskets. New importations of dainty and lovable designs now opening at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, corner Locust.

Among the St. Louisans who are summering at Old Point are Mrs. S. H. Brady of Finney avenue and her daughter, Miss Florence Brady. They will remain some time longer.

Mrs. P. G. Mellon with her daughters, the Misses Madge, Belle, May and Susie, left Wednesday for Creel Springs, Va., where they will occupy their lovely cottage until fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Steele and her daughter, Miss Rosebud Coglan, left last week for Denver, and will spend the month of August visiting the various Colorado resorts.

Among the passengers for Denver were Deputy City Auditor and Mrs. Jos. W. Brown of Wagner place. Mr. Brown's health is poor and a change of climate has been advised.

Mrs. J. A. Allen of 4537 Evans avenue left Wednesday evening on a visit to relatives in Denver. She will view the great Templar parade and other sights for which Colorado is famous.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. May, 1918 Hickory street, are spending the summer months on the beautiful lakes of Wisconsin. Before returning home they will spend several weeks in Chicago.

Gov. and Mrs. Eagle of Little Rock, who have been summering at Potash Springs, Ark., will spend a few days with St. Louis friends en route for Colorado and the Western resorts.

Mrs. Festus J. Wade and family are at Manitou Springs for the summer. They were joined last week by Mr. Wade, who will visit with them the neighboring points of interest in Colorado.

Mr. F. A. Spencer of Rugby will take a large party of St. Louis students on a tour of the lakes of the Northwest this week. Mr. Wallace Culver and J. C. Robertson will be in the party.

Mrs. Ingersoll has returned from a visit to her mother at Boonville, and has gone with her husband, Dr. Charles Ingersoll, and daughters, to Charlevoix, Mich., to be absent until September.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Fritzler and children of the South Side will leave this week for Manhattan Beach to spend the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Fritzler are building a beautiful home on Compton Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Street and children of 4206 Washington avenue spend the month of July in Plainfield and Asbury Park. They will go to Saratoga and Lake George, returning home about the 15th.

Mrs. Dora Smith of the South Side gave a very pleasant picnic to a select party of friends yesterday afternoon at Forest Park. Donkey riding for the children and boating for the grown persons made the time pass very pleasantly.

Miss Julia Godfrey is making a visit of a week to Miss Stella Hillyard, who is entertaining a house party at her home at Brighton. Miss Grace F. Johnson of Alton is also of the party of guests.

Mr. Alfred Grindon is having a delightful time the guest of friends in Chicago. Miss Sophie Grindon, his sister, expected to go there also, but the serious illness of her father detains her at home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pope of Lindell boulevard are spending the summer at Chaelevoix. They have been joined recently by Mr. and Mrs. Boeckler. Miss Carrie Pope is spending the summer in Europe.

Mrs. Moses Rumsey and family were in Paris when last heard from. They will not return home before Nov. 1. Her mother, who had charge of her house on the boulevard, has gone to Detroit for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Filley and family, who are spending the summer at Green Lake, returned last week to spend a few days in town. They left again on Friday night to rejoin their family at Green Lake.

Only $1 for 100 finest visiting cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper-plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, corner Broadway and Locust. Wedding invitations elegantly executed.

Miss Douglas of Westminister place left on Friday evening with a party of friends for Chicago. From there she goes to spend a week with Mrs. Judge Laughlin at her summer lodge on the lake shore near by.

Mrs. Walter Bush of 1904 Taylor avenue, assisted by her mother, Mrs. J. R. Bishop, entertained the Ladies' Aid Society of Taylor Avenue M. E. Church in a charming manner last Friday afternoon.

Miss Celeste Clark is with her mother, Mrs. Cyrus E. Clark, at Falmouth Heights, and is having a gay season with the young people of Massachusetts who have been making this place their annual seaside resort for years.

Frank Maginn has gone to Hyannisport, Mass., fishing. Frank, who is a "dyed in the wool" Democrat, says he is going to stop at Buzzard's Bay long enough to give the host of Gray Gables a lecture on true Democracy.

Mrs. Belle Castleman Carroll is having a delightful visit to New York, and the neighboring resorts. She is at present at the Manhattan Hotel with a party of friends, and attended recently a brilliant wedding in Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLure are still enjoying the delights of their country home near Normandy. They will not go East at all this summer, but will superintend the remodeling of their house in Lindell boulevard, to which they have made quite a large addition.

A complimentary entertainment will be given the members of the National Union Aug. 12 at Korner's Garden. Members of Mound City Council can obtain tickets by application to Geo. S. Tyler, President of the Council.

Mrs. S. A. Hopkins joined her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Filley, last week at Naragansett Pier. Miss Maria Hopkins, who has been at Shelter Island with a party of friends, will join her mother and sister at Naragansett this week.

Mrs. J. G. Wells and her daughter, Miss Lulu Wells, who have been spending the heated term chiefly at Lebanon Springs, will go to the Mettawas for the remainder of the season, where they will join a large party of St. Louisans.

One of the interesting social events of the past week was the marriage of Mr. Charles W. Daniels, who is a prominent member of local dramatic circles, and Miss Mamie Dailey, a daughter of Mr. Peter P. Dailey. The marriage was a family affair and no invitations were issued.

Famous

Temporary
Quarters,
514-516
Washington Av.

Store Lease and Fixtures for Sale!

Read Every Word of This if You Want to Make Money!

Every passing day brings us nearer to our new stores! The time grows short, and we've still got stacks of goods to get rid of! Don't let so great a chance slip by!

The few items here serve as an index to the stock—but that is all. A personal visit will repay you 3-fold!

THE BOYS

Must be clothed! And now is the time to clothe them!

KNEE-PANT SUITS, Worth from $4 to $6.50, are now going in this monster sale at $2.95—but you'll have to come quick to get 'em!

$3.50 to $5.00 Suits Cut to $2.48.

$4.50 to $7.00 Suits Cut to $3.24.

$6.00 to $8.50 Suits Cut to $4.45.

Boys' Long-Pant Suits, worth $7.50 to $12, now $5.45!

GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC.

CLEARING-OUT PRICES.

A Stunner. Imported Scotch Plaid Hose, cardinal, brown, blue and pink; full regular made, solid black foot, 23c; worth 40c.

12 1-2c instead of 20c. Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose.

25c buys 37 1-2c. Fine Solid Black Hose, full regular made—warranted fast black.

75c against $1.25. Ask for the C. & S. German Silk Hose in solid colors—white heel and toe.

19c isn't 30c. Black Silk Mitts—good quality—satisfactory goods.

25c—Worth 50c. Extra quality 3-Web Black and Colored Silk Mitts.

69c—Worth 1.25. Elbow length Silk Mitts in all the latest shades—French thumb and silk stitching.

21c—Worth 40c. Jersey Ribbed Vests, satin front and silk-finished arms.

50c—Worth 75c. Pure White Lisle Extra Jersey Ribbed Vests, with fine silk ribbon.

3 for 25c. Misses' Jersey Ribbed Vests, in grays.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

79c—Were $1. Summer Corsets, high bust, long-waisted and perfect fitting.

35c—Were 50c. 50c Summer Corsets.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

CLEARING-OUT PRICES.

35c for 19c. Fancy Flowered Suspenders, silk ends and drawer attachments.

85c for 50c. Imported Fancy Stripe Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers—elegant goods.

Choice for 25c. Fine Silk Teck Scarfs, in Crepe, China Silks, Figured Satin, etc.

A Corker! Fine Grade Madras Shirts—choice patterns, 60c—worth a dollar!

A 79c Flyer. All our Puff Bosom Shirts, in plain white and fancy—great value.

Dandy Bargain! Gents' Unlaundered Shirts, shield bosom, faced back and front, No. 2200 linen and New York Mills Muslin—43c.

World Beaters! Gents' Black Sateen Top Shirts—nothing like 'em at the price—75c.

LACES.

CLEARING-OUT PRICES.

5c from 8c. Point D'Irlande Laces 3 inches wide.

10c—Were 15c and 18c. 500 yards Platte Valenciennes Lace, 3 to 5 inches wide.

19c—Worth 40c. Point D'Irlande Demi-flouncings, 10 to 15 inches wide.

25c—Worth 50c and 75c. Black Silk Point D'Irlande Laces.

Ladies' and Infants' Furnishings.

Clearing-Out Prices.

18c—Were 30. Ladies' Corset Covers, splendid quality, cluster of tucks, high neck, finished with embroidery.

15c—Cut from 50c. One lot Children's Blue Chambray Sun Hats, buttoned.

10—Were 25c. Children's White Sun Hats, braided and buttoned.

25c—Were 75c. Infants' Embroidered Swiss Caps, trimmed with lace Pompon.

65c—Were $1. Infants' Long Slips, Hubbard style, tucked and embroidered with a deep ruffle of Hamburg embroidery.

25c—Were 50c. Madras Cloth Shirt Waists, broken sizes.

69c—Were $1.25. Ladies' Shirt Waists, corded Nainsook, striped, pink, blue or gray.

$1.25—Were $2.95. A few left of those bargains in Percale, Challie and Organdie Suits.

NOTIONS.

9c—Worth 15c. Princess Curling Irons.

25c—Worth 50c. Steel Scissors.

10c—Worth 18c. Horn and Rubber Combs.

3c. Japanese Fans, several assorted designs.

22c—Worth 40c. Fine Leather Purses.

16c—Value 25c. Leather Belts, assorted designs.

17c—Worth 25c. Fancy Silk Elastic, all shades.

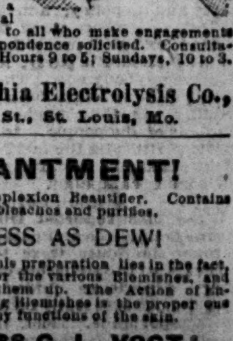
Famous

Temporary Quarters,
514 and 516
WASHINGTON AVENUE.

Famous

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

On the Female Face.



Hair on the upper lip, chin, cheeks, throat, forehead, breast, between the eyebrows, also on men's cheeks above the beard line, DESTROYED FOREVER by the ELECTRIC NEEDLE OPERATION. This is a strictly scientific process which is indorsed by all well read physicians and surgeons as the ONLY POSITIVELY PERMANENT cure for this annoying female facial blemish. No matter how bad your case may be, we will guarantee a thorough and radical cure. Special rates to all who make engagements first month. Correspondence solicited. Consultation and book free. Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 10 to 3. Call or address

The Philadelphia Electrolysis Co.,
1322 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

ENCHANTMENT!

The Marvelous Complexion Beautifier. Contains a new principle, that bleaches and purifies.

HARMLESS AS DEW!

The great merit of this preparation lies in the fact, that it is a true cure for the various Blemishes, and is not meant to cover them up. The Action of Enchantment in removing Blemishes is the proper one of restoring the healthy functions of the skin.

MISS C. L. VOGT,
General Agent, 1453 Dodier st., St. Louis.

At druggist, or sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

HOME LIFE and WOMAN'S WORK

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

MISSOURIANS ALLOWED TO GAZE ON THE NOBILITY OF SWELLDOM.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—It has been nobility week at Bar Harbor, and dinners, receptions and fetes for the P. T.'s (prominent toads) have been daily occurrences. Conspicuous among the distinguished foreigners, at whose feet a small coterie of society swelldom have sunk, are the Marquis Imperiali of Italy; M. Le Ghast, the Belgian Minister; Navrogein Bey of Turkey; M. Patenotre, the French Minister; Baron de Struve, the Russian Minister; Senhor de Louza Roza, the Portuguese Minister, and Mr. Gupe of Sweden. All have been cutting a large figure, the Turkish Minister being particularly a prime favorite among the leading set. Nevertheless, it's a dull season at Bar Harbor, for fashion has passed the place by, and the Blaine retirement has had much to with it.

Generally speaking it has been a quiet week everywhere, out-door pleasure being interfered with by frequent rains and continued cloudy weather. Indoor games and dancing have been the rule, but down at Old Orchard bathing has been kept up, rain or shine, and many pretty features in the surf bathing have been seen. The most attractive novelty was an aquatic hop by some fifty guests of the Imperial, led by such well known theatrical celebrities as Miss H. E. White and Mr. Carle of the J. T. Powers Co., Miss Hattie Moore of Harrigan's "400," and Messrs. Howlett, Nelson and White, the last named Manager of the San Francisco Minstrels. Attired in gay bathing costumes the party proceeded out into shoal water, formed sets and went through all the movements of a quadrille. A waltz, gallop and schottische followed, and for an hour daily the sport has been enjoyed.

The Vanderbilts are the crowning glory of Newport's season, and the introduction of coaching there has added not a little to the fervor of society.

Justice L. Q. C. Lamar is summering in the White Mountains.

Scores of St. Louisans have climbed the mountain heights to Mount Washington either by foot or rail the past week, and from this vantage ground among the clouds looked down on the cities below that were sweltering in the heat. Amoung the number who remained over night at the Summit House to take in the beauties of a sunset and sunrise in cloudland were Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Murchmore, Dr. and Mrs. P. F. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Haynes. Mr. James E. Baker and Miss Ella Hedges. All have been visiting the prominent places in the White Mountains and will shortly return to their homes in St. Louis.

There is a large party of prominent St. Louisans at Bethlehem, N. H., among whom are Judge J. G. Woerner, Mrs. S. C. Judge and child, Mr. W. F. Woerner, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gildehaus and family and Mr. Otto W. Witte, who are guests at the Highland House.

Mr. J. Warren Sands and his pretty daughter, Miss Mabel Sands of St. Louis, are guests of Col. George A. Sands of Lacoma, N. H., who is a brother of Mr. Sands.

Mr. Arthur Burke of Kansas City is on a vacation at the Ben Mere, Sunapee Lake, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Q. A. Finklenberg of St. Louis have arrived at the Glen House, White Mountains.

Mrs. Clara G. Shepard of St. Louis is registered at the Crawford, Crawford's Notch, White Mountains, for the month of August.

Mrs. B. S. Erskine of St. Louis is summering at the Parker House, Woodsville, N. H., and she has many friends in the quaint old farming village.

Miss Bessie Boyd and Miss Postlewaite, two of St. Louis' charming daughters, who have been at Rye Beach, N. H., the past month, are among the most exquisite dancers, and no wall flowers grow when they are around. Their popularity extends beyond the confines of the hotel and beach, for they are much sought after at all social events at neighboring resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Schulenberg and their charming daughter, Miss Emma Schulenberg of St. Louis, are at the Sea View, Rye, N. H., and intend to remain until September.

Mr. C. B. Diechriede of St. Louis is quartered at Mr. Chas. Jenness' boarding house at Rye Beach, N. H.

Mrs. Richard Klenmar and family of St. Louis are at the Elwood Cottage, Rye Beach, N. H., for the remainder of the season.

Mr. F. W. Dowsy Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. George D. Darward of St. Louis have arrived at the Farragut, N. H.

A jolly party of St. Louisans at the Oceanic, on the beautiful "Isle of Shoals," is composed of Mrs. Hodgman, Mr. A. J. Shapleigh, Mrs. C. H. Buck and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Adams. Mrs. L. A. Boyd and her pretty daughter, Miss Bessie Boyd, have passed several days with the party, coming over from Rye, where they are summering.

Mr. J. W. Drury of St. Louis has had an early call every morning since his arrival at the Appledore, Isle of Shoals. He says the salt air is invigorating and makes him feel like a new man.

Dr. J. B. Cutts of St. Louis is at the Champernolme, Newcastle, N. H., for the remainder of the season.

Mr. F. J. Ridgley of St. Louis is registered at Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle.

The White Cottage, Newcastle, near Fort Constitution, has as occupants Mrs. Campbell and Miss Higginson of Kansas City.

Prout's Neck, a natural summer resort on the coast of Maine, more retiring than any other, is much patronized by St. Louisans, and among the guests at the West Point Hotel there are Mrs. Edward Devoy, Miss Stella Devoy, Miss Alice Devoy, Master Chas. Devoy and Miss Hattie E. Brown, while at the Southgate House is Miss Bruce of Jefferson City, Mo.

Mrs. Harry Turner of St. Louis is a guest at the Malvern, Bar Harbor, Me.

At the York Harbor House, York, Me., Mrs. C. M. Mellin of St. Louis has taken rooms till September.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Benedict of St. Louis are guests at the Bay Point House, Rockland, Me.

Mrs. Beach Lane of St. Louis, who is at Kennebunk for the season, is often seen, Kodak in hand, taking snap shots of the scenery, not to mention funny sights, on the beach. She promises much pleasure for friends at home when she develops some of the plates.

Messrs. J. L. Drury and D. G. Walker of St. Louis are passing a few weeks' time at the Ocean Bluff House, Kennebunkport.

Mrs. J. M. Greenleaf and Mrs. E. J. Steinberg of Kansas City are summering at the Riverside House, Kennebunkport, Me.

Mr. Francis Lane and Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Walker and Mr. Theodore Walker of St. Louis are classed among the wealthy sojourners at Kennebunkport, Me., this season.

Mr. D. S. Holmes and Miss Lillian R. Holmes of St. Louis are summering at Scituate, Mass.

Mrs. Robert H. Stubbs of St. Louis is one of the leaders of the society at the Mitchell House, Scituate, Mass.

Miss Sophia Bader of St. Louis is pleasantly ensconced in the North Star College, Duxbury, Mass.

Mr. R. S. Welch and daughter of St. Louis are at the Hollis House, Duxbury Beach, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brainard of St. Louis are guests at the Masconomo House, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

Miss Jennie Morningstar of St. Louis is at Boardman's, Gurnet Point, Plymouth, Mass.

In historic old Plymouth, the landing place of the Pilgrims, are many Missourians, the Manomet House having as guests Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bunn, Masters S. C. and W. Bunn, Miss Bessie Bunn, Mrs. R. W. Wick, Miss Mabel Wick and Mrs. Nettie J. Hughes, all of St. Louis.

Mr. George Goddard and family of St. Louis have taken the Sturgis cottage at Hyannisport, Mass., and will remain until late in the fall.

At Hotel Pemberton, Hull, Mass., are Mr. J. A. St. John, Mr. E. W. Gould and Miss Gould of St. Louis.

Mr. Dabney Carr, St. Louis, is a name adorning the register of the Atlantic House, Nantasket.

Miss Lucy Turner of St. Louis cuts quite a figure at Narragansett Pier, and at a grand hop there the first of the week, she appeared in dazzling splendor attired in a sweet dress of pale green and pink flowered silk, with long sleeves that had tiny puffs of white chiffon. She's the belle of the Pier.

Mrs. Charles H. Taylor and children of St. Louis are visiting Worcester Taylor at Becket in the Berkshire hills of Western Massachusetts.

Miss Ada Grier of St. Louis was a guest at Nautasket the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Thompson of St. Louis have arrived at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Mrs. Alexander Euston and Misses Blanche and Delia Euston are spending August at Portsmouth, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pierce, Miss Lillie Pierce and Miss Sadie Pierce are at Nauticket, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford of St. Louis are visiting at Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Bishop of St. Louis are at Jamestown, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Manning of St. Louis have arrived at the Farragut, Rye Beach, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Scudder of St. Louis are summering at Hyannisport, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilde of St. Louis are at Jamestown, R. I., for the month of August.

Mrs. Hanson of St. Louis is at her daughter's, Mrs. Walter Love's, cottage, Old Orchard, Me., and will remain till September.

Miss Lulu Heffenstein of St. Louis is one of the belles at Jamestown, R. I., this season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cole of St. Louis and Master Cole, their interesting son, have arrived at Magnolia, near Gloucester, to spend the remainder of the summer.

The Magnolia House at Magnolia is entertaining these people from the West: St. Clair Street of Kansas City and Mrs. C. D. Smith of St. Joseph.

Miss Julia Morgan of Avon, Mo., is one of the belles of the Cape Ann resorts. Her temporary home is the Magnolia House.

At the hop Wednesday night at the Oceanside House, Gloucester, Miss Johnstone of St. Louis, was one of the belles. She is one of the recent arrivals.

Among the recent arrivals at the Oceanside, Magnolia, are Mrs. T. W. Morton and her two lovely daughters, Miss Jeannette and Lucia of St. Louis. They are having a delightful time in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davis, Dwight F. Davis, Mrs. Ella N. Richards and Miss Richards of St. Louis are at the Oceanside House for a prolonged stay.

Mrs. R. H. W. Morton of the Western metropolis is among the recent arrivals at the Oceanside.

The Blynman House at Pigeon Cove, which is not far from Gloucester, have these among the other guests: Mrs. James Bartle and family of St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. C. C. Gardner and Miss Clara Gardner of St. Louis, Mrs. Mildred Wagner and son of St. Louis, and Miss Beck of St. Louis.

Mrs. Silas Bent of St. Louis is among the recent arrivals at Bethlehem in the White Mountains.

The recent arrivals at the hotels at Nantasket, Boston's famous resort, are these from St. Louis: Mrs. Frank Obear and child, Miss Caroline Clark and Mrs. J. H. Dickens.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sanders of St. Louis are at the famous resort called Hull, of which there is a political tradition which says that "as Hull goes so goes the State" in a State election.

Kansas City is represented at Nantasket by Miss Sadie F. Jewell and Miss Julia B. Merrill.

Mr. G. A. Finkelnburg of St. Louis arrived at the Summit House, White Mountains, Wednesday.

Mr. W. F. Comstock of St. Louis has arrived at Monument Beach for his August vacation.

Mr. George Millenberger of St. Louis is at the Bay View, Jamestown, R. I.

St. Louisans in Boston Thursday were Mrs. S. . Breckenridge and Miss Breckenridge at the Vendome, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Tatum at the Thorndike.

AT BERKELEY SPRINGS.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 4.—This is one of the pleasantest summer resorts and one to which the White Sulphur Springs visitors often take an enjoyable run, though these springs are really more elegant and exclusive than the surrounding ones.

Mrs. Calvin R. Nutt of St. Louis and her three children, Elise, Minnie and Lalitte Nash, are spending the summer here. Mrs. Nutt has a corp of servants whom she brought from Washington, and she entertains delightfully. Last week she gave a phantom party which was largely attended and proved most enjoyable. Miss Josephine Newman of St. Louis is much admired here.

At some of the springs near by Mrs. Joseph P. Carr and her daughter, Miss Lily, are sojourning. Mrs. Carr finds she has a belle with her in the form of her pretty daughter Lily, who receives a great deal of attention. She has been attending the convent at Georgetown until recently.

AT CHARLEVOIX.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Aug. 5.—Although not the gayest summer resort, Charlevoix has one original feature compared to most summer places—that is the majority of the gentlemen over the ladies. In fact there is a scarcity of belles here, with a large assemblage of beaux. The dances in Charlevoix are greatly enjoyed. Some very pretty toilets are worn at these entertainments, two of the most artistic lately was one worn by Miss Blanch Magan, which was a red China silk; the other was that of Miss Agnes Mullally and was a gown of purple richly trimmed with velvet of the same shade. Miss Jessie O'Neill wore a gown of black net trimmed with butterfly bows. Among the other St. Louisans are Mrs. Festus J. Wade and her three children. Miss Gertrude O'Neil, Mrs. C. K. Blake and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Neil, Mrs. John Mullally, the Misses Theresa and Agnes Mullally, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Magan, Miss Blanche Magan, Master A. Magan, Mr. Geo. Ripley, Mrs. C. C. Chamberlain, Miss Alice Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jaccard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Wise and their daughter, Miss Blanche Wise, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ingersoll and Mr. Eduards are all here.

AT NARAGANSETT.

NARAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 4.—Naragansett holds its own superbly as ever and the fashionable season has fairly set in.

Mrs. Charles Greeley has one of the prettiest cottages here and with her are her daughter, Miss Gladys, and son Carlos. Mrs. Charles Turner and Miss Lucy Turner are loyal in their devotion to the Pier. There is Mrs. Nuwles from St. Louis also, and Miss McKinney, Mrs. Ashly D. Scott and her daughter are expected next week to join the St. Louis colony. Mr. and Mrs. Will Gardiner are also looked for, as is Mrs. Hopkins, whose daughter, Mrs. Filley, has been here for some time. Mrs. Walsn stopped here for a time, but she has left for home.

AT CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 4.—The season is a gay one. We have something new all the time on hand. There is a hop or entertainment every night, and last Saturday we had a grand sacred concert which was both classical and artistic. The concert was crowded, many not being able to obtain admittance. Mrs. James Bannerman of St. Louis, was the soprano of the evening and the people went fairly wild over her exquisite voice, giving her many recalls.

The prettiest St. Louis young girl here is a graduate of this year, Miss Katherine Duross. Among the other St. Louisans are Mr. James Duross, Miss Katherine, Miss Nellie, Mamie and Blanche Duross; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cummings, Miss Conde and Dr. Harry Cummings; Mrs. Ben Von Phul and her daughter, Miss Genevieve Von Phul; Mrs. J. D. Fitzgibbon and Capt. Spiekerman, and we must not forget one who, no matter where he lives is always a St. Louisan, Archbishop Ryan, who is here with his sister, Mrs. Brown, at her cottage. He is as magnetic and witty as ever. The President's cottage is in a lonely, unattractive spot.

AT JAMESTOWN.

JAMESTOWN, R. I., Aug. 4.—As usual, the people of St. Louis are largely represented here, and everything is delightfully gay.

Among the St. Louisans now here are Mrs. J. B. Johnson and daughters, Mrs. John Gauss and family, Mrs. Robert King, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Fallon.

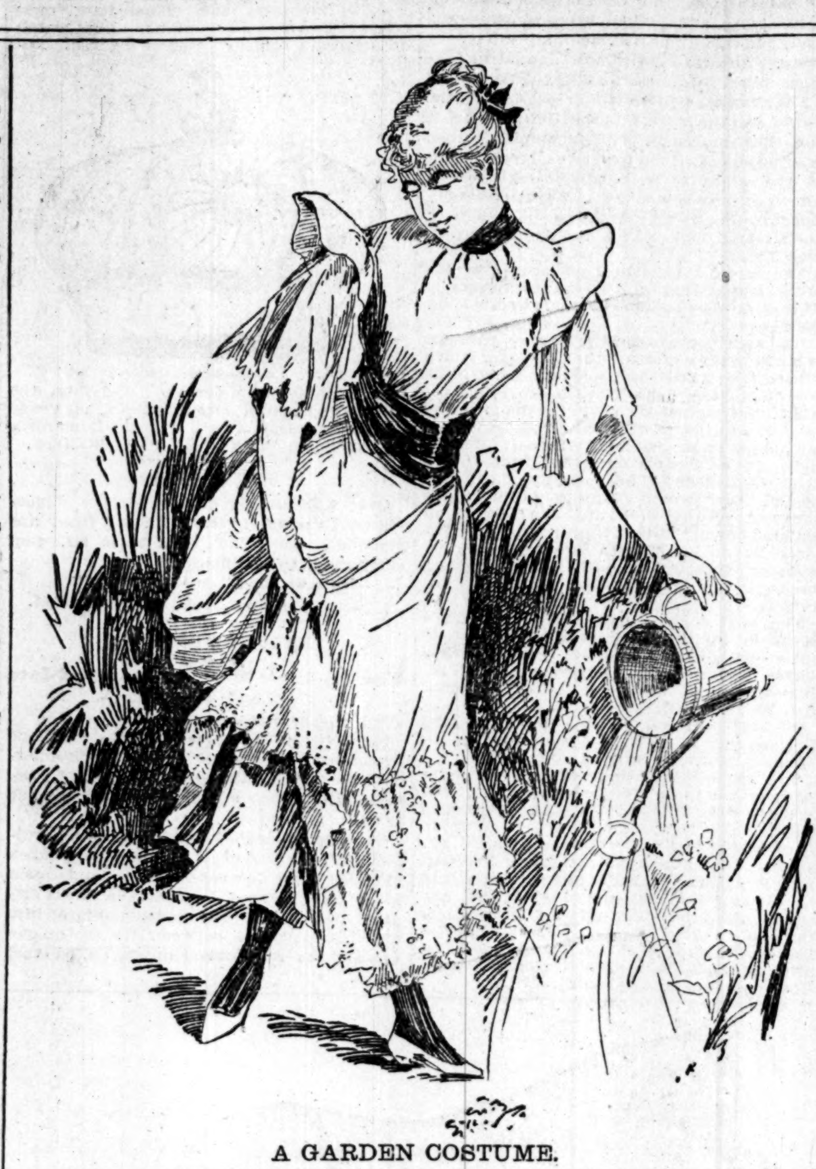
Mrs. J. V. S. Barrett is expected next week, and a number of others as well.

AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Chapman of St. Louis and daughter, Miss Chapman, have been here, but they have gone. Mrs. Van Studdiford and Miss Kate Van Studdiford are spending the summer here, which is their usual custom, and there is also Dr. Carr Lane, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kauffman, Mr. F. S. Plant, Mr. Alf Plant, Dr. M. J. Epstein, Miss Epstein, Mr. F. G. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mahler, Mr. A. Frank, Miss Amelia Frank, Miss L. Rothschild, Miss K. Bergen, Miss Rosaland Mahler and Mr. Walbridge. We are looking for many other St. Louisans to come here, among them Mr. Carlos S. Greely, who never misses a visit to Saratoga each year.

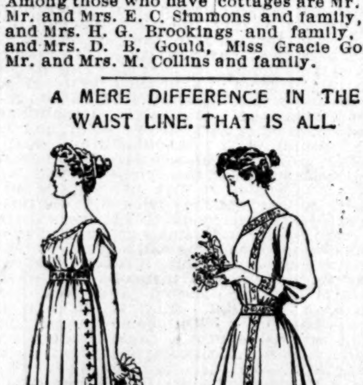
AT OCONOMOWOC.

OCONOMWOC, Wis., Aug. 5.—Oconomwoc is very gay this season, and St. Louis is represented nobly as usual. Many of the St. Louisans are stopping at the hotels, but many of them have pretty cottages here also. Last Saturday there was a grand ball at Draper's at which the St. Louis ladies appeared in handsome toilets. There was a Mother Goose reception and ball for the benefit of the Episcopal Church organ in which many children took part, three of the little Handlan children being in prominent parts. Among the St. Louisans now at Oconomowoc are Mrs. W. G. Chapel and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Davis and son. Mr. and Mrs. T. H. West, Capt. and Mrs. John Scudder, Miss Belle Scudder, Miss Katherine Scudder, Mr. R. N. Poulin, Miss Hortense Poulin, Dr. and Mrs. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Handlan, Jr., Eugene W. Handlan. Among those who have cottages are Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Simmons and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brookings and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gould, Miss Gracie Gould, Mr. and Mrs. M. Collins and family.



A GARDEN COSTUME.

A MERE DIFFERENCE IN THE WAIST LINE. THAT IS ALL.



Puck.

Marks on Sevres China.

From 1753 to 1792 two Ls. interlaced and traced in blue on the backs of the pieces. A letter placed between the "Ls" to designate the year of its decoration—thus: "A" indicated 1753, "B" 1754, until 1777 reached "Z"; then double "A" marked 1778, and so on using the double letters alphabetically until 1795, which was marked by two "Rs."

The Republican period, "RF," for "Republique Francais" (1792-1800.)

Consular period (1803), M Nle, "Manufacture Nationale."

First Imperial epoch (1804-1800), "M I Ple."

1800-1814, with an Eagle.

Under Louis Philippe, "L. P."

The late Emperor Napoleon—the letter "N," with imperial crown over it.

The white Sevres is marked with a parallelogram with letter "S."

A Woman's Age.

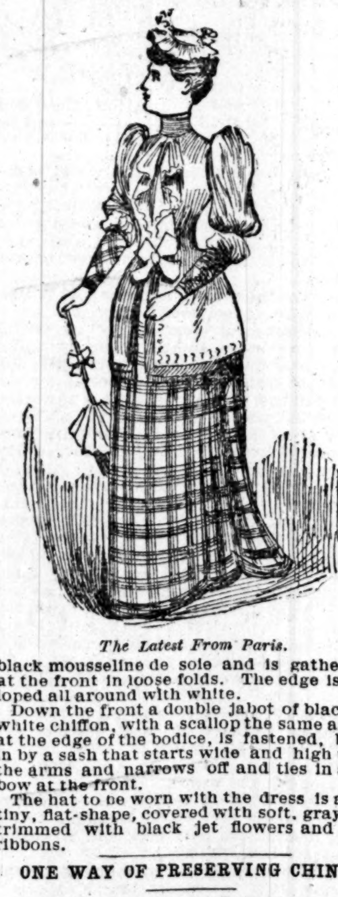
"Woman has three ages," says the *Fliegende Blaetter*, "the age she herself gives, the age she seems, and her real age."

THE BLACK FAD.

It May Not Become Popular Here, But It Is in Paris.

Black is all the rage in Paris. It is the style there to look as if you were in light mourning. One of our own belles has just received a Parisian gown that is up to date and will wear it at one of the watering places.

It is in soft foulard silk, of a big black and white and gray plaid—at least the plain skirt is of this material. The long bodice is of black mousseline de soie and is gathered in at the front in loose folds. The edge is scalloped all around with white.



The Latest From Paris.

Down the front a double jabot of black and white chiffon, with a scallop the same as that at the edge of the bodice, is fastened, belted in by a sash that starts wide and high under the arms and narrows off and ties in a stiff bow at the front.

The hat to be worn with the dress is a very tiny, flat-shape, covered with soft, gray lace, trimmed with black jet flowers and black ribbons.

ONE WAY OF PRESERVING CHINA.

In a Certain Household It Has Prevented Breakage for Twenty-seven Years.

In a certain primly kept house in an old-fashioned country town it is a family boast that not one bit of china has been broken, cracked or "nicked" in twenty-seven years. The last time such a disaster occurred was when some soldiers visited the place about the close of the war. It is almost unnecessary to remark that no male creature is a member of this noteworthy household. Three maiden ladies, who were young when the china-breaking troops came, compose the family, and this is the way the rite of dishwashing is conducted:

All the edibles are removed and the pretty creamy china with its purple and gilt band is carefully scraped with a scrap of bread. To scrape with a knife would be held a crime. Then it is piled neatly on a low table about the size of a sewing table. The cut glass and old-fashioned silver are also piled there.

Then one of the sisters takes her place on a chair before it and another hers on the side. A big bowl of water just hot enough for the hands to work in comfortably and soft cloths are brought.

The articles are washed piece by piece by one sister, the silver and glass first, then the china. Then the second sister dries them on soft linen cloths and places them on the other table. No mops, no boiling water, no piling of dishes and pouring water over them is ever allowed. And that is why the dishes are not cracked or nicked, though they are worn thin. Besides, the process invests dishwashing with a certain sort of poetry.

A New Way of Cooking Potatoes.

Epicures are well aware of the fact that potatoes baked in ashes retain all the delicious flavor peculiar to this simple vegetable. This same result can be attained by cooking potatoes in the following manner: Peel them carefully, wash and then drain them thoroughly in a cullender, sprinkle them with a little salt and lay them in an iron pot with a tightly-fitting lid. Turn the pot upside down, so that the potatoes lie on the lid, and set it into a hot oven. A little over an hour is necessary to bake them in this way, and when they come out they will be found as delicious as those baked in hot ashes, if not more so.

WOMAN'S WORK.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR AT THE EX.

The St. Louis World's Fair Association held a called meeting in the office of Mrs. Blennerhasset-Adams in the Roe Building last Friday morning from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. The object of the meeting was to determine whether the association would offer prizes for excellency at the display to be given at the Exposition under their auspices this fall. It was urged on the one hand that prizes would promote the general merit of the displays, while on the other hand it was urged that they would detract from the individual features of the booths of the various organizations represented. Three ballots were taken, which resulted in a tie. The question was discussed for some time and finally the ladies decided to permit each booth to offer prizes for merit to the contributors to the display, but the association as a body refused to offer rewards for good work.

It was decided to ask the Exposition management for a World's Fair day and evening at the Exposition this fall. Mrs. Adams was instructed to apply to the State Commission for four rooms in the State building in Chicago. Mrs. Gen. John S. Bowen was appointed chairman of an entertainment committee to arrange festivities for the benefit of a fund for association purposes. Yesterday's picnic was the first of these. The second will be a promenade concert to be given at the Merchants' Exchange on the evening of Sept. 2.

An enterprise which the ladies of the association have originated, and which they hope to carry out, is a credit to their patriotic minds. Their plan is to have a plaster cast made of some noble son of Missouri or benefactor of the commonwealth which will be placed in front of the Missouri State building at Chicago. It has not been decided who the statue shall represent, but the ladies have an offer from a well-known sculptor to make the cast for $3,000, and the ladies expect to get money sufficient to carry out the design. The dreams of the ladies for the honor of Missouri do not end with the close of the World's Fair and the dismantlement of the State building, for when that time arrives the ladies will turn the plaster cast over to the public-minded citizens, with the suggestion that it be cast in bronze.

The World's Fair Literary Committee for Missouri, are now actively engaged in the preparation of its exhibit. All St. Louis lady writers, and lady writers throughout the State, desirous of representation in this display are urged to forward at once the most characteristic published specimens of their work—books, poems, short stories, etc., to the secretary of the committee. These specimens will be submitted to the Committee and will be properly placed, first at the St. Louis Exposition and subsequently at the World's Fair, Chicago. All responses must be in by Aug. 25. Address Anna Hinrichs, 3132 Lafayette avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

New School for Women.

The original brain and the enterprising genius of woman has created or rather adopted a new field of labor heretofore monopolized by man. The venture will be made in September, when the New York School of Applied Design for Women is opened. The object of this new institution of learning is to qualify women for designers of carpets, wall papers and oil-cloths. This industry is at present the sole property of men. Women have not had sufficient knowledge of free-hand linear, pen and pencil drawing and the principles of architectural construction. They have done elegant work in the adornment of household bric-a-brac, but they have failed to grasp the practical requirements of the draughtsman's trade.

The trouble with the work of the majority of young women who pretend to be designers is that they do not understand the practical side of the work. They are capable of making a pretty picture, but when the manufacturer comes to apply the design to mathematical figures he is very apt to find it wrong. The New York School of Applied Design for Women's Work intends to remedy just this error. A correct, practical design must not only combine beauty of thought and originality of idea, but it must be made according to mathematical figures. Every ordinary design repeats itself at eighteen inches. It has to match at all sides. And another rule to know is that after numerous experiments it has been found possible to let two wet prints fall at the same time, on account of the distance been the rollers. It is this practical side of designing which the school will endeavor to teach.

Training School Excursion.

The last of the delightful series of excursions given by the Woman's Training School will come off next Tuesday, Aug. 9, but, unlike all its predecessors, it will be an all-day basket affair. The War Eagle will leave its wharf at the foot of Locust street at 9 a. m. and steam up the river to some shady grove on the bank near Alton, where the picnicers will land and spend the day in pleasure. For all who do not care to burden themselves with a basket the the ladies of the Training School will provide light lunches and regular dinners. This final excursion will be equal to the preceding ones in every respect, which is a sufficient guarantee of its success and enjoyment. The ladies of the Woman's Christian Home will help their sisters of the Training School board in the conduct of affairs, and with both these efficient bodies of women to provide comfort and pleasure, the excursionists will not be at a loss for all the happy experiences of a day's outing.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Training School will be held next Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10:30 a. m., at the school, No. 813 North Fourth street.

WOMAN IN POLITICS.

How Fair English Canvassers Are Received by the Voters.

Mrs. Stanley is not by any means the only fair canvasser in England who is having a hard time to win the suffrages of the voters for her husband. There is a certain good Conservative, Col. ——, whose wife has been making various "friendly" calls among the cottagers of his district. She always expresses her regret that the Colonel cannot accompany her on these neighborly calls, but says that he is so pressed with work that he cannot, and that she desires to leave his card. On one of these visits the brawny son of toil to whom the remark was made replied in heavy and unmistakable language that since the call was a merely friendly one, he would be pleased to return it at Broomford Manor, the candidate's residence.

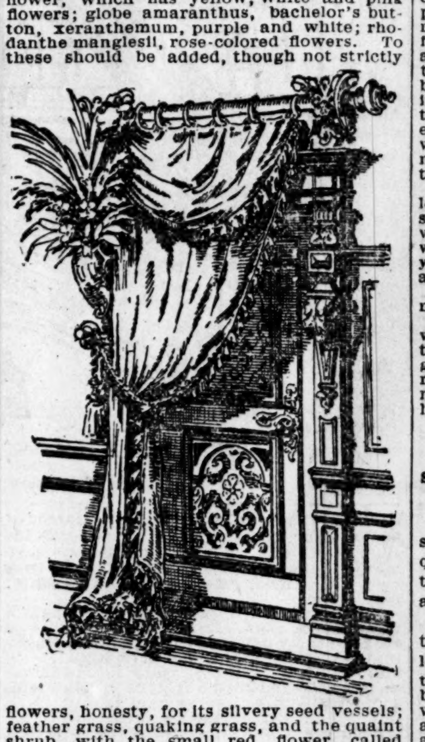
But the experience of the Colonel's wife was mild in comparison with that of a daughter of a veteran Tory in the North. A poor woman in the neighborhood had occasion to ask for a hospital ticket, and being unacquainted with the ways of soliciting she went to the candidate's front door to apply. The maid bade her wait and finally returned, saying that Miss —— would see her at the back door. The young lady was most gracious and bestowed the ticket, but added that one should never come to the front door to beg. A day or two later the charming young lady knocked at a certain cottage, and, with the most winning of smiles, solicited a vote for her father. The woman who came to the door replied: "Well, miss, we never serve beggars at the front door, but if you'll go around to the back I'll ask my man to see you."

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

Novel Card Tables for Euchre Parties—Grasses for Ornaments.

One form of interior decoration which is much neglected and little appreciated, is the use of plants and ferns. We have seen a room, for instance, that is full of lurid coloring, toned very considerably by the introduction of dead ferns and palms, says the *Upholsterer*, which when in a dried state show a soft, mild ecru coloring. Dried grasses, with their manilla shade of coloring, will do much to quiet a room that is too loud. On the other hand, the room that is dead in color, needs ofttimes but a few splashes of life on the wall. A tambourine, mask, foil and a bunch of flowers, tied in a cluster, make a pretty decoration for this purpose. It will well repay any one to study this subject, for it serves a dignified purpose and at much less expense than the utilization of water-color sketches, where more brightness is needed on the wall, or etchings, where more repose is needed.

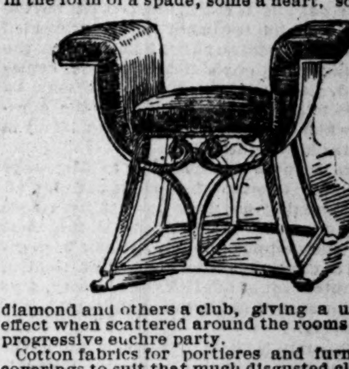
With a little forethought and interest in decoration during winter, quite a deal can be done without the aid of a green-house or anything but the flowers which grow in the garden during the summer time; a few names of such flowers as will not fade when dried may prove acceptable. We have the eternal flower, which has yellow, white and pink flowers; globe amaranthus, bachelor's button, xeranthemum, purple and white; rhodanthe manglesii, rose-colored flowers. To these should be added, though not strictly flowers, honesty, for its silvery seed vessels; feather grass, quaking grass, and the quaint shrub, with the small red flower, called bitter-sweet.



Every year there is some one predominating fad in house furnishings. This year it is laces. Cheap Nottingham curtains that get away entirely from the old-time idea of the much-abused Nottingham curtain, and lift the fabric into a little world of beauty and novelty and low prices, which it occupies all by itself. Indeed, the most critical house-furnisher can now select everything for his house in Nottingham curtains, and feel sure that he has everything in good taste. And they are very cheap.

Muslins are embroidered not only in white, but in gold-brown colors. Heretofore muslin curtains have been shown with a tape edge; they are now not only frilled, but crochetted and lace-trimmed.

The manufacturers are all at work on novelties for the holiday season, and here are some of the things that you will see: Lounges or couches with the back finishing into a pedestal to hold a jardiniere or a statue, card-tables of various unique shapes, some in the form of a spade, some a heart, some a diamond and others a club, giving a unique effect when scattered around the rooms of a progressive euchre party.



Cotton fabrics for portieres and furniture coverings to suit that much disgusted class of people, with a great deal of taste and little money, are made in effects copied direct from the most expensive fabrics. It is just as easy to make a design in good taste as one in poor taste, but they have never before been made in cotton goods for the reason that as a rule the people of little means have the most execrable taste, and a $4 chenille curtain with its bush-growing cherries, roses and melons, seems to hit their idea of the artistic.

It's all very well to have a comfortable lounging-place in the corner, but frequently such a place becomes a nuisance, for folks will lean back and rest their heads on the wall-paper, and no matter how particular you may be, the wall immediately adjoining a lounge will show marks of untidiness.

The more dainty the room and the wall the more pronounced these defects.

To a certain extent a dado will preserve a wall, but only partially; the most sensible thing we know of is a wall guard. The wall guard is a curtain hung dado high from a rod, or two rods if the couch stands in a corner, so as to completely protect the wall at head and back from mutilation.

LADY HENRY WAS CURIOUS.

She Did Not Understand the Meaning of Our "Chestnut" Slang.

When Lady Somerset first came to America she was particularly anxious to become acquainted with all the American customs and to take part in everything American. Her appreciation of America was intense.

"Now will you tell me," said she one day to a friend, "why the chestnut has been selected as a national nut and why it is so dear to the hearts of every one? I notice that all, be they old or young, boy or girl, man or woman, speak of the chestnut frequently and always pleasantly and even affectionately.

"To-day as I was seated in one of your horse-cars a little boy began telling another one some short anecdote, when suddenly the other little boy sprang to his feet and shouted, 'Oh, chestnuts!' Later in the day I saw one man whisper something in the ear of a friend, to which the friend only replied, 'Oh, what a chestnut!'

"How pleasant to have something of which every one is so fond. But explain the cause of the liking. Why was that particular nut selected? Why not the almond or the pecan? Is it that the chestnut grows more freely here?"

SKIRT DANCING.

Lessons for Young Ladies Who Want to Learn the Steps.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Skirt dancing hasn't taken any hold in society on this side of the Atlantic yet, although our English cousins are going in for it recklessly, and the dance is done by some of the swellest ladies of the United Kingdom. That the fair readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH who care to do so may have a chance to practice the skirt dance on the sly for their own amusement, if not to have themselves proficient in it when it reaches a vogue here, some of its points are here explained:

Skirt dancing—as far as pose can attempt to describe the "poetry of motion"—is a combination of the gavotte and waltz steps; the first figure usually consists of a few gavotte steps, a waltz turn and a courtesy, all of which are then repeated on the other foot.

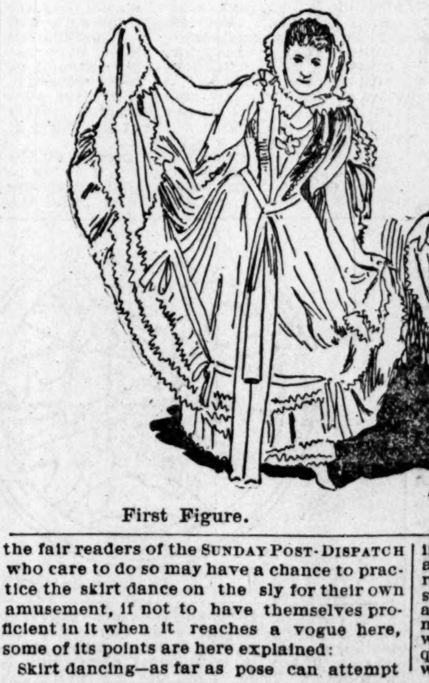
The second figure begins with a few pirouettes; then comes a momentary balance on one foot, and the pupil lifts her skirt above her head, and with the hand that holds it stoops down to touch the floor.

Then comes a few glissades to the side, a waltz turn and a hop coupee. Both these figures begin with the right foot and are repeated, commencing with the left.

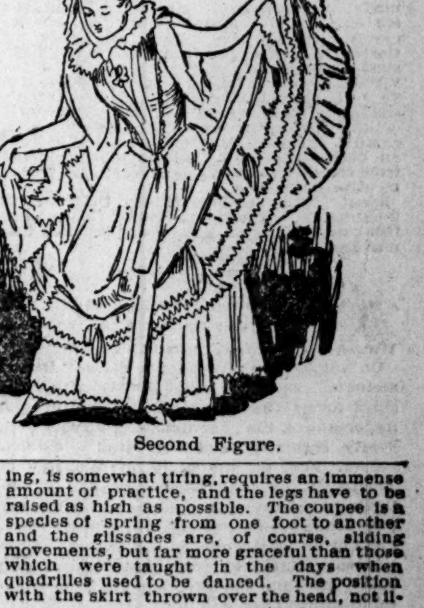
The third figure consists of two gavotte steps, a pirouette and two courtesies. The fourth begins with a coupee, a battement, a waltz turn and in the last figure the first is repeated, finishing with a deep courtesy.

The battement position, shown in the drawing, is somewhat tiring, requires an immense amount of practice, and the legs have to be raised as high as possible. The coupee is a species of spring from one foot to another and the glissades are, of course, sliding movements, but far more graceful than those which were taught in the days when quadrilles used to be danced. The position with the skirt thrown over the head, not illustrated here, is really derived from a native Welsh dance.

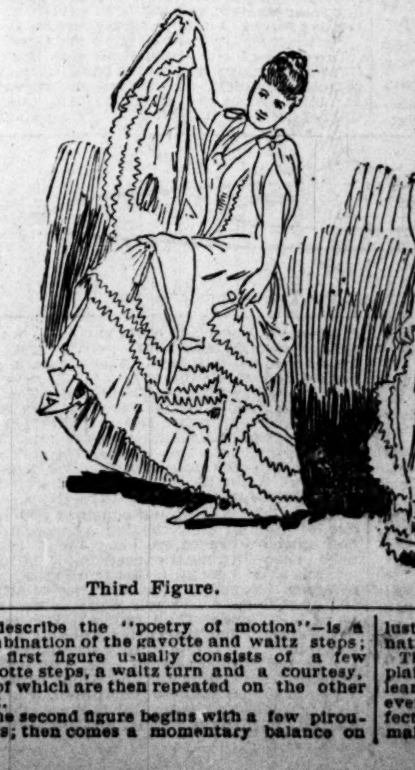
The skirts for the most part are accordion plaited, and great attention must be paid to learn how to manipulate them gracefully, as even when the steps are not made with perfect accuracy the subtle swaying of the skirt makes a very charming picture.



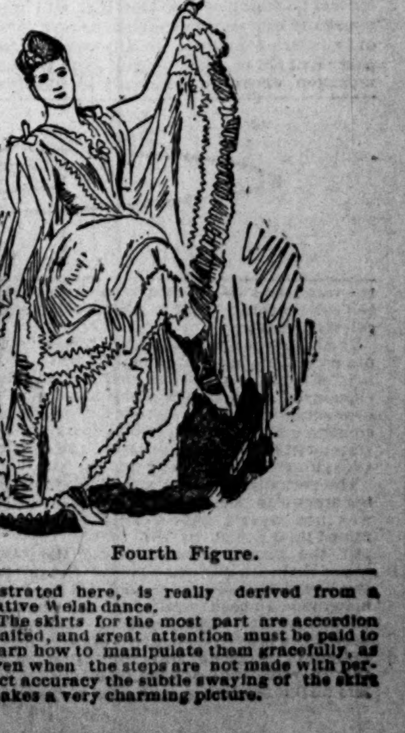
First Figure.



Second Figure.



Third Figure.



Fourth Figure.

MARS' PEOPLE.

Astronomers Now Striving to Settle Disputed Questions.

THE POSSIBILITY OF ITS BEING INHABITED BEING ACTIVELY DISCUSSED.

Not Likely That Schiaparelli's Canals Are Signals Meant to Attract the Attention of the People of the Earth—What the Lick Telescope Is Expected to Do.

The astronomical world is talking of nothing but Mars and the recent discoveries at the Lick Observatory in California. Other observatories are doing excellent work, but the glass at Lick is much the largest in the world, and its testimony on controverted points must be taken as final until when the next favorable opposition, in 1909, comes around, some larger instrument may be pointed to the red planet to solve the questions which it seems certain are not likely to be settled on this occasion.

There has been a disposition to disparage Schiaparelli because the doubling of his alleged "canals" on Mars has not been seen by any one else. Yet Schiaparelli is a most experienced observer. His life has been devoted to the study of Mars and Prof. Holden, superintendent of the Lick Observatory, says he knows more about the planet than any man living.

Schiaparelli is likely to be vindicated by the Lick telescope. Schæberle, one of Holden's assistants, has seen two of the canals doubled, and other of Schiaparelli's observations have been confirmed. And not only Schiaparelli is to be justified, but Flammarion, who had faith in the sharp-eyed Italian astronomer and who espoused and defended his theories.

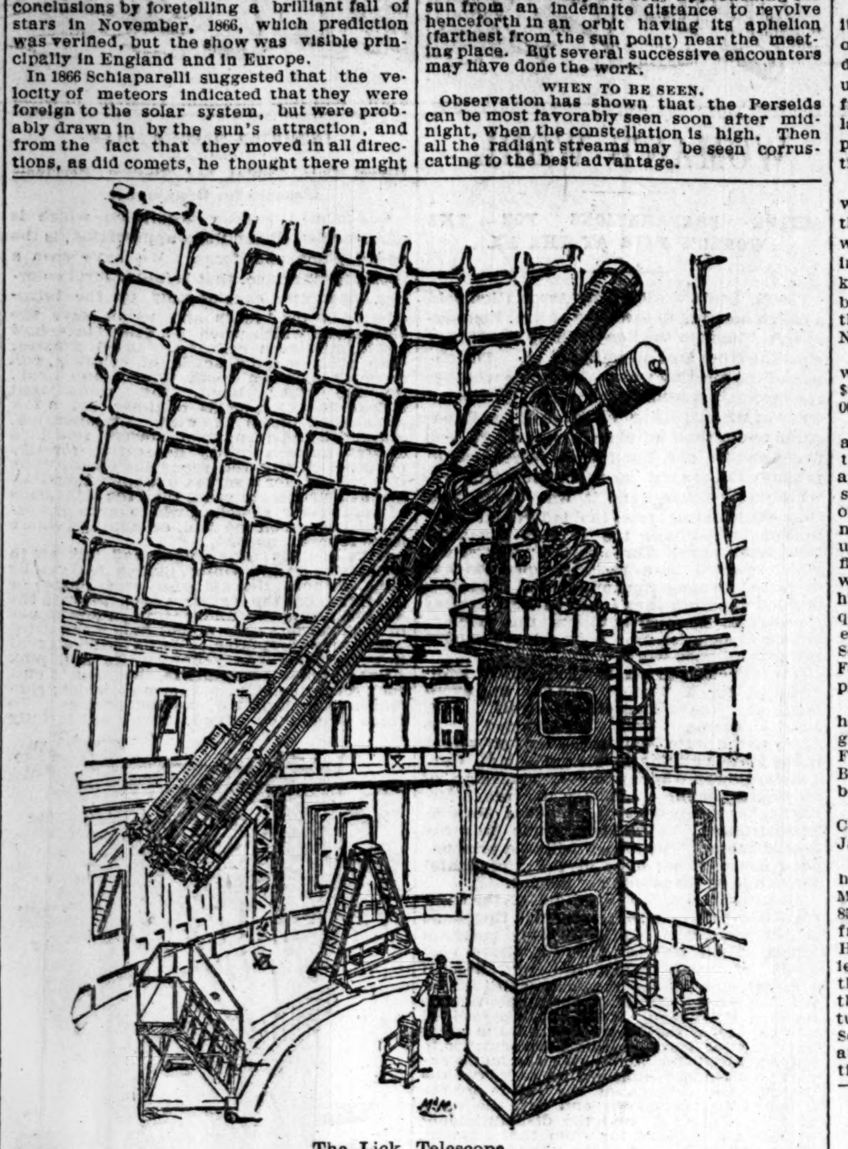
These "canals?" What are they? Are they the work of the people of Mars? Or are they nature's products? This is now the problem of the canals. They seem to be on too mammoth a scale to be the work of beings such as we may suppose inhabit a body so similar in many respects to our earth. What was nature's idea in these mighty works and their duplication over such enormous areas?

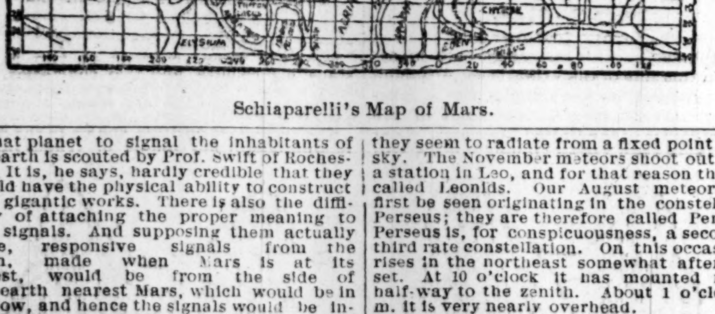
The Lick observers are paying especial attention to photographing our red neighbor. Astronomic photography has reached almost perfection, and a long series of excellent photographs have already been obtained. Careful drawings of every part have also been made by those who have taken part in the observations. When in September the planet will have passed somewhat out of "short range" a series of pictures will have been taken that will enable the construction of an accurate map of Mars. The elaborate charts of Mars now appearing in the papers are not (as the unscientific reader might suppose) a representation of what appears at one look at the luminary, for such are the difficulties, atmospheric and otherwise, attending the observation of Mars, that usually not very much at any one time can be distinctly traced.

Mars' atmosphere is probably not nearly as dense as that of the earth, but there are reasons for thinking that it is of considerable density, and this accounts for the difficulty of seeing very clearly what is on the surface of the planet.

The theory that some things we are now seeing on Mars are the efforts of the people on that planet to signal the inhabitants of the earth is scouted by Prof. Swift of Rochester. It is, he says, hardly credible that they should have the physical ability to construct such gigantic works. There is also the difficulty of attaching the proper meaning to such signals. And supposing them actually made, responsive signals from the earth, made when Mars is at its closest, would be from the side of the earth nearest Mars, which would be in shadow, and hence the signals would be invisible to our neighbors. And besides, it is very likely that the density of the earth's shadow will forever prevent the inhabitants of other planets from obtaining a view of the earth's surface. All they can see at best, is an occasional faint tracing. Such signals from the earth as this theory supposes would be utterly invisible.

Lieut. Totten of Yale thinks that Mars is inhabitable, but not inhabited. He does not think man exists on any other planet of this universe.


The Lick Telescope.



Schiaparelli's Map of Mars.

AUGUST METEORS.

A SHOWER OF SHOOTING STARS LOOKED FOR THE NIGHT OF THE 10TH.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

On Aug. 10 what are known as the "August meteors" are due. This shower of falling stars forms one of the most attractive and important of the phenomena occurring with yearly regularity and witnessed by astronomers. For, on the night of the 10th of August, if the night is clear and the moonlight not too strong, a person cannot be very long in the open air before his curiosity is excited by unusual numbers of stars seeming to suddenly start out from nothingness and shoot athwart the sky, leaving long phosphorescent lines along their path.

But, although many bright meteors may be seen, this display is not likely to be imposing, for let one watch ever so closely it will be an unusually rich shower that yields an average of two stars a minute; so that the ordinary gazer will not be much interested in the phenomenon, except so far as it may illustrate the wonderful ability of astronomers to foretell so accurately what is going to happen in celestial quarters.

The case is far different with the scientific observer. He has a practical interest in the matter because one of the most brilliant conclusions of modern astronomy has been the connection between meteor streams and comets, and which may be embodied in the statement that such streams are the debris or "leavings" of worn-out comets.

The periodicity of certain displays of falling stars was suspected 130 years ago, but it was not clearly shown until it was determined by Quetelet in 1836 and by Olbers in 1837, the former demonstrating the recurrence of the August system, and the latter of the November meteors. Since 1836 the August meteors have been well observed and their characteristics closely noted. They have been more fully investigated than any other system of shooting stars, and from the fact that they are visible every year with more or less distinctness they cannot be surpassed by any other display, although they are not comparable to the celebrated 33-year shower of the November meteors, the last of which was in 1866 and the next of which may be expected in 1899. There are people yet living who can recall the excitement and alarm occasioned by the great star shower of 1833, visible all over America, early one November morning.

In 1864 Prof. Newton of Yale College went over Olber's calculations concerning the November system and confirmed the latter's conclusions by foretelling a brilliant fall of stars in November, 1866, which prediction was verified, but the show was visible principally in England and in Europe.

In 1866 Schiaparelli suggested that the velocity of meteors indicated that they were foreign to the solar system, but were probably drawn in by the sun's attraction, and from the fact that they moved in all directions, as did comets, he thought there might be some relation between the two classes of bodies. For proof of this surmise he instanced the fact that the August meteors moved in the same orbit as that pursued by a very large comet that appeared in August, 1862.

Pursuing his investigations, Schiaparelli traced more than seventy meteor streams that are supposed to be running in the tracks of the comets that have been observed.

In 1867 Leverrier found that the November meteors moved in the orbit of a small telescopic comet known as Tempel's.

THE COMING SHOWER.

A feature of these meteoric displays is that they seem to radiate from a fixed point in the sky. The November meteors shoot out from a station in Leo, and for that reason they are called Leonids. Our August meteors will first be seen originating in the constellation Perseus; they are therefore called Perseids. Perseus is, for conspicuousness, a second or third rate constellation. On this occasion it rises in the northeast somewhat after sunset. At 10 o'clock it has mounted nearly half-way to the zenith. About 1 o'clock a. m. it is very nearly overhead.

In attempting to locate the center of the shower, the unscientific observer is likely to be confused, for the reason that there are several off-shoots or deflections from the great parent stream, and they have different radiant points. As many as thirty distinct meteor streams have been seen on the night of Aug. 10, but their physical connection is undoubted. These offshoots are evidences that the stream has long been a member of our solar system and has been subject to extensive forces of a dispersive character.

HISTORY OF THIS METEOR STREAM.

The entry of the August stream into the solar system probably dates back to a very remote antiquity. The fact of its appearing annually proves that it must form quite an unbroken ring in order to bring about so complete a dispersion of its particles, for the theory contemplates that when it first was introduced to the earth there was a condensed comet-like mass, and the shower was very conspicuously visible only when the comet reached its perihelion, that is, made its nearest approach to the sun. If this notion is correct the individual meteors must have gradually distributed themselves along the entire orbit, and the group now consists of a zone of meteoric pellets through which the earth passes on the 10th of August.

There has also been a constant widening-out of the stream; the display from first to last now embraces at least eight nights, hence the width must exceed 10,000,000 miles.

While this system returns annually, there is some irregularity in the periodicity of the brilliancy. Some years give more plentiful showers than others. The period of maximum brightness is probably a very long one. It is thought to correspond with the period of the comet of 1862, with which it appears to be connected, and which Ophalzer, a Viennese astronomer, computed would return in about 121 years; and as there occurred a fine display of the August meteors in 1863, it is supposed the next copious shower may be seen about 1964.

A shorter period of eight years has also been surmised. It will come around in 1895.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

Astronomers can not tell when the November system came into our system. But Leverrier has made a curious calculation as to when the November meteors got within our sun's jurisdiction. He thinks it was in 126 A. D., and the planet Uranus was the immediate cause. But Mr. Proctor has shown that no single planetary encounter can suffice to compel a body approaching the sun from an indefinite distance to revolve henceforth in an orbit having its aphelion (farthest from the sun point) near the meeting place. But several successive encounters may have done the work.

WHEN TO BE SEEN.

Observation has shown that the Perseids can be most favorably seen soon after midnight, when the constellation is high. Then all the radiant streams may be seen corruscating to the best advantage.

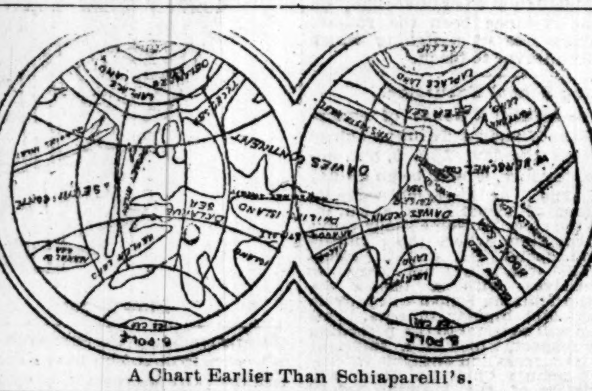
The true Perseids are characterized by the swiftness of their flight—the theoretical velocity being thirty-eight miles a second—and by the bright and often enduring streaks left in their courses and which serve an extremely useful purpose, enabling the directions to be registered with great accuracy. Their speed makes them among the swiftest of such bodies, and it would be extremely difficult to fix their course but for the trail which they leave. The phosphorescent line, almost invariably projected on the sky by the nucleus as it rushes along, remains to guide the eye in fixing its position. It is the authentic signature of the meteor. It is seldom that these streaks last longer than three or four seconds, though in exceptional cases of Perseid fire-balls, they have lasted several minutes. They are sometimes very brilliant, ending in green flashes of remarkable luster.

OTHER AUGUST METEORS.

This display usually begins about Aug. 5, and lasts until about Aug. 15. It reaches its greatest intensity on Aug. 10. There are other nights in August when shooting stars may be expected—say from Aug. 19 to Aug. 23. One who is on the lookout on these nights is likely to be rewarded with a sight of falling stars of remarkable brilliancy—not infrequently as bright as Jupiter. They are slow-moving bodies, and almost invariably with short paths. They are called Draconids, from Draco, the constellation whence they seem to emanate. They will not be numerous, the average is only ten or fifteen an hour, as reported by Mr. Denning, an English observer who has made meteoric astronomy a specialty.

DEAD COMETS.

Now comes a brief discussion of the statement that meteor streams are played-out comets. Biela's comet seems to afford an instance of a comet's being dissipated into shooting stars almost under the very noses of astronomers. It was discovered by Biela in 1826, but the records show it to have been seen, probably, in 1772 and 1805. On its third return in 1846 it split in two during the period of its visibility. It was not seen for two returns more, but on the third fragments of it were sighted by an astronomer in India. It was then very faint and seemed on the point of dissipation. It has never been seen again. But very near the time when it was glimpsed in India there was a rich shower of falling stars, and when the records were examined it was found that star showers had been seen for nearly a hundred years past, radiating from a point directly in the path of Biela's comet.

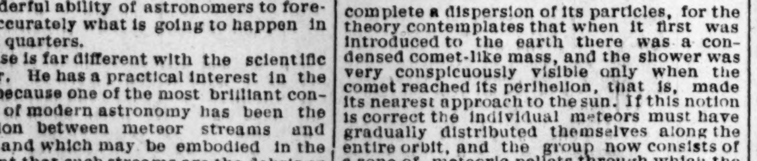


A Chart Earlier Than Schiaparelli's.

To confirm this theory of the breaking up of this comet it may be added that the cometary fragments seen in India in 1872 are not now believed to have been a portion of the original Biela comet, as it was three months behind the computed place of the genuine comet. It is thought to have been a third fragment of the parent comet that had become detached long ago—possibly before its discovery by Biela in 1826, or even before 1772, when the parent comet was first seen.

KIRKWOOD'S BRILLIANT GUESS.

We conclude this article with Kirkwood's brilliant speculation. Richard A. Proctor characterized Kirkwood as "The American Kepler." As long ago as 1861, before Newton, Schiaparelli and Leverrier had announced their theories concerning the connection between comets and meteor streams, Kirkwood ventured to suggest that the sun exercises a "divellent influence" on the nuclei of comets, which may be presumed to continue its action until their corporate existence (so to speak) ends in complete pulverization. "May not," he continued, "our periodic meteors be the debris of ancient, but now disintegrated comets, whose matter has become distributed round their orbits?"



Paths of Deimos and Phobos, the Two Moons of Mars.

A Scene.

Act I. Place: A St. Louis home.

Dramatis personæ: Mother and three small children.

Conditions: Warm; cross; impatient.

Act II. A father smiling, with a basket on his arm.

Scene II. Some tumblers; a bottle of Hygeia Ginger Ale.

Act III. Father, mother, children—happy; pleasant; cool; refreshed.

Sold by all first-class druggists and grocers.

Death-Rate in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The record of deaths in this city during the heated week from July 23 to 30 is made up and the total was 1,615.

COSTLIEST THINGS.

WHERE GREAT QUANTITIES OF MONEY HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The State Capitol at Albany, N. Y., even in its unfinished state, is the costliest building of modern times. Nineteen million six hundred thousand dollars have been expended upon it to date. The Capitol at Washington from the year 1793, when its corner stone was laid, had cost up to 1878, including all its expensive furniture, its almost annual alterations and repairs, less than $13,000,000.

The most expensive municipal hall in the world and the largest in the United States is the City Building of Philadelphia, upon whose yet unfinished tower the largest clock in the world is to be displayed. Nobody knows exactly how much money it has cost, but it cannot be far in the aggregate from the amount invested in the State House of New York.

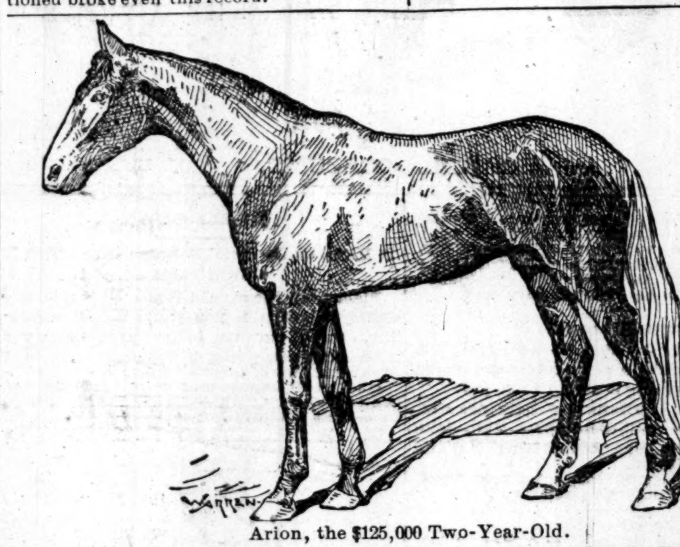
The most expensive Legislature in the world is that of France, which costs annually $3,600,000. The Italian Parliament costs $430,000 a year.

The next to the highest price ever paid for a horse in the world was the $105,000 for which the trotter, Axtell, was sold in Indiana at the age of 3 years. It was true the local tax assessor only valued the horse for the purposes of his returns at $500 and Axtell's owners' neighbors grew indignant thereat. Whereupon, the owners observed that if their horse flesh was assessed at anything like the figures which they paid for him they would move him out of the State, and the indignation quieted down. At that time it was the highest. But on Jan. 11, 1892, Arion was sold by Senator Leland Stanford to I. Malcolm Forbes of Boston for $150,000. That beats all prices.

The next highest price ever paid for a horse in the United States was the $100,000 given by Charles Reed of the Fairview Farm, Tennessee, for the great stallion, St. Blaise, at a sale in New York City, in October, 1891.

A buff leghorn pullet showed at the Chicken Fair in Madison Square Garden, in January, 1892, was valued at $100.

The costliest paintings of modern times have proven to be Meissonier's "1814" and Millet's "The Angelus." M. Chauchard gave 850,000 francs ($170,000) for "1814" and 750,000 francs ($150,000) for "The Angelus." Mr. Henry Hilton in 1887 paid $66,000 for Meissonier's "Friedland, 1807," and presented it to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. That was the highest price ever paid for a modern picture until "The Angelus" was sold at the Secretan sale for 553,000 francs. Of course the after sales of the two great pictures mentioned broke even this record.


Arion, the $125,000 Two-Year-Old.

The Shah of Persia has a tobacco pipe worth $400,000.

The most costly book in the world is declared to be a Hebrew Bible now in the Vatican. In the year 1512 it is said that Pope Jules II. refused to sell this Hebrew Bible for its weight in gold, which would amount to $103,000. This is the greatest price ever offered for a book.

In the year 1635 a tulip bulb was sold in Holland for $2,200. It weighed 200 grains.

The costliest meal ever served as far as history shows was a supper given by Aelius Verus, one of the most lavish of all the Romans of the latter day, to a dozen guests. The cost of this supper was 6,000 sestertia, which would amount to 48,500 pounds sterling, or nearly a quarter of a million dollars. A celebrated feast given by Vitellius, a Roman Emperor of those degenerate days, to his brother Lucius, cost a little over $200,000. Suetonius says that this banquet consisted of 2,000 different dishes of fish and 7,000 different fowls, besides other courses in proportion. Vitellius, fortunately for his exchequer, did not reign very long, else that would have been exhausted, as well as the game preserves of Libya, Spain and Britain and the waters of the Carpathain and Adriatic seas. One dish alone at the table of the Emperor Heliogabulus cost $200,000.

The largest sum ever asked or offered for a single diamond is £430,000, which the Nizam of Hyderabad agreed to give to Mr. Jacobs, the famous jeweller of Simla, for the "Imperial" diamond, which is even now in litigation in India. This is considered the finest stone in the world.

The costliest toy on record was a broken-nosed wooden horse which belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, and was sold a year or two ago for 1,000 francs.

The costliest cigars ever brought to this country were a box of the brand especially made for the Prince of Wales in Havana, the manufacturer's price for which was $1.87 apiece. Quite a popular cigar among some of the rich men of New York is a special Henry Clay, which comes in a handsome box wrapped in gold foil and retails at $1.40 apiece.

The largest price ever paid for a cane was bid at an auction in London of the walking sticks which were once the property of George III. and George IV. It was £18, or $90, and was given for a walking stick of ebony with a gold top engraved "G. R." and with a crown, and also containing the hair of the Princesses Augusta Elizabeth, Mary Sophia and Amelia, and inscribed "The Gift of the Princess Mary, 1804."

The costliest mats in the world are owned by the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey. The Shah and the Sultan each possesses a mat made of pearls and diamonds valued at over $2,500,000. The largest mat ever made is owned by the Carlton Club of London, and is a work of art.

The costliest crown in Europe, experts say, is that worn by the Czar of Russia on state occasions. It is surmounted by a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds, resting upon an immense uncut, but polished ruby. The ruby rests upon eleven large diamonds, which in turn are supported by a mat of pearls. The coronet of the Empress is said to contain the most beautiful mass of diamonds ever collected in one band.

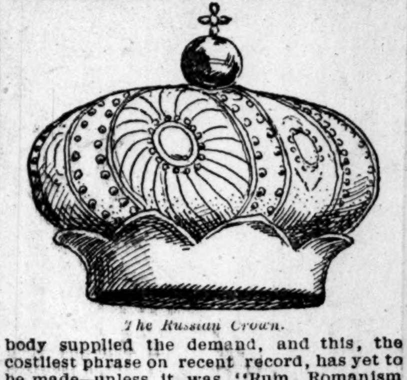
The most expensive royal regalias in the world are said to be those of the Maharajah of Baroda, India. First comes a gorgeous collar containing 500 diamonds, arranged in five rows, some of these as large as walnuts. A top and bottom row of emeralds of equal size relieves the lustre of the diamonds. A pendant is composed of a single brilliant called the "Star of the Deccan," and there are aigrettes, necklaces, bracelets, rings and chains to match. The Maharajah's own special carpet, 10x6 feet in extent, made entirely of pearls with a big diamond in the center and in each corner, cost $1,500,000.

The most valuable gold ore ever mined in the United States, and probably in the world, was a lot containing two hundred pounds of quartz, carrying gold at the rate of $50,000 a ton. This quartz was taken from the main shaft of the Michigan gold mine at Ishpeming. Assays from the same lot showed that other portions of it were worth $110,958 a ton.

The greatest sum ever paid for telegraph tolls in one week by a newspaper was the expenditure of the London *Times* for cable service from Buenos Ayres during the revolution in the Argentine Republic. The cost of cabling from Buenos Ayres to London was $1.75 a word, and the *Times* paid out $30,000 for one week's dispatches. This was an admirable thing to do from a journalistic point of view, as many millions of English money were invested in the city of Buenos Ayres and in the Argentine Republic outside, and this was all jeopardized by the revolution.

W. J. Florence, the commedian, once offered $5,000 for a catch phrase about which an American comedy could be written. Nobody supplied the demand, and this, the costliest phrase on recent record, has yet to be made—unless it was "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion."

JOHN PAUL BOCOCK.


The Russian Crown.

KEEP COOL.

Over 1,200 double-wall quadruple silver-plated (warranted) Ice Pitchers (that are made to preserve ice), from $5 to $12. Buy early and get your choice.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.

REDUCING GARBAGE.

How the City's Waste Is Converted Into Oil and Fertilizer.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Since the establishment of the garbage crematory here several other cities in America have watched its work with interest, contemplating the adoption of a similar system.

Garbage is defined, under existing ordinances of the city of St. Louis, to be kitchen offal and other decayed vegetable and animal refuse. A provision is also made for its disposal and a ten-year contract entered into for that purpose, between the city on one side and the St. Louis Sanitary Co. on the other.

By the terms of the contract, all garbage shall be delivered by the city at the company's works, and shall be reduced by an odorless process, the city, of course, paying a specified sum for the reduction.

The stuff is gathered by carts from the various hotels, boarding-houses and residences and hauled to its destination. Formerly it was dumped into the river below the city. Seeing the need for such a reduction plant as had been used in various cities in Europe for some time past, a corporation was formed under the laws of Missouri, and the St. Louis reduction works built, and the process of reduction is known as the Merz system, which obtains in Vienna, Austria. The plant is situated at the corner of Hall and Wright streets, North St. Louis. It is a brick structure and covers an area of 200 by 260 feet. The machinery is massive and expensive, each piece being wrought especially for the purpose for which it is used, and is built upon heavy piling. The "truck" is received at the factory in fifteen immense sheet iron boxes, which are sunk to the level of the pavement, each box is furnished with tight lids or covers; and these covers are carefully closed, after receiving the dump. Under each vat is a dryer resembling a steam boiler, and each is surrounded by a steam jacket. Inside the vats are furnished with revolving spiders, which keep the mass constantly stirred up. The noxious gases which necessarily arise from such manipulation are conveyed through close pipes, worked by exhaust fans and forced into redhot retorts, where they are utterly consumed. The process of drying the mass is the next step. It is now of a dark brown color, practically odorless and having the consistency of oil cake. It is conveyed to the "extractors," which are great cast iron boxes, in another part of the building; in these boxes all grease is extracted from the product by benzine. The grease is run into iron vats, built to receive it, whence it is barrelled. The oil thus obtained, is of a dark brown color, and is found useful in the manufacture of soap, candles, etc. [It is unnecessary to state that it has been subjected to a process of refining before it is turned to such use but the purchasers do that, not the company.] The residue is then passed by another conveyance to the mill, where it is finely ground, when it resembles somewhat in smell and appearance chicory or coffee grounds; it is not believed, however, to have the taste of either. The product is now sacked and sold for fertilizing material, that is to say it is to be mixed with some proportion of soil, or other fertilizer, to produce certain results. The chemical components and their strength is as follows: Ammonia 6 per cent, bone phosphate of lime 7 to 8 per cent, potash 1 per cent.

Some time since a delegation of business men from the interior cities of New York and Pennsylvania, and from Detroit, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis., visited this city, to inspect the Sanitary company's plant, with a view to constructing similar ones in those cities, should they be satisfied with the process here employed; the result is that Buffalo, N. Y., and Paterson, N. J., have each a finished plant, and Milwaukee and Detroit are now building; all are modelled after the one in St. Louis.

Before the construction of the works in this city it had been customary with the butchers slaughtering here to cast their offal into the sewers. Now they take it to the factory, where it is treated as is the city garbage, and the danger of choking the sewers is thus averted.

Besides taking care of the garbage the company has a contract for removing dead animals. They are taken to the factory and after being skinned and cut up, are reduced the same as garbage, though in different tanks. After the grease is extracted, the mass is turned into the garbage vats, and treated with that product. The oil from animals is kept separate from garbage grease, being superior, and is sold as tanner's oil, used for softening leather, etc. The factory is kept busy day and night (Sunday excepted.) Sixty men divided into two shifts being employed, ten boilers to produce heat for the drying process, are used, and three engines each of 250 horse power are employed for the work.

INSIST on getting DR. ENNO SANDER'S Seltzer or Ginger Ale, which is pure and wholesome. It improves the flavor of your liquor while the cheap stuff some dealers try to pass on you, spoils your drink.

A TIMELY LETTER.

It Indorses Fully What Was Said to the Writer.

Of Interest to Every One Who Is Postponing the Taking of Medical Treatment Because of the Season—Notes.

The following letter will be of interest to people who are suffering from catarrh or its kindred ailments and who are neglecting the duty of taking scientific medical treatment in the fatuous belief that they will get over the disease with no other assistance than nature provides.

"DEAR DOCTOR—I wrote you last week that I would not need any more medicine and that I was entirely cured of my trouble. I write now to thank you for the good advice you gave me at the beginning of the summer, when I was inclined to think that I would not need a full course of medical treatment. I am satisfied that I should have made a great mistake if I had neglected my disease during the past two months, as I should have had to go through the same horrible ordeal next winter that I did last. I am now strong and well, and can face any kind of a draught and seem to be entirely impervious to catching cold. The treatment during the summer has been mild and pleasant, and I could feel myself growing better every day. I believe that I was assisted greatly by the warm weather, and that you were perfectly right when you said the summer was the best season for treatment. Thanking you again, I am, ________."

This letter is published for the purpose of making it clear to all those victims of catarrh who are postponing medical treatment, or who think it is unnecessary to place themselves in the hands of a physician while the weather is conducive to good health, that they should not rely on the condition of the atmosphere to cure a disease that baffles the best efforts of the best average physician. While it is true that during the summer the sufferer from catarrh feels much relieved and is not in constant danger of catching cold, and thereby intensifying his affliction, it is true also that the longer the disease is neglected the more malignant it becomes and the more likely it is to break forth at the first irritation and impair one or more of the senses or attack in the most violent manner the vital parts of the system.

Catarrh is a treacherous, insidious and powerful disease. It is no less dangerous when it slumbers than when it is awake and active. This should be resisted. The summer is the best season of the year for treating catarrh, for then the influences are mild and unirritating, and the disease is most susceptible to treatment. A word of advice to those who are neglecting the treatment of the disease should be received by them carefully and acted upon promptly. Now is the time to take treatment for catarrh. It is the best season of the year for it. Results can be obtained now that can be obtained at no other period. Call upon Drs. Copeland and Thompson and consult them, take treatment from them and you will be astonished at the wonderful results shown in a short time and before the summer is over.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

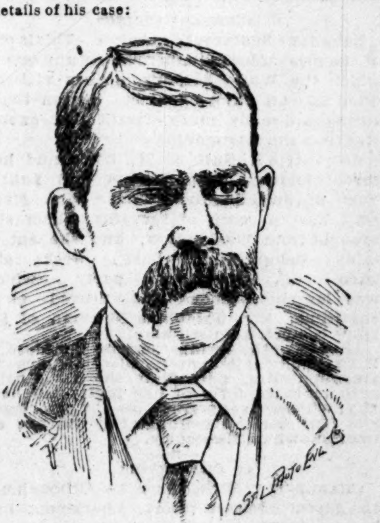
Treated by Prominent Physicians and at a Well-Known Hospital.

An Operation Performed and James Sweeney Was Then Dismissed Uncured—Now a Well Man.

To take a case after some of the best physicians in the city have failed in their attempts to relieve it, and to successfully treat and cure it, is certainly a just cause of professional pride.

This occurred in the case of Mr. James Sweeney, a well-known railroad man living at 2000 Franklin avenue. He had the attention of some of the best physicians in the city, but these failed to give him any relief. He went to one of the best hospitals in St. Louis, received every attention and was finally discharged uncured.

The following statement made by him gives the details of his case:


James Sweeney, 2000 Franklin Av.

"Since Jan. 1 I suffered agony night and day with my head. I had been crippled with rheumatism, and through improper treatment the trouble seemed to settle in my head. I suffered incessantly from a most terrible pain which seemed to reach every nook and corner in my skull. I was unable to sleep or obtain any rest. My hips and knees were so weak and painful that I could hardly walk. For three months I could not leave my bed.

"I tried a number of physicians. They did not improve me and I left them. I then went to one of the best hospitals in the city. While there I obtained the best of attention, but no relief except after receiving hypodermic injections of morphine.

A DELICATE AND DANGEROUS OPERATION was performed on my head. The result was unsatisfactory.

"*Finally the head physician, who had given me his personal attention, admitted that he did not know what was the matter with me and could do me no good.*

"I was then in a desperate condition. The amount of morphine I had taken, the length of time I had been inactive and the torturing pain in my head brought me to a condition that seemed perfectly hopeless. Friends assisted me to the offices of Drs. Copeland and Thompson, whom I was persuaded to visit. These physicians paid close attention to my case and began to treat me. I improved at once. Since then I have made most remarkable progress. The pain in my head has completely gone. I can sleep naturally and easily. I can walk without feeling fatigued. I am gaining flesh rapidly and I feel strong and well. The rheumatic pains have left me and I am like a new man.

"IN FACT I AM AS WELL AS I EVER WAS, AND I AM CONVINCED THAT DRS. COPELAND AND THOMPSON SAVED MY LIFE. I shall always be ready to recommend them to those who may be suffering, and shall always be grateful to the friends who sent me to them."

Treatment by Mail.

TO THE PUBLIC: The system of mail treatment pursued by Drs. Copeland and Thompson guarantees the same effective results to those who desire to submit their cases through correspondence as to those who come in person. Their "question blank," if properly filled out, will diagnose your case in a thorough way, and, as medicines are promptly shipped, those living out of the city have the same advantages as those who come to the office.

Write for the treatment by mail, MEDICINE FREE, and rid yourself of the most painful and annoying disease in the catalogue of human life.

THEIR CREDENTIALS.

Dr. Copeland is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, was President of his class in that famous institution, and after thorough hospital training and experience devoted his time and attention to the special lines of practice named below. Passed through a similar course, Dr. Thompson, who has been associated for several years with Dr. Copeland, also devotes himself entirely to the treatment of these specialties; years of experience of their special lines, preceded by extensive hospital work, has fitted them in a notable degree for the practice of their profession.

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

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Commences First Monday in September, 1892.

Electric cars leave Wells Station for Florissant every two hours on week days and every hour on Sundays. For particulars address THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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Beethoven Conservatory of Music.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

Twenty-third and Lucas pl., St. Louis, Mo. Handsomest and one of the oldest conservatories in the United States. All branches of instrumental and vocal music taught by competent teachers. Send for catalogue to the directors, WALDAUER & EPSTEIN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL ALLAIRE.
Spring Lake, N. J., now open; directly on the beach. E. M. Richardson.

WHEN in Buffalo stop at the Genesee. Niagara Falls 40 minutes away.

Rodgo's Medicated Soap

Allays all irritation, soreness, galling, pimples and all other skin diseases, leaving the skin soft and silky. Recommended by all doctors to be the best yet produced for toilet and bath purposes. Ask your druggist for it. Made by

L. P. BRESCH & BRO., St. Louis.

KRAUSE'S
Headache Capsules,

Unlike many remedies, are perfectly harmless. They contain no injurious substance and will stop any kind of a headache; will prevent headaches caused by over indulgence in food or drink late at night. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

ELIZABETH, Pa., Aug. 22, 1891.

Norman Lichty, Des Moines, Io.:

We have a good sale for Krause's Capsules and those who have tried them use them again. Respectfully, etc., CHAS. H. SHAFFER.

St. Louis Toilet Supply Co.

Supplies clean towels and soap to offices, stores and buildings, and furnishes towel cases and toilet outfits. The charge for the services is inconsiderable, the convenience great. Estimates on application

Office, 623 Locust St. Telephone 1681.

Parker's
Headache
Powders
Will
Cure all kinds
of
Headache
In 10 minutes.
Price, 10 Cents.

a woman's face is her fortune

DR. SIMMS SAFE
ARSENIC
COMPLEXION WAFERS

After a few days' use will permanently remove all Blotches, Moths, Pimples and Freckles, producing an

Entrancingly Beautiful Complexion

that shames the use of powders and creams. Warranted perfectly harmless. Sold by leading druggists at $1 per box. For sale by WOLFF-WILSON DRUG CO., 6th and Washington av., 12th and Olive sts.

FAT.
Are you too fat?

If so, you can be cured without the least inconvenience or danger to health by taking R. HUDNUT'S MARIENBAD REDUCTION PILLS. The Pills are recommended and sold by the following druggists, who will also send you a valuable Book on CORPULENCE, free on request: WOLFF-WILSON DRUG CO., 6th st. and Washington av. and 12th and Olive sts. FERNOW'S PHARMACY, n. w. cor. Broadway and Market st. Meyer Bros. Drug Co., 4th and Clark av.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are [illegible]

EAST ST. LOUIS.

James Ripley Arrested on a Charge of Forgery—Notes.

James Ripley, a young colored man who has spent most of his time at the race track lately, was arrested yesterday on the charge of forgery. It is charged that he forged the name of Mrs. Bloom, wife of Frank Bloom, proprietor of the race track bar, to a note to Mrs. M. M. Stephens, wife of the Mayor, requesting the loan of $10. The note was so badly written that Mrs. Stephens was not deceived and she caused the young man to be arrested. There is a previous charge of larceny pending against the prisoner.

Henry Voelkel, a prominent young business man of the island, died yesterday of consumption, at the age of 23 years. His death occurred in St. Louis. The remains will be brought here to-day and interred at St. Peter's Cemetery to-morrow afternoon. Funeral services will be performed at the residence of the uncle of the deceased, ex-Mayor John B. Livingston, at 2 o'clock p. m.

During the month of August the pastors of the Baptist and Presbyterian churches will hold services alternate Sundays at the Presbyterian Church; this is because the Baptist congregation have very close and uncomfortable quarters. The Presbyterian pastor will conduct the services to-night.

Owl cars are now run over the bridge electric road at intervals of twenty minutes after midnight. Cars were run on this schedule last night for the first time.

William Darman reported to the police yesterday that sneak thieves entered his residence, 323 North Eighth street, and stole several articles of jewelry besides $11 in money.

Nell Ripley and Lou Gaines, both colored, were arrested by the police yesterday, the former on the charge of keeping a disreputable house and the latter for being an inmate of the place.

The Concordia Gesang-Verein gives a picnic to-day at Rayot's Grove, Centreville Station. Special trains will be run over the Air Line road from East St. Louis and Belleville to accommodate those who wish to attend.

Edward Leonard, residing at 400 Broadway, lost the thumb of his left hand yesterday, the member being amputated by a circular saw. He was attended by Dr. M. R. Doyle.

Prof. J. E. Edwards of Lebanon will preach at the Summit Avenue M. E. Church this forenoon and at the First Christian Church to-night.

Mary Dugan and Carolina Washington, colored women, who were arrested in the police raid on Happy Hollow Friday night, were sent to jail yesterday, Justice Wilson having given them six months each for vagrancy.

Rev. H. R. Trickett of the First Christian Church lectures at the R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon.

The Young Republican Campaign Club met last night and effected a permanent organization.

Belleville.

John Tebbetts of East St. Louis commenced suit in the Circuit Court here yesterday for a divorce from his wife, Ellen Tebbetts, to whom he was married eight years ago. He accuses her of cruel treatment. William A. Richmond brought suit for a divorce from his wife, Annie Richmond, on the grounds of desertion. They were married three years ago.

The arrangement of the Circuit Court room is being remodeled and will present a changed appearance when the next term of court opens. The jury and witness boxes are being moved from the north to the south side of the judge's bench, and various other alterations are being made.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen of this city will hold a moonlight picnic at Lincoln Park, Mascoutah, to-morrow night. A special train on the Louisville & Nashville road will convey the party to Mascoutah, leaving here at 7:30 p. m.

H. J. Fink, who has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Circuit Clerk, declines to run for the reason that he fears his health would not permit him to make the canvass.

Mrs. J. T. Ward, residing at Ward's Station, west of Belleville, had her left arm broken by an accidental fall yesterday.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Charles G. Callows of East St. Louis and Elizabeth D. Haig of Caseyville.

County School Superintendent Cannady examined a class of applicants for teachers' certificates yesterday.

There will be no services at the Baptist Church to-day, as the building is undergoing repairs.

George Winkler left yesterday for Denver, Colo. He expects to locate in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Stookey left last night on a pleasure trip to Keokuk, Io.

Rev. H. E. Fuller and family have returned from Lake Geneva, Wis.

L. D. Turner and family left yesterday for Erie, Pa., to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Busch are visiting at Washington, Mo.

Mrs. W. C. Buchanan is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Burford of Kingsville, Mo.

Otto Ropiequet has gone to Denver to visit his brother, Hugo Ropiequet.

The Clerks play the St. Louis M. A. A. C. team at National Park this afternoon.

The Liederkranz Society gives an excursion on the Grand Republic next Sunday.

Miss Jessie Harvey is visiting relatives at Holden, Mo.

Miss Irma Hughes has returned from Nashville, Ill.

Miss Margaret Baker has gone to Chicago to visit friends.

Mattoon—Personals.

MATTOON, Aug. 6.—Miss Mollie Phillips is visiting friends in Charleston.

Dr. D. M. McFall and wife spent Thursday in Decatur.

H. B. Kepley and wife of Effingham were guests in this city this week.

Miss Cora Burnette is the guest of Miss Bessie Lantz in Shelbyville.

Miss Lizzie McAllister of Neoga was a guest of friends in this city Thursday.

Misses Myrtle Joseph and Birdie Campbell are guests of friends in Charleston.

Miss May Nugent gave a party to a number of her friends Wednesday evening.

Miss Daisy Harding of Marion, O., is a guest of friends in this city.

Miss Pearl Armantroud of Coles is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Crum.

Miss Emma Nelson of Paris was a guest of friends in this city this week.

Mrs. A. B. Craycraft is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. J. S. Hall and mother, Mrs. Gunnell, are visiting friends in Charleston.

Miss Sadie Newman of Decatur visited friends in this city this week.

J. F. Dearborn and wife are visiting friends at East Parsonfield, Me.

Rolla Starbuck and wife of Evansville are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Starbuck of this city.

Miss Maud Slocum of Shelbyville is the guest of Miss Mabel Hooper.

J. W. White and wife of Danville were the guests of Mrs. Stubbins of the Dole House this week.

Miss Florence Scott is visiting friends in Bellefontaine, O.

Charleston—Personals.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6.—Miss Charlotte Davis is visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. Henry Walker visited friends at Stewartson recently.

Miss Fannie Dikob is visiting friends at Cleveland.

Miss Esther Ricketts entertained a number of her friends Friday evening.

Miss Maggie Smith is visiting friends in Canada.

Miss Lelia Robison is visiting friends in Decatur.

Mrs. Melvin Myler of Toledo is a guest of friends in this city.

Miss Myrtle Record is a guest of friends in Decatur.

Mrs. Geo. Mason is visiting friends in Kansas City.

S. E. Ray and wife are visiting friends at Plainsville, O.

Misses Anna and Margaret Roberts of Decatur are guests of friends in this city.

Miss Violet Woods of Mattoon is the guest of Miss Maude Pugh.

Mrs. Susan Cross is visiting friends in Tower Hill.

Miss Lura Campbell of Westfield visited friends in this city this week.

Mrs. Wm. Tolly has returned from a visit with friends at Whitehall, Ill.

Mrs. Minnie Seigler of Terre Haute is the guest of Miss Emma Knoch.

Miss Jennie Stewart entertained a number of her friends Thursday evening.

Compulsory School Law.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Aug. 6.—The compulsory school law question is causing the Republicans no end of trouble in this State. The party platform promises the repeal of the law and the Republican stump speakers are loud in their denunciation of the objectionable law. It will be remembered, however, by many that the law was passed by a Republican Legislature and signed by a Republican Governor. The party managers decided two years ago to stand by the law, and the consequence was that the Republican State ticket was defeated by 40,000 majority. This year the Republicans not only denounce the law, but they propose to put prominent Lutheran Church members up for the Legislature in the hope of holding the Lutheran vote.

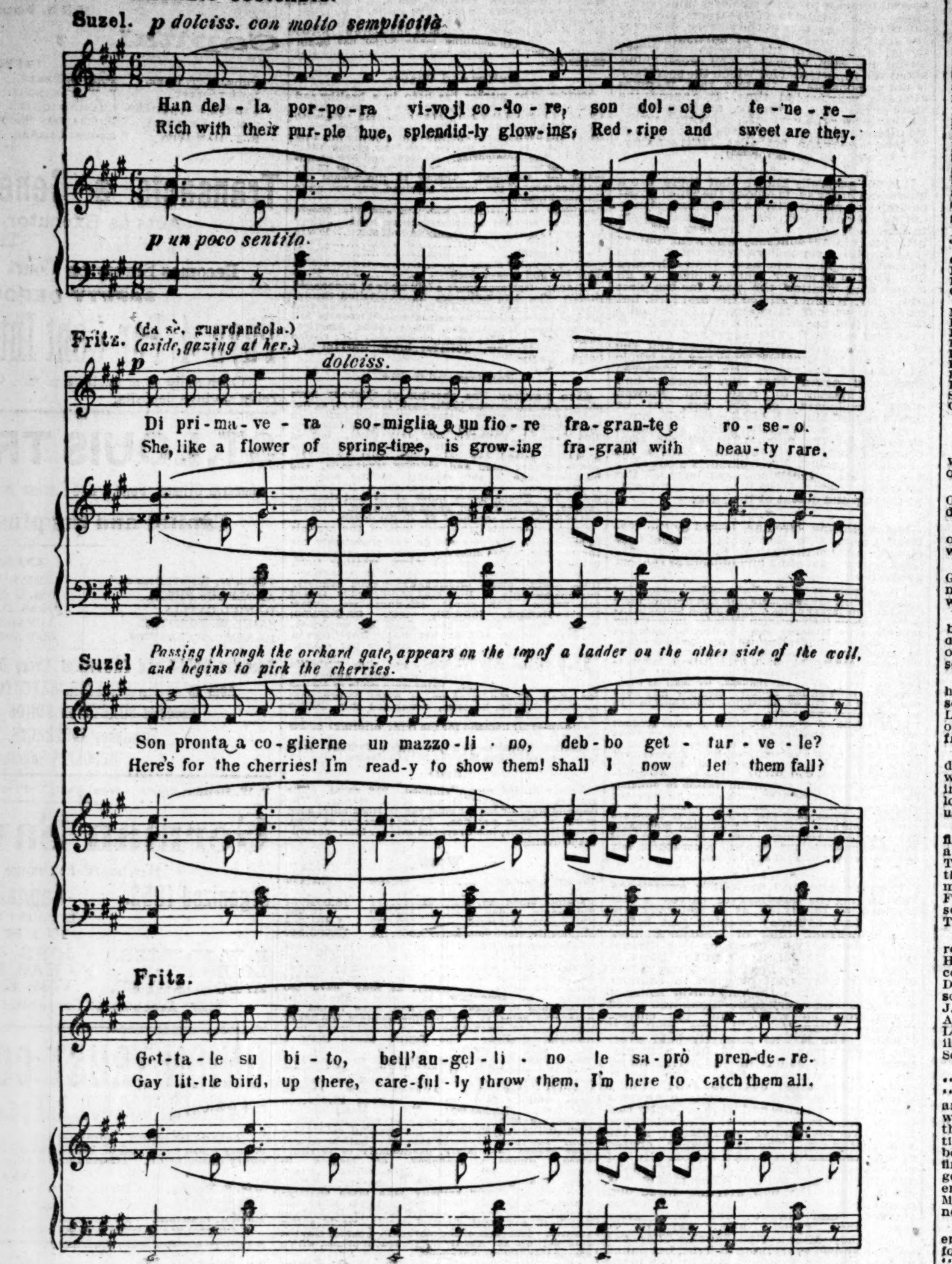
The wheat threshing is progressing steadily, and the general average of the crop is far better than was generally expected. The growing corn is in good condition at present, but it will be badly in need of rain within the next few days.

Mrs. Dr. Boyd Cornick and children left for San Angelo, Tex.

Mrs. James A. Bishop of Rock Island is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Leibrock.

RICH WITH THEIR PURPLE HUE.

From "L'Amico Fritz," the New Opera by Mascagni, Author of "Cavalleria Rusticana."


Andante sostenuto.
Suzel. p dolciss. con molto semplicità
Han del - la por-po-ra vi-vo il co-lo-re, son dol-ci e te-ne-re
Rich with their pur-ple hue, splendid-ly glow-ing, Red-ripe and sweet are they.
p un poco sentito.
Fritz. (da sè, guardandola.) (aside, gazing at her.)
p dolciss.
Di pri-ma-ve-ra so-miglia a un fio-re fra-gran-te e ro-se-o.
She, like a flower of spring-time, is grow-ing fra-grant with beau-ty rare.
Suzel Passing through the orchard gate, appears on the top of a ladder on the other side of the wall, and begins to pick the cherries.
Son pronta a co-glierne un mazzo-li-no, deb-bo get-tar-ve-le?
Here's for the cherries! I'm read-y to show them! shall I now let them fall?
Fritz.
Get-ta-le su bi-to, bell'an-gel-li-no le sa-prò pren-de-re.
Gay lit-tle bird, up there, care-ful-ly throw them, I'm here to catch them all.

Mrs. W. C. Brown of Arkansas City is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Carmody.

Miss Belle Hauser is in Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Julia Postel is in St. Louis the guest of Miss Anna Gundlach.

Mrs. Chas. A. Kunz, Miss Louisa and Mr. Philip Kunz left yesterday for Denver.

Hillsboro—Local Notes.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Board of Supervisors of Montgomery County yesterday completed a two-days' session—adjourned July meeting. The Committee on Equalization of Assessments added 15 per cent to town lots and 1½ per cent to personal property in Hillsboro Township and allowed farming lands to stand as assessed.

A 12-year-old son of Mrs. Wm. Felwock, residing southeast of Vandalia, had three fingers torn from his left hand while working with a self-binder.

Mrs. Virginia Millot, living northeast of Pana, attempted to cut off a chicken's head, but missed the fowl and cut the forefinger off her left hand. The lady had just recovered from a broken arm. A day or two previous to the chicken incident her husband suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he has no show of recovery.

The reunion of the soldiers and sailors of Macoupin County has been called by the Secretary of the association, C. S Patchen, for Sept. 15, a postponement from a previously announced date.

The Pastime Athletic Association of Taylorville has leased grounds for base ball, football and other sports.

Morrisonville—Notes.

MORRISONVILLE, Aug. 6.—John T. Wilson, freight agent of the Wabash office at this place, who committed suicide Wednesday by taking a large dose of chloroform and laudanum, was buried Friday. The deceased was a brother of J. S. Wilson, the Wabash agent here.

The village will soon begin the laying of four more blocks of water mains.

Miss Effie George of Chicago is the guest of Miss Dell Owen.

E. C. Armitage is erecting an agricultural building on Carlin street.

Louis Johnson is erecting a new dwelling in Johnson's addition.

Mrs. Addie Owen has purchased a $4,400 residence in Decatur, and expects to move there soon.

Taylorville has formed an athletic association. The association is inclosing a park The seating capacity will accommodate 1,200 people.

The Christian County Saving & Loan Association has elected the following officers: President, Frank Morrison; Vice-President, F. W. Anderson; Treasurer, E. G. Morrison; Secretary, H. F. Davidson; Attorney, J. C. Creighton.

The Circuit Court of Christian County has been adjourned till Sept. 5.

Dr. R. W. Reasoner will attend the Knights Templar Conclave at Denver.

The County Board of Supervisors will convene next Tuesday.

MEAT SHOP LICENSE.

Collector's Office,
St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1892.

Owners of meat shops are requested to pay their license, due July 1, 1892, thereby avoiding additional costs.

HY. ZIEGENHEIN, Collector.

New Warrants.

John Haley, attempted burglary, charge preferred by A. H. Morris of 2820 Sheridan street, Wm. Turner and Wm. Aiken, petit larceny in stealing a watch from Washington Wyatt of 3508 Bernard street; Con McClean, petit larceny in stealing two cases of shoes from the Orr Shoe Co.; Miles McDonald, John Enright, George Walsh, John Forstel, Albert Weir and James Hogan, burglary and larceny, charge preferred by Louis A. Nahm of 1715 Coleman street; James Wilson, burglary and larceny, preferred by Dr. Thos. Harrington of 3729 Page avenue; W. H. Smith, abandoning wife, living at 911 Geyer avenue; Thos. Mulroy and Henry Nuelsebush, robbery in first degree, preferred by Bernard H. Doll of 4311 North Twentieth street; Chas. Anderson, assault to kill Scott Jackson of 718 South Sixth street by shooting him through the leg; Nell Brody, assault to kill Lucy Fultz with a knife.

THE only electric road running out into the county is the St. Louis & Suburban, whose cars run from Sixth and Locust to Wells every two minutes, and to Ramona every ten minutes. A ride on these cars is the best possible relief during a period of excessive heat.

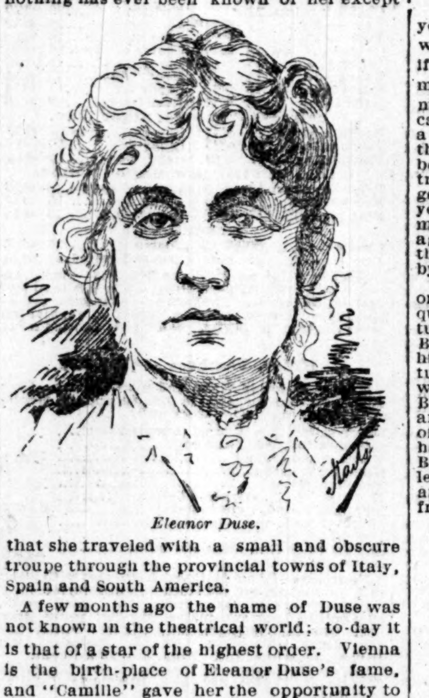
YESTERDAY forenoon Ive Terry and Bud Bell, two colored crap players, got into a dispute over a game in progress in the rear of 1122 North Eighth street, and Bell stabbed Terry in the left thigh. Terry was taken to the Dispensary, where his wound, which was slight, was dressed. Officer Knollhoff arrested Bell.

BEECHAM'S PILLS sell well because they cure.

ELEANOR DUSE.

An Humble Actress Who Has Suddenly Risen to Fame.

The Biblical saying that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country," has never been more aptly illustrated than in the case of Eleanor Duse, whose past career as an actress has been wrapped in darkness, for nothing has ever been known of her except that she traveled with a small and obscure troupe through the provincial towns of Italy, Spain and South America.



Eleanor Duse.

A few months ago the name of Duse was not known in the theatrical world; to-day it is that of a star of the highest order. Vienna is the birth-place of Eleanor Duse's fame, and "Camille" gave her the opportunity to demonstrate her wonderful art. On the first night of her appearance the Carl Theater was nearly empty, on the second the house was filled to overflowing, and the enthusiasm of the new star's audiences has known no bounds ever since. Not for years has an actress been able to hold the jolly Viennese spell-bound night after night, like this newcomer. Eleanor Duse achieves her triumphs less through external means of beauty and charm than the greatness of her art, the peculiarity of her technique and the wonderful care with which she treats the most trivial details of her part.

Her face is full of expression and reflects with charming abandon every innermost sentiment that sways her soul. Every fiber of her body is active, and the mimicry of her hands with which she accentuates her words and actions is incomparable. Art and reality were never blended more harmoniously than in Eleanor Duse's play, and Vienna is congratulating herself upon having discovered this new luminary whose light promises to shine over two hemispheres.

Steinway Pianos.

Large stock in all cases and styles.

BOLLMAN BROS. CO.,
Western Representatives,
Southwest corner Eleventh and Olive sts.

The Olive Culture in France.

France has in the neighborhood of 300,000 acres of olive groves which are scattered over the Department du Var, the Bouches-du-Rhone, the Alps-Maritimes, Corsica, the Gard and the Vaucluse. Olives are cultivated on a less extensive scale also in the Basses-Alps, the Oriental Pyrenees, the Drome, the Herault and the Aude. The total yield of these plantations averages per year 30,000,000 francs.

In Algiers the olive trees are counted by the head, and statistics give the amount as 6,500,000 trees, which furnished last year oil to the value of 15,000,000 francs.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Reduces Inflammation while children are teething. 25c a bottle.

CARICATURES OF BEETHOVEN.

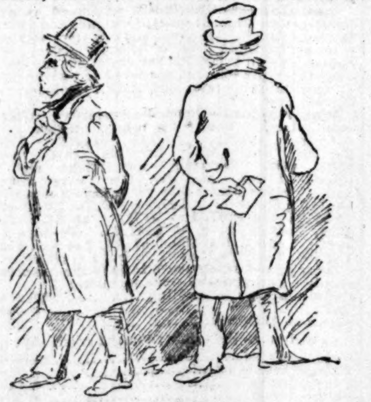
An Odd Picture Which Disturbed the Master Recently Discovered.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Among Beethoven's autograph letters, published in his biography, is found the following one, which he wrote in 1803 to the great singer Gerardi-Frank:

"DEAR CHRISTINE—You said something yesterday about the portrait; I wish you would be a little careful about it, for I fear if we decide that F. should send it back, that miserable B. or that foolish Joseph may get mixed up with it, and in that case the thing might look like a chicanery directed against me, and that would be very disagreeable. I should be compelled to avenge myself, and the triviality would hardly be worth it. Try to get hold of the thing, if possible, and I assure you that I will ask all painters through the medium of the newspaper, not to paint me again without my knowledge. I did not think that I should ever become embarrassed by the sight of my own face." * * *

Although this letter is a little mysterious, one thing is certain, that some painter acquainted with the great composer caricatured him, and that it is to this portrait that Beethoven makes reference in his letter to his friend, the Gerardi-Frank. The caricaturist is supposed to be the painter Macci, who came to Vienna in 1802, and with whom Beethoven was well acquainted. Our cuts are made from sketches which are the work of Councilor Kenner of Vienna, who in turn has just discovered them in Joseph Daniel Boehm's rich and interesting collection of Beethoven relics. Boehm and Beethoven were intimate friends, and a medallion with the bust of the composer modeled by Boehm from life is still in existence. There is not the slightest doubt as to the authenticity of these two newly discovered caricatures representing the Beethoven of that date, for the resemblance between them and Lyser and Tejcek's portraits of the immortal master with which all Beethoven admirers are familiar, is more than proof positive for the correctness of this interesting find.


The Caricatures.

St. Louis to Denver, Colo., and Return Only $12 Only.

The popular 'FRISCO LINE in connection with the Great SANTA FE Route announce a round-trip rate of $12 St. Louis to Denver and return. Tickets on sale Aug. 3 to 7, inclusive, limited for return until Oct. 11, '92. Route to be used, 'FRISCO LINE and SANTA FE.

Elegant Pullman Sleepers are run daily, St. Louis to Denver, without change.

Don't forget that the 'FRISCO and SANTA FE takes good care of all its patrons alike.

For particulars call upon or address Ticket Agent 'FRISCO LINE, 101 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN BURNS, a single man, and an Irishman, was found in a vacant house, 1201 Lewis street, yesterday forenoon. He said that the night before he fell somewhere on the Levee into an excavation and broke several ribs. He was taken to the Dispensary and thence to the City Hospital.

THE Peerless Knabe pianos sold by J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive street.

SUMMER OPERA.

"The Beggar Student" to Follow "Fra Diavolo" at Uhrig's.

To-night will witness the last performance of "Fra Diavolo" by the Spencer Opera Co. The opera has proved to be extremely popular and has been handled in a splendid manner by the company, as is evinced by the enthusiasm nightly displayed by the audience. Hoff as Fra Diavolo has fairly outdone himself, and every part has been most admirably taken. Habitues of the Cave will regret to learn that Miss Agnes Sherwood will appear for the last time on Sunday night, her Eastern engagements compelling her to sever her connection with the company. To-morrow night the "Beggar Student," by Carl Milloecker, will be presented. This opera has been carefully rehearsed and its music is peculiarly well adapted to the voices of the company. The cast is as follows:

Symon Symonvitz, the Beggar Student, ... Mr. Ed W. Hoff
Janitzki, a Polish Noble, his friend, ... Mr. Trevette Maffett
Countess Palmatica.......... Miss May Baker
Laura } her Daughters { Miss Carlotta Maconda
Bronislava } her Daughters { Miss Violet Carlton
Gen. Ollendorf, Governor of Crakow, ... Mr. Jerome Sykes
Maj. Holzhoff .... Mr. Frank Hadley
Lieut. Wagenheim .... Mr. Rob Chartrand
Lieut. Schweinitz .... Mr. William Castleman
Ensign Poppenburg .... Miss Minnie Bridges
Bogumil } Cousins of Palmatica { Mr. Rob Ward
Eva, his wife } Cousins of Palmatica { Miss Pauline Sanderson
Enterich, a Jailor .... Mr. George Kunkel
Puffks, his Assistant .... Mr. Louis Miller
Sitzka, an Innkeeper .... Mr. Harry Keady
Onouphric .... Mr. Otto Kraft

Coulisse Chat.

Georgie Parker and Lizzie Paine Milbank were in Venice to witness the grand carnival on July 16.

Miss Lizzie Williams, late of the Spencer Opera Co., is in New York City, with the Underground Co.

Arthur L. Fanshawe has written a comedy of Washington life, one of the characters in which is Grover Cleveland.

The late Franz Vetta was supposed to be a German named Franz Wetter, but he was not. He was born in Camden, N. J., and was Lewis R. Newmayer.

Mme. Novara, wife of the accomplished basso, has presented her husband with a daughter. The newcomer will bear the name of Adelina, Mme. Patti-Nicolini having consented to stand as godmother.

Fanny Rice, since her return from abroad, has been a guest of the Greenwood Lake Association, at their club-house, Greenwood Lake. Miss Rice is a successful angler. The other day she landed sixteen bass, weighing from two to three and a half pounds each.

"The Ensign" will open its season on Monday, Aug. 15, at Joliet, Ill. The company, which comprises twenty-six people, is now in active rehearsal in New York. Two carloads of scenery and mechanical effects are used in the presentation of this naval drama.

Victorien Sardou's new play, which will be first acted in New York, has not yet received a title. It is a study of American manners. The idea is taken from an American family that has been staying in Paris for six months, and the daughter's passion for a Frenchman, whom she finally marries. The scenes are laid in Cannes, at Paris and at Trouville.

The complete cast for the "White Squadron" contains the names of Robert Hilliard, Henry Lee, Byron Douglas, William Harcourt, Oscar Eagle, Elmer Grandin, W. C. Donaldson, W. H. Montgomery, Earl Atkinson, Graham Henderson, Eugene P. Sanger, J. J. Coleman, L. E. Lawrence, Kate Pearson, Alice Fisher, Lizzie Rechelle, and "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge. There will be 160 auxiliaries. The scenery, by Young, Reid & Schaffer, is now completed.

It is Miss Wainwright's intention to revive "Twelfth Night" next season, and present "Amy Robsart" and some five or six standard and Shakespearean plays. Miss Wainwright will stay at least two weeks in each of the larger cities. Julian Magnus will continue to direct her tour. He has already booked the greater part of the route, and finds that managers through the country generally welcome the idea of two-weeks' engagements. Time has been secured for Miss Wainwright in February, 1893, at the new Fifth Avenue Theater in New York.

Jacob Litt and Thos. H. Davis are busily engaged in the perfection of arrangements for the production of their latest venture, "A Nutmeg Match." The new play, which is a comedy drama is the work of William Haworth, and will take the road exceptionally well equipped in all its departments. The cast selected is unusually strong, and the scenic accessories will be elaborate. The great feature of the play, the genuine pile-driver in active operation, promises to eclipse in stage realism and detailed perfection any dramatic appurtenance yet attempted.

Daniel Sully is on his way to San Francisco. Mrs. Sully has remained at the Sully farm up in Ulster County to look after the stock and harvests. She is an expert agriculturist and can give points to the average countryman on farming. Besides the horses, cows and other animals over which Mrs. Sully has dominion there have been two unusual specimens added to the list. One is a semi-tame black bear which was caught some time ago and whose perambulations are now restricted to the length of chain that binds him to a log; the other is a four hundred pound bruin that was caught in a trap by Mrs. Sully's people last week. The farm is in the Catskill region; hence these peculiar guests.

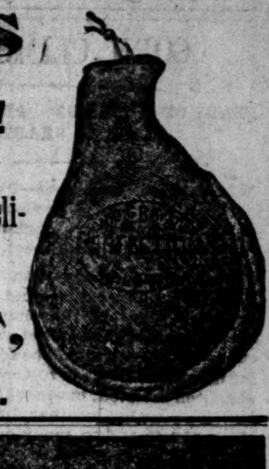
On Aug. 8, in Denver, Sol Smith Russell is to begin what promises to be a remarkable tour. It is to continue for two years without a single week's vacation, and includes a six months' engagement at the Grand Opera-house in Chicago, beginning May 1, 1893, after which a six months' engagement will be played in New York at one of the Broadway theaters. For the coming fall and winter Mr. Russell's repertory will include "Peaceful Valley" and Edward E. Kidder's reconstructed version of "A Poor Relation." Entirely new scenery will be carried for both plays. During his Chicago season Mr. Russell will produce three or four new comedies.

Nat Goodwin, who arrived home from Europe last Wednesday, will begin about the middle of this month to rehearse Henry Guy Carleton's new comedy, "A Gilded Fool," with which he opens his tour on Sept. 5 at Col. Sinn's Park Theater in Brooklyn. After this play has been well tested Mr. Goodwin will try Augustus Thomas' comedy-drama, "In Missouri," Barrie's English farcical piece, "Walker, London," and Sydney Rosenfeld's comedy, "The Boy Wonder." The manuscripts of the Thomas and Barrie plays are already in Goodwin's hands, but Rosenfeld's comedy will not be ready for delivery until late in September. For the first time Goodwin will carry special scenery this season.

The most remarkable feature of the coming season in New York will be the prevalence of the ballet. Of late years this form of entertainment seemed to die out in this country, with the exception of such spectacles as the Kiralfys got up in connection with Barnum's show. But in theaters the ballet had practically ceased to exist. All at once there comes a big and remarkable revival of this form of entertainment. Perhaps now that the skirt dances are on the wane the old fashioned voluminous but short-skirt type of ballet may return to us more popular than ever. If it proves otherwise it will not be for want of trying, as no less than six New York managers are going to expend heavy money upon the venture.

John Kernell, the Hibernian, who disports in that merry compound of fun entitled "The Hustler," resides at Asbury Park during the summer. It is of John and his brother, Harry Kernell, that actors tell a story in which no less a personage than Booth also figures. Booth was booked to appear at a big benefit and being the most important actor of the day he was consulted by the management as to his choice of place on the programme. There was the usual number of volunteers of all sorts and conditions, and among them were the Kernells. The brothers had made a hit in their "sidewalk conversation" and naturally they were put down for that particular "turn." Booth looked over the list without a word until he came to that. "Put me down before the Kernells," he said gravely. "If I follow them my soliloquy would empty the house. If they follow me they will seem even more laughable than they really are." And he was so put down.

Mr. Charles H. Hoyt, who is spending the summer at his handsome home in the New Hampshire hills, finds time for the expression of some characteristic views on various things. The other day he received the following telegram from a rather well-known comedian: "I desire to play Welland Strong in your traveling Trip to Chinatown company." To this Mr. Hoyt sent the following touching reply: "You are alone in your desire." A short time ago Mr. Bert Dasher, who had been invited to come up and spend a few days at the Hoyt mansion, wired the author that he would arrive on a certain train. When Mr. Dasher stepped out upon the station platform, he was amazed to see Mr. Hoyt at the head of the village brass band, the members of which had been brought in from the fields to give the stranger a reception.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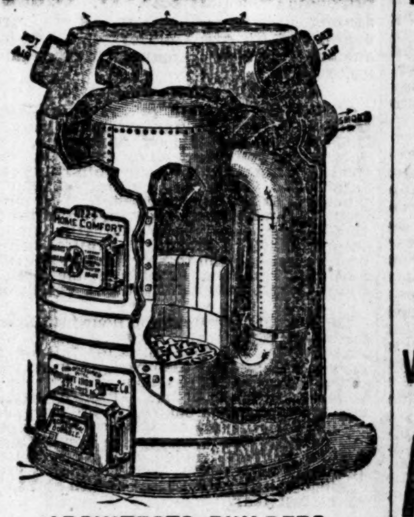

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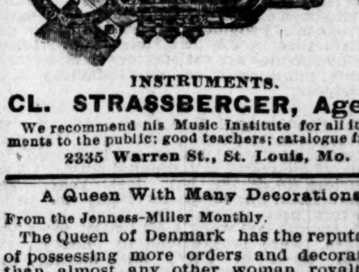
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From the Jenness-Miller Monthly.

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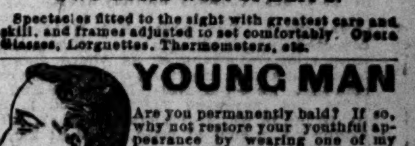
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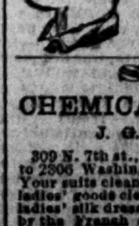
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CORN CLIMBING.

FEAR OF DAMAGE ADVANCES THE CEREAL SHARPLY.

Wheat Also Improves—Oats Higher on Crop Prospects—Review of the Flour, Cotton and Hay Markets—Chat From 'Change and the Street.

If to-morrow opens with the same clear skies, hot temperature and no better prospects for relief in the shape of rains and cooler weather than closed yesterday, a wild runaway market should be seen in corn. So far no serious damage to the crop has probably been inflicted, but there has been enough howling over hot weather, hot winds and absence of rain and so many complaints or advices that the crop was in great danger, that the shorts are badly worked up and the longs are pressing things their way. So if the weather conditions do not change for the better over Sunday, it will be strange indeed if the markets do not become rampantly bullish. There has been an advance since last Saturday of 3c, Sept. selling yesterday at 48½c, closing at 48¼@⅜c sellers, and this will not be a marker if the crop scare becomes a craze, as it is very likely to. A change to favorable weather conditions would make all the difference in the world, and the shorts will pray long and fervently for that to-day. The principal howling over crop prospects has come via Chicago and Kansas City, from houses that are loaded up with long corn, and the damage centers chiefly in "bleeding Kansas." Kansas has done so much "bleeding" of the outsiders through her crops, which are either in the position of a feast or a famine, that reports from that State should always be received cum grano salis, and these latest reports on corn should not now be swallowed too readily. The Secretary of the Kansas State Board does not paint a distressing picture of the crop's condition by any means in his latest report, and says that "favorable weather from now on ma ymake a comparatively good crop, where total failures are now feared." The Government report on Aug. 10 may fool the corn bulls by giving a higher percentage of condition for Aug. 1 than a month earlier. During July the weather conditions were generally excellent and just what was wanted to improve the crops. With the hot, dry weather upon them and the chances of damage to their crop the country has not been inclined to sell the old corn they have on hand, so receipts have run along about the same, 231,445 bu arriving during the past week. The stock in store has increased some and is now 147,000 bu, of which 43,000 bu is No. 2 and 36,000 bu No. 2 white. A shipping demand that absorbed all the mixed grades offered kept them firm and advanced their price, No. 2 selling yesterday at 48c and No. 3 at 47½c, but there was little call for local manufacturers and distillers. The milling grades, however, were dull and failed to improve. Yesterday 49¾c was bid for No. 2 white and No. 3 white sold at 49c.

* * *

An exceptionally heavy movement to market of the new crop and dull speculation, against the sympathy felt with corn and the influence of that dull market, appears to be the situation in wheat. Chicago appears to be bullish, and also New York, but with excellent crop prospects in the Northwest, no encouragement from Europe and the winter wheat markets filling up rapidly with fresh supplies it has been hard to get any decided upward move on prices. Supplies in sight are now unusually large, especially when it is considered another season has only just been opened. According to Bradstreet's the available stock in this country, in Canada and afloat for Europe on Aug. 1 was 98,000,000 bu, exceeding same date last year by 13,000,000 bu. European stocks show little diminution and are far in excess of previous years. On July 15 the stock of foreign wheat, in the United Kingdom alone, was 29,848,000 bu, where they were 11,728,000 bu the year before, and since then they have decreased little, if any. These enormous supplies abroad, the nearness of their own crops to the marketing stage and the large crop in America are holding foreign markets down and their buyers off. Not but that the foreigners are purchasing in this country, and prices in the old and new world are close to or on a parity, but the buying is not sufficient to relieve America from burdensome supplies, and the prospects just at present, at any rate, are for steadily accumulating stocks on this side. If exports should keep up to the proportions of the past week's—3,978,000 bu in flour and wheat from both coasts, exceeding preceding week by 1,437,000 bu and only 52,000 bu less than corresponding week last year—it would be different, but it is hardly possible this spurt will be anywhere near maintained. About the biggest bull influence that could turn up would be serious damage to the spring wheat crop through unfavorable weather conditions from now on. A runaway corn market on a crop scare would prevent a decline in wheat and might advance the price materially, especially in the St. Louis market which is heavily oversold. There is not the enormous shortage out here there was a year ago when nearly a 30c advance was seen on shorts attempting to cover all at once, but there is enough shortage to scare the market up several cents, if the shorts could be forced to covering. Yesterday's closing rates of 74c bid for Aug., 75⅛@¼c for Sept. and 78¾c asked for Dec. were ⅝c above the preceding Saturday's close.

* * *

The receipts of wheat in St. Louis are keeping up remarkably well, compared with the large receipts that were drawn to this market during the latter part of July. Then St. Louis was offering inducements to shippers at points not naturally tributary to us, and on nearly all of the receipts since Aug. 1 have been from points that ship to this market regularly. A large number of sacks are being returned empty from some sections of the West, where shippers say the yield has been overestimated. There are also reports from other sections of considerable wheat being stacked. There has been a good active demand all week for cash wheat. Carriers were the principal buyers, but exporters, too, were taking hold of the No. 2 red, though as a rule, they sold Sept. against their purchases, which would indicate, while they are not ready to ship, that prices are at or near an export basis. Millers' purchases were principally of No. 3 red and the good samples of No. 4 winter. The sample market was kept well cleaned up by the millers and the carriers at relatively small differences under the grade prices of No. 2 red. Yesterday No. 2 red sold at 73¾@74c, No. 3 red at 69@69¾c, No. 4 winter at 65@65¾c, rejected at 57½c, No. 2 hard winter at 70¼@70½c, No. 3 do at 64½c.

* * *

Two weeks ago the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH stated that latest returns from the oat crop failed to confirm the government's estimates, but bore out the early private reports that indicated a very short crop. Later advices bear this statement out fully, the harvesting returns being especially and decidedly disappointing and the present outlook is for a yield far below the figures the Government report for July indicated. Speculation has taken the alarm over this unfavorable outlook, in conjunction with the serious prospects of corn, and a sharp rise has been seen in price. Sept. closed yesterday at 32⅝c, which was 3¾c above the price asked at close of yesterday. The strength in futures was reflected in cash, though there was not the proportionate advance, as there was no large demand at any time, though improving steadily. Receipts were 193,420 bu and the stock has increased 30,000 bu and is now 144,600 bu, of which 44,600 bu is No. 2. Yesterday No. 2 sold at 31¾c, No. 3 at 28c, No. 3 white at 32½@33¼c.

* * *

Millers report a steady fair trade in flour, and about the same condition of affairs existed as have prevailed for some time past. The export trade was pretty good, being evenly distributed to all points, but domestic buyers continue to hold off and take only such quantities as their immediate wants require, which seemed to be rather light. Foreigners were bidding freely and their prices were quite satisfactory as a rule. They manifest quite a disposition to buy for forward delivery, but ocean rates are being held too high and millers are not willing to accept present prices for September and October delivery. It is the opinion of many in the trade that current prices are about the lowest that will be seen this season. The receipts for the week were 29,785 bbls and the shipments 45,519 bbls. The output of the mills was as follows:

	Last week.	Week before.	Cap'y 24 hrs.
Carondelet Milling Co	850	850	250
Goddard Flour Mill Co	3,800	2,400	800
E. O. Stanard Milling Co	8,600	8,600	2,250
H. B. Eggers & Co	1,500	1,500	450
Hezel Milling Co	3,600	3,600	600
G. P. Plant Mill Co	7,000	6,500	1,400
Kauffman Milling Co	7,000	5,000	1,600
Kehlor Bros	17,800	14,500	6,000
Regina Flour Mill Co	2,500	2,500	1,000
Saxony Mills	3,000	3,000	600
Sessinghaus Milling Co	2,000	3,000	600
St. Louis Milling Co	4,950	3,600	1,000
Sparks Mill Co	4,000	4,000	750
Victoria Mill Co	5,000	5,000	1,000
Woestman Mill Co	4,000	3,600	750
Total	75,600	67,650	19,000

* * *

Cotton did not develop the strength and activity that was generally expected it would after the anti-option bill was put out of the way. On the contrary, weakness and dullness were the most prominent features, and quite a loss has been sustained in values. The rather unsatisfactory disposition of the anti-option bill, however, was disappointing to the trade, as it threatens to again be a disturbing element when Congress meets in December. The situation abroad was by no means encouraging, the advices from Manchester stating that manufacturers of cloth were working at a loss, and that yarn spinners are considered to hold large stocks. The crop outlook was rather favorable on the whole. While the crop is by no means assured the prospects are for an average yield, though there is yet time enough to cut the yield short. The new crop is beginning to move more freely in some sections, yet the season in general is from one to two weeks later this season than last. The local market was unusually quiet, only 397 bales being reported sold during the week. Official quotations were reduced 1-16c on Tuesday, but advanced again that much on Wednesday.

* * *

Receipts of hay for week were 1,680 tons and shipments 235 tons. As anticipated, the receipts of good, and, in fact, of all kinds of timothy, have been light. Receivers report the old hay about all marketed, and there is but little new in condition to ship with satisfactory results. Daily receipts have sold promptly at good prices, and even then the demand was unsupplied, forcing buyers to turn their attention to the lower grades, of which there was considerable in stock. The increased movement in these grades had a good effect on prices as well as the movement. The stocks show a large decrease, with most of the sales made at prices that were 50c to $1 per ton higher than holders would gladly have cleaned up their holdings at the week before. Receipts of prairie have been large, the daily percentage being about three-quarters of all arriving. Prices ruled low but there was a good movement of the best and fair of the medium grades, but the lower qualities and heated were neglected and generally went to store, causing considerable accumulation. Altogether, the outlook for the new crop is very favorable. By the time new timothy is in proper condition to ship, all the old will be cleaned up and good hay will meet a steady market at good prices.

Chat From 'Change.

The imports of wheat into Germany for the five months ended May 31 were: Wheat 2,765,400 qrs., against 959,100 bu. for the corresponding time last year. Rye 609,500 qrs., against 1,064,200 qrs.; oats 251,000 qrs., against 287,000 qrs., barley 1,238,900 qrs., against 1,365,700 qrs.; maize 1,912,900, against 595,000 qrs.

* * *

Of the total receipts of grain at Buffalo from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, 72,570,000 bu, the largest on record, only 10,242,000 bu were shipped by canal, the railroads getting all of the flour shipments and 34,089,000 bu grain, or, estimating flour as wheat, 54,000,000 bu of the total. The movement by canal is the largest on record for the same time, and only half the amount shipped in 1890 to Aug. 1. The railroads have been carrying grain to New York at 2½c a bu, and this rate the canal-boat men cannot compete with under the present conditions.

* * *

The imports of wheat and flour into France for the eleven months ended June 30 were 111,669,000 bu, against 46,164,000 bu for the corresponding time the previous year. The exports for the entire season are expected to be close to 120,000,000 bu. French requirements are placed at 340,000,000 bu per year, so that the estimate of 224,000,000 for the crop last year appears to have been approximately correct. The bonded stocks on the 1st of July were very small, being about 1,150,000 against nearly 2,500,000 last month and 5,800,000 bu last year.

* * *

The New Orleans *Picayune* of Monday says: "The outlook for cotton is occasioning considerable speculation. It is generally conceded that there has been a considerable reduction in acreage, and it is equally certain that much less of fertilizers has been used than usual. In addition a late overflow has compelled the abandonment of much land, while weather conditions have proven anything but propitious. The preponderance of sentiment is, therefore, strongly in favor of a smaller crop than last year. Owing to the depression last season caused by overproduction, the effect of a short crop is likely to prove more beneficial than otherwise."

* * *

The Government report in July made the condition of winter wheat 89.6; spring wheat, 90.9. On the percentages given of area sown an acreage of winter 26,554,700 and spring 13,375,000 could be figured, which would indicate a yield of 345,000,000 bu winter and 180,000,000 bu spring wheat, or a total of 525,000,000. One year ago the reports were made on spring wheat only, and the condition then was 95.5. The July report on corn showed the condition 81.1 and acreage 72,851,500, indicating a yield of 1,690,000,000 bu. The condition of corn one year ago was 90.8. The last report on oats made the condition 87.2 and 25,351,600 acres, indicating a yield of 645,000,000 bu. One year ago the condition of oats was 89.5. The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* says a condition of 100 means 14.6 bu winter wheat, 14.8 bu spring wheat, 28.7 bu corn, 29.5 bu oats, 24.4 bu barley, 13 bu rye.

* * *

Beerbohm of July 26 says: "Latest crop reports from the various countries may be briefly summarized as follows: United Kingdom—Harvest delayed somewhat and much in need of continued sunshine. France—Reports are various, but lead to the opinion that the wheat crop will be an ordinary one and rather below the average. Belgium and Holland—Satisfactory, notwithstanding the recent rain. Germany—Winter crops vary considerably; spring-grown crops satisfactory. Hungary—Wheat has turned out below an average, and rye likewise; barley and oats are good average crops. Bulgarian and Roumanian reports are very satisfactory, the harvest having been favored with fine weather. Italy—Very disappointing yield of wheat, but still not much, if any, below the average. Russia—Latest official reports show that the prospects are far from as favorable as had been expected; winter wheat is satisfactory in 27 provinces, but middling to unsatisfactory in no less than 32 provinces; spring sowings are satisfactory in 25 governments, but more or less unsatisfactory in 34 provinces."

* * *

The London *Mark Lane Express* of July 25, furnishes the following extracts: "English wheat sales since harvest are reckoned at 6,638,938 quarters, as compared with 7,425,840 quarters (50,406,720 bu) last year. The deliveries of August are not likely to bring the total up to more than 7,000,000 (56,000,000 bu), though last week's estimated sales, 87,077 qrs., were proportionately heavy, the third week of July, 1891, having witnessed sales of not more than 62,770 qrs. The stand which farmers made when value had fallen below 30s proved fully justified, and millers are now more ready buyers at a 30s level than are farmers sellers. Owing to the cold, unsettled weather and the increased prices of English and foreign wheats, the Leeds and District Corn Millers' Association, at their weekly meeting, advanced the price of flour 1s 6d per bag of 18 stones. The exports of wheat from India during the last three shipping seasons form the subject of a Government report, which like most other statistical intelligence, has its values and its dangers. Thus, the news that Indian wheat has been imported into Belgium to the extent of 8,690,000 bu against a previous maxium of 4,349,000 bu is doubly significant, for Belgium buys largely for Switzerland and Germany as well as for her own market, and the increase argues that Germany as well as Belgium is satisfied with Indian wheat. On the other hand, the rise in Egyptian imports from 3,088,000 bu to 9,072,000 bu is quite deceptive. Egypt is only the nominal destination of most of this grain, and the rise from 3,000,000 to 9,000,000 argues no more than the increased convenience found to exist in a "half-way house," where grain can be arrested on its passage Europewards and directed by telegram to the port where value shows best current appreciation of Indian wheat. Italy, as we learn from the same return, takes from 700,000 to 1,980,000 bu of Indian wheat, while French purchases have a still greater range, from 2,333,000 to 11,250,000 bu. Neither Italy nor France is likely to be an extensive buyer of Indian wheat during the cereal year on which, with Sept. 1 next, we shall be entering. The prohibition of Russian exports in 1891 greatly favored Indian trade. A private telegram from Italy puts the wheat crop at 140,000,000 bu. For purposes of comparison we may mention that the crop of 1891 was given officially at 126,801,916 bu and that of 1890 at 133,334,093 bu.

* * *

C. A. King & Co. of Toledo, issues the following address on anti-option legislation:

Farmers, Dealers and Millers:

Lend me your ears. Washburn has had them long enough. I come to bury him, not to praise him. His bill has been postponed until Dec. He wanted it passed not because he loved Senator Washburn less, but because he loved Miller Washburn more. Farmers, the noble Washburn hath told you it would help the price. Fears of its passing has driven speculators away and cost you a hundred millions by the decline in prices since the bill was introduced. Crops in this country and the wheat crop of the world is smaller than a year ago, yet prices are very much lower. Had the bill passed they would have gone still lower. When the Minneapolis Millers' Association dictated the price to the farmers of the northwest, did they not take such large profits that warehouse systems and small independent mills blossomed forth so numerously that competition soon destroyed the would-be monopoly? Did not free trade in grain futures give men of limited capital an equal chance to compete; to take advantage of the highest market and speculative bulges; also to secure the premiums on futures, which the bull speculators always pay! You all know that the more buyers there are for what you have to sell the better the price you will obtain. Who turns your farms into town lots and who takes your products for future delivery? The speculator. When do you secure the best price when there is only one speculator or a dozen anxious to purchase? Do you suppose speculators would buy freely if they were limited when they wish to sell, as the proposed bill, to what exporters and millers are willing to pay. Are not exporters and millers anxious for low prices, to compete with other exporting countries? Do not speculators generally buy freely at this season, when farmers sell freely and thus prevent exporters from entirely dictating the price, as they have done lately? It takes two to make a trade, one buys while the other sells. When anyone sells futures he must someday buy. The greater the speculative demand, the better the price Don't be a chump. Don't move the hands of progress backward. Call off the "political farmers" and reason for your own good selves. Millers—Minneapolis is the largest milling center in the world. Pillsbury and Washburn controlled most of the large mills there, and have unloaded them on an English syndicate, but retain controlling interest. Minneapolis received seventy millions of wheat last year; the Washburn-Pillsbury syndicate may have handled half of that, requiring many millions of dollars. They can borrow on their face of their English friends where money now is 2 per cent. They can buy freely in the fall as they have unlimited credit and would be able to undersell the ordinary miller who pays 6 to 8 per cent and can carry only limited stocks as he has to put up liberal collateral and generally has his capital invested in his plant. Dull markets would make it more difficult to trade in futures as most millers now do selling on speculative bulges when wheat advances faster than flour and buying futures when the demand is good. It would revolutionize your way of doing business and give the Washburn-Pillsbury English Syndicate the same advantage over the average miller as the Standard Oil Co. enjoys over the average oil man. Better let well enough alone. Dealers, you are prosperous when prices are advancing while the crop is moving freely. You know it requires an enormous demand soon after harvest to support or advance prices. Your experience in the past month will convince you that an active speculative demand is necessary. Exporters pay up only when they are forced to by competition in buying. With the present system you are able to fill your warehouses and earn storage, by selling futures at a premium, which would not exist if speculation was not active When farmers receive good prices prosperity smiles over all branches of trade. Friends, this bill to enrich millionaire millers is not dead. It is only sleeping until December. See that the Senators from your State understand your wishes and assist in burying it "out of sight" forever more.

From the Street.

What immense profits have been in the lemon business the past four weeks. Fully $3 a box advance during that time. One operator who went to New York three weeks ago and bought four cars struck it rich, but he has been disgusted with himself ever since because he did not buy eight cars, yet he thought at the time he was overloaded with high-priced lemons, and he hastened home to tell the boys not to be too stiff on prices.

* * *

Five cars of fruit consigned to Adamson & Co., London, left Sacramento on July 19, the first of a series of shipments to England. They will go from New York by the Majestic of the White Star Line. The shippers were A. T. Hatch, two cars; C. W. Reed, Gregory Bros. & Co., and Cook & Langley, one car each.

One day this week a train of 27 cars loaded with peaches, plums, apricots, apples, etc., left Sacramento for the East. It is said this is the largest fruit train that ever left California.—[*Fruit Trade Journal.*

* * *

The greatest apple packers of the country and most extensive buyers and speculators are possibly three firms in New York and one in Chicago. The New York firms, it is said, are E. P. Loomis & Co., Jno. Nix & Sons and Austin, Kimball & Co. Loomis & Co. purchased and packed last year 150,000 bbls. The nerviest and boldest operator of all, however, is F. Newhall of Chicago. As late as the 1st of June this man had 5,000 bbls of apples on hand that must have brought three times first cost, and yet he, like all the principal operators last season, was a very heavy loser on all sales up to the 1st of January. After that the tide turned and the losses that threatened to bankrupt many were wiped out and small profits eventually became visible.

* * *

Excessive moisture, together with roasting hot weather at intervals, is reducing the grape crop at a surprisingly rapid rate throughout the Northwest as well as the Southwest. The grape crops around St. Paul and Minneapolis, and more especially the vineyards around Lake Minnetonka, are being consumed by mildew, according to latest advices. In this section, as well as further west and north, spraying has not proved as successful as usual, owing to the frequent heavy rains which washed off the preparation soon after applied. Therefore, what promised a month ago to be a good crop will eventually prove a short one. The Southern Illinois crop has been reduced to one-third of a full yield.

* * *

A Main street commission man: "I don't see why Main street is not represented in the 'Street Talk.' I find it is all, as a rule, about the Third street houses. We handle lots of calves around here, too, but I confess we have none of the wild, uproarious calf-chasing scenes down here so graphically described from time to time by the street man. However, if we have to descend to the humiliating spectacle of chasing a lean, frightened calf through the business thoroughfares of the city to secure a notice then we are not in it. No, sir, our calves don't run away. We use ropes and tie them and don't expect them to remain around loose. Indeed, we handle a class of well-behaved, well-bred calves on Main street."

* * *

The receipts of watermelons during the week ranged from 40 to 60 cars daily, all from Southeast Missouri. The main shipping points are Morley, Diehlstadt and Blodgett. A number of cars also came from intervening switches in that section. The prices ruling to date have been highly remunerative to growers, and it is safe to predict for next year an enlarged acreage. Indeed, the great melon region of Missouri need no longer look to the leading Western markets to consume her crop. The Eastern cities are now competing for the crop, and hereafter more cities will be represented among the little army of solicitors already on the grounds. It may be said that St. Louis had no less than sixteen firms represented on the ground, several of them by two men, and in addition several assistants.

* * *

It is now very clear that the apple yield of the West will not average a half crop. A leading Western packer informed the writer a few days ago that he had written several parties in Nebraska, Iowa and Western Missouri, where he packed all his fruit last year, and the replies were all alike—not one-third of a crop and what escaped were very inferior apples. In Southern Illinois, Southwest Missouri and in almost every direction the situation is about the same. Eastern New York has but little fruit, but western New York has plenty red apples, but most of the greenings are a failure, so that western New York may have two-thirds of a full crop.

* * *

Compelling shippers and owners of melons to prepay freights, the new scheme adopted by the St. L., I. M. & S. R. R., was, after all, a sensible move, and will prove beneficial to all concerned. Now the owner will not ship the fruit unless the market price is something over the regular freight charges. The railroad company last season dumped within two days between fifty and sixty cars of melons. If any freight was paid it was, of course, a complete loss, and the market was almost demoralized. When the shipper has to prepay freights he will certainly exercise more caution. The new rule will save many other markets from being glutted as well as St. Louis. The Georgia melon shippers at a meeting held last spring suggested this plan and regarded it the only one to save the markets as well as the shippers.

* * *

The thirty-fourth annual report of the State Horticultural Society is just out. It contains a variety of valuable information of special interest to fruit growers and shippers. L. A. Goodman of Westport, Mo., the industrious secretary of the society, deserves the gratitude of all lovers of horticulture for devoting so much of his time to this work, and at his own expense. The worst thing about the report, and for which the secretary is not responsible, is the fact that it comes almost a year behind time. It appears the State prints all other reports authorized and leaves this for the very last, showing how little interest is manifested in the fruit growers of the State by the Solons at Jefferson City. The volume just out is for 1891.

* * *

It is not generally known that there are a number of crack shots among the Third street commission merchants. A little experience during the past week disclosed some of them to Eugene Wiedner. Fred Trescher got up a little party last Wednesday who went out to the Compton Avenue Park to try their hands on some live pigeons he had. Henry Broeder and Eugene Wiedner were induced to go along—both visiting the park for the first time. Mr. Wiedner missed his first bird, but made a corpse out of the second one so easily that he felt he could do it right along. So confident was he that he suggested the five men in the party should compete, and the man with the smallest score pay the whole expenses of the party. He had observed time and again that Mr. Broeder had to use glasses to read and showed other evidences of old age, so he didn't regard him in it at all. He felt, however, that Fred Trescher might give him a close rub for the honors. Before the trial proceeded very far Mr. Broeder killed 4 out of 5 birds against Mr. Weidner's 2 out of 5, and the latter gentleman was busy all the afternoon paying all the little bills incidental to the trip and defeat at the park.

* * *

The following circular, issued by the National Commission Merchants' League, now being organized throughout the country, outlines briefly the aims and objects of the organization:

It is the purpose of the National League to bring closer together the reputable fruit and produce merchants of the larger cities of the United States in order to promote their common business interests by interchanging business and protecting members from loss through dealing with disreputable firms, by furnishing the management with all necessary information concerning such firms (which information is always at the service of the members). Members will also give, on request, by mail or wire, whatever information another member may need concerning any firm or individual doing business in his particular town or city.

In the event of a member having a bad account with a dealer in another city, the resident members of the League are expected to do what they can to aid in collecting the account. In short, the members of the National League are under the strongest implied obligations, dictated by mutual business interests, to do what they can within reason to enhance the business interests of each other, protect the good name of the League and its members and show to shippers throughout the country that there are safe, reliable and reputable commission merchants in all parts of the country whom it is safe to trust with consignments, and who will accord them fair and honorable treatment at all times.

* * *

The annoyance and provoking experience surrounding the handling of calves is not confined to the trade, as is generally supposed. Last Saturday evening just before closing up Frank Miller of Trescher & Miller was reviewing with more or less disgust three ungainly heretics tied to the posts in front of his store. Having to carry calves over till Monday is not pleasant to contemplate. At this time the very clever solicitor for Stiefel's distillery came along and asked Frank what he wanted for the calves. "Twelve dollars." "I'll give you $8." "Sold." The $8 was promptly paid over. The brewery man then sank into a mental reverie. What could he do with them? No sale Saturday night. The buyer said, "Take them over to John Wolf's saloon." The meek and humble animals were marched across and were promptly tied to the iron railing inside. The barkeeper looked over the counter with dismay at the new customers. The calf owner chased around and finally secured a wagon. He had a nice lawn at home and the grass was long and they would enjoy it. The family was startled over the new arrivals—three big, coarse-looking calves. The brutes were starved and went for the grass with the speed and avidity of a small boy after a ripe peach. They not only consumed everything in sight, but pulled up the grass by the roots and in two hours the beautiful lawn looked like a piece of plowed ground. Next day a large number of drinks and cigars were squandered on butchers who were requested to come up and look at the lawn-destroyers. One man, who seemed anxious to buy, called but his highest offer was $1 a head. Curtain!

ON THE STREET.

[*The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise stated. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.*]

Fruits and Melons.

Apples—The market was very quiet. Receipts were larger, but the demand did not show a corresponding increase and on the sales made prices were lower. The range was 10@25c per ⅓-bu boxes and $1@3.25 per bbl for consigned. Home-grown in fair supply and slow sale at 50c@$1 per bu.

Sales: 200 ⅓-bu boxes at 15c per box, 4 bbls at $1, 6 at $1.75, 20 at $2, 5 at $2.50, 30 at $3, 12 at $3.25.

Crab Apples—Fair demand at 75c@$1.50 per bu, according to condition.

Peaches—Large offerings of home-grown and consigned. Choice offerings were in moderately good request, but the small, knotty, hard and green were dead dull and dragging. Those arriving in the poorest condition came by freight from Tennessee and could not be sold for over charges. Sales ranged: Consigned Mississippi, 20@25c; Illinois, 30@50c; Missouri and Arkansas, 40@75c per ⅓ bu; Texas, ⅓-bu, 50@85c and peck, 40@60c. Home-grown, $1@2.50 per bu.

Pears—Large offerings, demand limited. Market lower. Sales ranged: Le Conte, 30@40c ⅌ ⅓-bu box and $1@1.25 per bu; other varieties 35@65c ⅌ ⅓-bu box; home-grown, $1@1.50 per bu in bulk.

Plums—Good demand for choice offerings. Missouri Chickasaws sold at $1.50@1.75 and wild goose at $2@2.25 ⅌ bu. Illinois Chickasaws, $1@1.25 and wild goose at $2 ⅌ bu.

Grapes—Scarce, with a good demand for choice offerings. Some green on the market, but they were slow sale. Sales were made at 40@50c per 9-℔, 60c for 11-lb basket and 50@60c per ⅓-bu box, Mississippi cases, $1@1.25.

Blackberries—Good local demand for the little offering at 40c per gal.

Cantaloupes—Offerings of consigned as well as home-grown large. Demand for choice and fancy was fair but over ripe, too green and soft stock was hard to place at anything like satisfactory prices. Fancy consigned sold at 50@70c per crate, but the ordinary run of receipts was freely offered and selling slowly at 15@20c per crate and basket. Home-grown at $1@1.50 per doz.

Watermelons—Demand yesterday afternoon was fair, but by no means equal to the supply. Sales ranged: $75@130 per car on track. Receipts this morning 10 cars. Demand was light and with prices lower, on the few cars changing hands. Sales on track late yesterday—2 cars at $75, 1 at $76.35, 5 at $80, 1 at $85, 4 at $90, 1 at $95, 2 at $100, 1 at $105, 1 at $107, 1 at $112, 1 at $122.50, 1 at $125, 2 at $130, 1 at $141.25. To-day—2 cars at $60, 1 at $65, 5 at $80, 1 at $75, 2 at $85, 4 at $90, 1 at $95, 7 at $100, 1 at $120, and 9 at $60@1.00.

Oranges—For choice offerings the market was steady. For repacked stock we quote:

California Havana seedling	$5 50@6 00
Rodi	6 00@7 00
Sorrento, 160@200	5 50@6 00

Lemons—Supply light; demand good. We quote:

Maiori, ⅌ case	$8 50@9 00
Extra fancy, ⅌ box	7 50@8 00
Fancy, ⅌ box	7 00@7 50
Choice, ⅌ box	6 50@7 00
Common to fair, ⅌ box	6 00@6 50

California Pears—Fair offerings and good demand at $2.25@2.50 ⅌ 40-℔ case.

California Peaches—Large offerings and good demand at 75c for early Hales, $1 for strawberry and $1.25 for Decker & Crawford's ⅌ 20-℔ case.

California Plums—Fair offerings and demand. Washington and P. D. $2 ⅌ 20 ℔ case.

Bananas—Choice bunches are billed out on orders at $1.50@1.75 and fancy $2@2 25 per bunch.

Dates—Persian and Hallowe'en, 60-℔ boxes, 4½c ⅌ ℔; Sairs, 60-℔ boxes, 4c; Fards, 12-℔ boxes, 7c; 60-℔ boxes, 5½@6c ⅌ ℔.

Figs—In bags, 5@6c; layers in boxes, fancy, 14@16c; choice, 12@14c; fair, 11@12c ⅌ ℔.

Dried Fruit—There is not much doing in either new or old fruit. The old crop is about all gone, or is held in strong hands, and receipts of new have been light as yet. The short crop talk has created a very firm feeling and the offerings have met with an urgent demand. Small sales were made as follows: Apples—Sun-dried at 4½@5c; evaporated at 6c for quarters to 7@8c for bleached rings; chopped at 2c; cores and peelings at 1c. Peaches—Sun-dried at 3½@4c. Raspberries at 21@21½c.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Received, 63 bu; shipped, 2,934 bu. The market was quiet and a little easier, as Saturday is usually somewhat of an off day. Home-grown sold at 50@55c per bu. Sale on Levee: 37 sks at 40c.

Sweet Potatoes—Fair demand for the light offerings at $2@2.50 per bbl.

Onions—Received, 6 bu; shipped, 606 bu. The trade is well supplied, and although offerings were light, the feeling was barely steady. Sales were at 40@45c per bu.

Cabbage—More offering, but the demand good. On orders the billing price was $2.25 per crate for green and $1.50 per bbl for red.

Cucumbers—Fair demand for choice green offering at $1 per bu. Sunburnt and overripe about unsalable.

Celery—Only a light demand, at 10@15c per dozen.

Lettuce—Fair sale at 50c per bu box.

Green Peppers—Fair demand at $1 per basket.

Tomatoes—More offering; market lower. Ripe sold at $1, and green 70c per bu in bulk.

On Orders in Shipping Condition.

String beans, ⅌ bu, $1.00; egg-plant, ⅌ doz, home-grown, $1@2 50; consigned, 25c; new potatoes, ⅌ bu, 70c; tomatoes, $1.25 ⅌ bu; gumbo, $3.00 per bu; squash, 30@40c per bu; green corn, 10@15c per doz; beets, ⅌ doz bunches, 15c; carrots, ⅌ doz bunches, 15c; spring onions, ⅌ doz, 15c; radishes, long red, ⅌ doz, 15c; radishes, white, ⅌ doz, 12½c; soup bunches, fancy, ⅌ doz, 30c; garlic, ⅌ ℔, 12½c; watercress, ⅌ doz, 50c; parsley, ⅌ doz, 25c; rhubarb, ⅌ doz, 10@15c; cucumbers, home-grown, $1.00 ⅌ bu. Saur kraut, machine made, $2.50 per ½-bbl and $4.50 per bbl. Hand made, $2.75 per ½-bbl and $5 per bbl.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—The market has been in a healthy and most satisfactory condition, yet the advances established in Elgin lately have not influenced prices to any extent. Good table butter has sold fairly well. Dairy has been scarce and the supply is diminishing right along, as most dairies are now giving their milk to the creameries. Medium and low grades have kept well cleaned up and continue to be in demand for shipment. Owing to the recent hot weather most of the butter received was not up to the usual quality.

Creamery, fancy near-by, Neb., Io. and Wis.	20@21
Creamery, seconds or gathered cream stock	16@17
Creamery, milky, sour, slushy and off stock	12@14
Dairy, fancy	17@18
Dairy, seconds	12@15
Near-by country stock	10@11
Very low and grease stock	4@ 5

Cheese—Dealers report a fair trade at unchanged prices. The late advances have curtailed the demand to some extent, and it is thought by some that present prices cannot be maintained. Wisconsin full cream, twins, 10c; singles, 10¼c; Young America, 10½c; skims, 4@7c; Swiss, choice old, 17c; choice new, 13@14c; low, 10@11c; brick, 10@11c; limberger, 9@10c.

Poultry and Game.

Live Poultry—The receipts of chickens have shown a large increase in the past few days, as was to be expected when farmers were through with harvesting, and the supply at times was quite heavy. The demand, however, was very good, but at slightly lower prices. Spring chickens sold mainly at 10c ⅌ ℔ round, but choice large were worth 11c, and some very small and scrubby went at 9c. Old hens continue to sell steadily at 9½c and old roosters at 5c. Young turkeys salable at 10@12c and old at 7c. Young geese quiet at 8c and ducks at 7½@8c. Old ducks and geese not wanted. Pigeons sell at $1.50 and squabs at $1.25 per dozen.

Game—Receipts light, with most of the arrivals in bad order. Shippers who do not thoroughly ice their consignments must not expect any satisfactory returns while the present warm weather lasts. This morning's arrivals were most all in poor condition. Choice sweet offerings are in good request, current receipts of this kind finding ready sale at full prices. For sweet offerings we quote: Ducks—Mallard, $3@3.50; teal, $2.25@2.50; young wood, $2; mixed, $1@1.25; woodcock, $6; grass plover, 60@75c per dozen; frogs' legs in large supply and fair demand at 50@60c per dozen, the latter for extra large.

Live Veals—Fair receipts, and with little life to the demand, the feeling was easy, unless on extra choice small fat. Sales were made at 4@4½c for small fat, the latter for an extra choice one; medium, 3½@4c; heretics, rough and thin, 2@2½c ⅌ ℔.

Sheep—Fair demand for the light offerings at 3@4c ⅌ ℔.

Spring Lambs—Receipts light; demand fair; sales ranged 3@4½c ⅌ ℔ for poor to choice.

Eggs.

Received, 845 cases; shipped, 216 cases. The market is ruling quiet and about steady. The demand was fair but for good run of stock only, such going at 10½c per doz. The average run of stock was rather poor, however, and sold for less, according to quality.

Wool.

	1892.	1891.
Receipts, to-day	75,166	51,117
Receipts, past week	743,937	687,067
Receipts, since Jan. 1	21,717,111	16,052,931
Shipments, to-day	127,750	16,756
Shipments, past week	759,503	1,495,788
Shipments, since Jan. 1	16,633,491	13,089,342

Sales continue liberal in all the leading markets of the country, but are more than counterbalanced by the receipts, which have been unusually large at all points since opening of the season. Growers have sold early and freely, as they have no desire to speculate in wool after the experience of former years, and were it not for extensive sales at the leading centers the heavy movement to market would no doubt result in a material decline. The figures above show a very large increase in the amount of wool handled in this market so far this year, as compared to last and the excess of receipts over shipments, added to the stock on hand Jan. 1, indicate that the amount now carried here would foot up to between 10,000,000 lbs to 12,000,000 lbs. Manufacturers are buying freely of the choicest offerings, taking both quality and shrinkage into careful consideration. The relatively large amount of half-blood and finer grades sold lately, particularly of territory stock, shows a tendency of fashion to change on the new light-weight goods from the coarser to the smoother finish. If this change should actually take place quarter-blood, which has declined about 1c per ℔ since the opening of the season notwithstanding that there has been a special demand for it, would suffer greatly. The state of the market in general may be summed up as steady in regard to prices, with a seasonably liberal movement.

Sales—3 sks Missouri fine at 18½c, 20 sks Kansas fine medium at 18c, 25 sks Texas, 25 sks Northern and 250 sks various kinds on p. t., 4 sks tub-washed at 31c.

MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, ETC.			
Medium	21½@22	Light fine	17 @18
Common	20 @21	Heavy fine	14 @16
Braid & coarse	18 @19	Slightly burry	17 @18
Low and cotted	15 @17	Hard burry	13½@15
KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.			
Bright medium	19 @20	Brashy & earthy	12 @14
Good medium	18 @19	Light fine	16 @17
Fine medium	17 @19	Heavy fine	13 @16
Coarse and low	15 @17	Hard burry	10 @12
TEXAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, ETC.			
8 to 12 months.		4 to 6 months.	
Choice medium	22	Medium	19 @20
Fair medium	21 @21½	Fair medium	18 @19
Fine medium	19 @21	Fine medium	16 @18
Coarse and low	15 @17	Coarse and low	14 @16
Light fine	17 @19	Light fine	15 @16
Heavy fine	14 @16	Heavy fine	12 @14
Sandy & earthy	13 @15	Sandy & earthy	11 @14
Hard burry	13 @13½	Hard burry	12 @13
MONTANA, WYOMING, DAKOTA, ETC.			
Bright medium	20 @21	Low and coarse	15 @16
Fair medium	18 @20	Light fine	16 @17
Fine medium	17 @19	Heavy fine	14 @15
COLORADO, UTAH, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA.			
Bright medium	19 @20	Low and coarse	13 @16
Fair medium	18 @19	Light fine	15 @17
Fine medium	17 @18	Heavy fine	13 @14
TUBWASHED.			
Choice	30½@31	Coarse	26 @27
Fair	28 @29	Low and cotted	23 @24

Black wool of all kinds 5c ⅌ ℔ less. Burry, cotted, seedy and chaffy—slightly, 3@4c ⅌ ℔ less; moderately, 5@6c less. The tare on Texas sacks is 3 ℔s, and 10c is allowed for the sacks; on regular long sacks the tare is 3½ ℔s, and 15c is allowed for the sacks.

Hides, Feathers, Pelts, Etc.

Hides—Receipts light and market quiet. Green stock now running good in quality and are meeting with steady sale. Dry stock dull.

Green salted, No. 1 cured (uncured less)	4¼
Green salted, No. 2 and bulls	3¼
Green salted, round	3½@4
Glue stock, green	1½
Dry flint, No. 1	8
Dry flint, No. 2, skins and bulls	5
Dry flint, round, light to heavy	6 @7
Dry flint, culls and glue stock	4
Dry salted, No. 1	6¼
Dry salted, No. 2, skins and bulls	5¼
Dry salted, round	5½@6

Feathers—Prime feathers have met with steady sale right along, but old stock dull and neglected. Prime live geese, large sacks, 46c; small sacks, 47c; quilly, damp and unripe, 35@39c; prime gray, 39c. Old—X, 35@37½c; XX, 25x26c; XXX, 15@16c. Duck, white, 35c; dark, 25c. Chickens, dry picked, 4c; white, 15c. Tare, 3 to 10 per cent.

Sheep Pelts—Green, 75c@$1.15; shearlings, 15@30c; lambs, 25@45c; dry stock, 10@20c less; fallen, 9@10c per ℔.

Deer and Antelope Skins—Deerskins, 18c; antelope, 12½c ⅌ ℔. Glue stock worthless.

Goat and Hog Skins—Goat skins, 15@25c apiece; hog skins, 10@15c apiece.

Tallow—Prime in oil bbls, 4¼c ⅌ ℔; No. 2 and irregular pkgs, 3¾@4c; cake, 4½c.

Grease—Brown, 2¼@2¾c; yellow, 3@3¼c; white, 4@4½c. These prices are for small country lots in irregular pkgs.

Beeswax—Quiet; prime, 24½c.

Roots—Ginseng, $2.25@2.50; seneca, 25@27c; snake, 14@15c; golden seal, 14@16c; may apple, 1½@2c; blue flag (fiber off), 5c; pink, 16@18c; blood, 1½@2c; bittersweet bark, 5@6c; golden thread, 12c; lady slipper, 6c; black, 3@4c; angelica, 5@6c; wahoo, bark of tree 5c, bark of root 9c; ash bark, 2½c; pleurisy, 4½c; beth, 4c; elm bark, 2c.

Seeds and Castor Beans.

[Flaxseed and castor beans are sold subject to inspection and inspectors' weight.]

Grass Seed—Trade is confined to a small order business from store. Very little offering from first hands and prices more or less nominal as follows: German millet, 70@80c; white millet, 60@70c; Hungarian, 65@75c; timothy, $1.25@1.30; clover, $7; blue grass, stripped, $2. On orders higher. Sale: 37 sks German millet at 70½c.

Flax Seed—Steady. Sales: 4 cars at 97c.

Hemp Seed—Quotable at $1.40 pure test.

Castor Beans—Firm, but quiet. Prime salable at $1.50.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Broomcorn—Very quiet, nominal at 2½@5½c ⅌ ℔. On orders higher.

Pop Corn—Quotable at ½@1c ⅌ ℔.

Moss—Rough gray, 1¼@1¾c; gray and brown mixed, 2¼@2½c; brown, 2¾@3c; black, 3¼@3½c. Country machine picked—X, 3½c; XX, 4c; XXX, 4¼c; XXXX, 5¼c.

Scrap Iron and Metal—Wrought, 60c; heavy cast and trimmings, 35c; plow and steel, 35c; stove plate, 25c; malleable, 25c; burnt, 20c. Brass—Heavy, 8c; light, 5½c; copper, 8c; Babbit metal and lead, 3¼c; zinc, 3½c; pewter, 9c.

Hemp—Missouri undressed, $70@80 per ton.

Beans—Eastern hand-picked sell at $2.05@2.10 for medium and at $2.15 for pea beans. Lima beans at 4@4¼c per ℔.

Peas—Domestic $1.85; Scotch, $1.90.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, 75@90c; old rubber, $2; old rope, No. 1, $1.90; No. 2, $1.

Bones—Half-green, slaughter-house, $8@10 ⅌ ton; junk bones, $12; partly bleached, $13@14; bleached, $15@16.

Honey—Comb, choice white clover, 14@15c ⅌ ℔; ordinary, 10@12c; inferior and broken, 5@8c. Extracted and strained, in barrels, 4@4½c for dark and sour to 5@5½c for choice; in cans, choice, 7@7½c.

Sacks—Burlaps, 2-bu, 5¾c; 2½-bu, 5½c; 2¾-bu, 6c; 3-bu, 6½c; 4-bu, 7¼c; 5-bu, 7¾c; 6-bu, 8c; 7-bu, 8½c. Cotton, seamless, 12@20c. Flour, 48-lb, 4@4½c; 98-lb, 6½c; 168-lb export, 9¾@11c. Wool, 23@30c.

Balingstuffs—Bagging, 1½-lb, 6¼c; 1¾-lb, 6¾c; 2-lb, 7¼c; 2¼-lb, 7¾c. Hemp twine, 10c. Iron cotton ties, $1.10.

Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 85c; car lots, 90c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 65c; black oil, 50c; vinegar, 60c; molasses, 30c; whisky, 70@75c; half-bbls, 35c; sugar, 12½@15c.

Salt—Domestic. this side, 85c; east side, 80c ⅌ bbl

Oil—Linseed oil, raw 39c; boiled, 42c. Castor oil, best, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c. Turpentine, 31c. Cotton seed oil, summer yellow, 34c; white, 35c; winter yellow, 38c; white, 39c. For small quantities more is charged.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops, Hoosier flour bbls, $4@4.50; cooper flour bbls, $5.50@6; flour half-bbls, $3@3.50. Pork bbls—Oak, $8@9; hickory, $8@9. Lard tierces—Oak, $10@11; hickory, $12. Staves—Flour bbls, $6.50; culls or seconds, $4@4.50; beer kegs, $16@18; lard tcs, $22; pork bbls, $16. Headings—Flour bbls, 4½c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, round hoops, 30c; flat hoops, 28c; ½-bbls, 21@22c; meal bbls, 23½c; produce bbls, 21c; pork bbls, 67½c; half-bbls, 60c; lard tcs, 87½c; half tcs, 60c; kegs, 25c.

Pecans—Western, 5c ⅌ ℔; Texas, small, 5@5½c; large, 6@6½c.

Peanuts—Tennessee, 1½@2½c; Virginia and Carolina worth more.

Chicago Market Letter.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—Wheat was dull today and little more than firm in the face of much strength in all the other pits, but the situation in wheat was looked upon as essentially different from that in other pits and as lacking legitimate elements of strength which they showed. Cables were easier and the dull domestic markets slow with local trade, small volume and it was difficult to work up much bull sentiment and whatever strength the market got was largely in sympathy with the firmness in other pits. Crop news was in the main favorable, and while exports from both coasts were nearly a million and a half bushels larger than the week before available stocks are reported heavy, about 9,000,000 bu in excess of those a year ago. This, with a light volume of trade and reported lack of foreign orders at the seaboard, had a tendency to hold the bull sentiment in check, though there was more or less strength imparted by the advance in corn and firmness which ruled in oats and provision pits. Corn was rather excited on crop damage reports from Kansas and Nebraska. Some of these were official and would seem to leave no doubt of serious damage and that the situation was critical, especially in Kansas. The Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau in Kansas confirms partially, at least the damage reports and Prime did the same, and all this was re-enforced by numerous private advices. These reports started the shorts to covering, and with very little for sale a strong and excited market followed. September opened at 50¾c and sold up with slight changes to 51⅞c, held fairly firm and at the close at noon was 51¾c bid.

Oats were strong and higher in sympathy with corn and bad crop reports. Sept. sold from 33½c to 33¾c, fell to 33⅜c, up to 33⅞c.

Hog products continue to show excitement. Shorts are thoroughly frightened, and making great efforts to cover, but there is little to be had. It seems to be the general impression that Armour is in a position to squeeze the shorts in pork, and that Cudahy will do the same thing with the shorts on ribs and lard.

Sept. pork sold at $12.70 to $12.95; Sept. lard at 7.90c to 7.95c and ribs from 7.79½c to 7.97½c.

Receipts of live stock of all kinds aggregated less than 10,000 head. Everything was bought up early at fully Friday's prices. The few sales of good cattle reported indicated rather stronger prices and average for hogs was a shade higher. Receipts for the week are 20,000 cattle and 1,000 sheep less and 14,000 hogs more than last week. No cattle were left over from Friday, and fresh arrivals scarcely amounted to 2,500 head, consequently business was on very restricted scale. The tone of the market was firm, the advance gained earlier in the week being fully sustained. The quotations were: $1.25@3.25 for poor to extra cows, $3.25@5.50 for dressed beef and shipping steers, $1.40@3.75 for Texans and $1.60@4.50 for Westerns. The calf market was firm at $2.50@5.50.

Hogs—Range of values for common to extra grade hogs was $5.60@6.15. The market was quite strong at those quotations, the average prices being a fraction higher than Friday. There were enough Eastern orders here to absorb the supply, but packers secured their full share of offerings. Good to best grades are only a trifle higher than at the close last week, but common and medium have advanced 10@15c.

Sheep—Estimated receipts to-day, 1,000 head. Receipts yesterday, 5,252 head; shipments yesterday, 534 head. Market quiet at unchanged prices.

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Markets by Telegraph.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head; strong; choice heavy, $5.85@6; yorkers, $5.70@5.80. Cattle—Receipts 8,000 head; slow; choice native steers, $4.05@4.75; fair to good, $3.20@4; cows and heifers, best, $2@2.55; fair to good, $1.20@1.95; bulls, $1.50@2.10; stockers and feeders, $2.30@3. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; steady.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200 head; higher; feeders, $2@3; cows, $2@3; common, $1@2. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; 10c higher; best, $5.85; light mixed, $5@5.80; heavy, $5.60@5.85; pigs, $4@5.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 6.—Corn quiet, steady; No. 3, 45@45½c; No. 4, 42c; receipts, 7,800 bu; shipments, 1,300 bu. Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 white, 33¾@34¼c; No. 3 white, 32¾c@33c; receipts, 46,200 bu; shipments, 52,800 bu. Rye—Scarce, nominal. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.15 for highwines; receipts, none; shipments, 886 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—Wheat—Cash and Sept., 75c; Dec., 77¼@77½c. Barley—No. 2, 58c; Sept., 61c; Oct., 60½c; samples, 62c for choice No. 2. Rye—No. 1, 69c; No. 2, 66@67c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3, 34c. Corn—No. 3, 49½c; No. 4, 46@47c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The import movement of dry goods at the port of New York during the week, as computed by the custom-house, was smaller than that of last week. Still the figures presented were quite heavy, the total entries having been $2,939,510 and the amount thrown on the market $2,846,925. Last week's figures were $3,309,051 and $3,278,022 respectively.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn quiet but steady. On passage—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn quiet but steady. French country markets unchanged. No. 1 California wheat, 7s; No. 1 corn, 5s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—Spot wheat cheaper to sell. Corn firm. Weather unchanged.

TAXES FOR STREET SPRINKLING.

Collector's Office,
St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1892.

Taxes for street sprinkling have been due since July 1 and should be promptly paid to avoid additional costs.

HY. SIEGENHEIN,
Collector.

THEY WATCH GOLD.

Effect of Decreased Export Movements On the Stock Market.

WHAT WALL STREET THINKS OF THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Currency Coming West to Bring Forward the Crops—This Increases Gold Deposits in the Treasury and Lessens Exports—Importers Rushing in Big Lines of Goods—The Speculative Markets.

WALL STREET, Aug. 6.—No better evidence is needed of the live interest which the financial community takes in the currency question than the buoyancy of yesterday's stock market when it became known that only $1,000,000 gold would be exported to Europe to-day. The action of the market indicated very strongly what we might expect if this currency shadow were removed. But for this the great majority of thinking men agree that conditions generally favor strength and activity in our security markets, although a few of the mere pessimistic are disposed to take serious views about the corn crop.

But the currency is really the foundation of all things financial, and to admit that the situation is sound apart from it is like saying that a man is perfectly well except for a fatal chronic ailment.

It may be stated here that an official announcement of the names of the delegates to the International Monetary Conference may be expected very soon; as soon, in fact, as these names can be definitely decided upon. The conference will be held quite soon, probably in Paris.

Wall street is not very sanguine over the result of the conference. The general belief is that England will do nothing, and that the whole affair will be a smirking, ceremonious farce. But there are a few hopeful ones who call attention to the fact that England's gold since 1890 has averaged £350,000,000 as against £500,000,000 during the previous ten years; that England's gold resources have been heavily cut into by defaults on Argentine securities and the general trouble of that country; that India is suffering acutely from the present unsettled state of the silver question, and that Gladstone went before the country with a public, though very guarded avowal of his friendliness to the conference.

Every indication now points to a waning of the gold export movement, if indeed to-day's shipments are not the last of the season. The Subtreasury has this week shipped about $500,000 to the West. This was the formal beginning of the Westward movement for crop-moving purposes. In return for each dollar of currency shipped to the West the banks have to deposit a dollar of gold at the Subtreasury. In this way the gold holdings of the Treasury were increased last year about $12,000,000. Probably the gain from this source will be less this year for the reason that the movement of currency to the West is expected to be less.

In addition, as has been previously pointed out, the Subtreasury is able at this season of the year to replenish its gold supply through its customs receipts, for the reason that the silver certificates, in which customs payments are largely made during the first six months of the year, are at this time shipped to the West, so that the banks now have to give gold certificates or greenbacks. The great increase in the import movement during the past few months makes this factor of customs receipts more important than ever before, and it is probable that more gold will be drawn into the Subtreasury in this way than has ever been before.

This puzzling increase in imports is in itself the result of the feeling of uncertainty over the currency question. The importers, with the keen instinct of the mercantile community, foresee danger, and are preparing for it by bringing in goods and paying for the same with money borrowed in this country, where money rates are easy and where, at the same time, gold can be obtained on the same terms as silver. An importer who buys goods, borrows the money in this country and pays Europe in gold immediately, will obviously be in better position in the event of a premium on gold than his competitor who imports goods after the premium on gold has arisen. For the latter must buy gold with the premium on to pay for his goods bought abroad. Thus does the merchant profit by the generosity of our Government in making a silver dollar exchangeable for a gold one.

The importers are rushing in goods now in a way which resembles the extraordinary import movement prevailing just prior to the time that the McKinley law went into effect. Then they rushed in goods to avoid the new tariffs. Now they are rushing them in to avoid paying a premium on the gold with which they must pay for them. In June merchandise imports exceeded the exports by $7,059,928. The indications are that the excess of imports for July will prove greater than that for June.

Investigation has shown that importing houses are all paying their balances to Europe. Many houses which formerly carried debit balances abroad now carry credit balances. The same is true of banking houses. Ever since 1890 there has been a heavy liquidation of debts owed in Europe. Everybody would rather borrow money in this country, where he cannot possibly be called upon to pay more than the original sum, and possibly may get off with much less, through a change in our monetary standard, than to owe money to Europe, knowing that in the event of a premium on gold he must pay that premium in order to make settlement. Herein lies the explanation of our puzzling gold exports, which have dribbled along to the consternation of those who had not learned to expect them. It brings out anew the fatal weakness of the Sherman law, which tries to maintain on an equality in this country two coins, between the value of which Europe discriminates to the extent of 48 per cent.

In this column a week ago the words of a prominent bank president were quoted to the effect that in the event of a premium on gold his bank would sell its gold and place the profit to the credit of its stockholders. This statement has since been objected to by an eminent financial writer, who claims that if a bank did this it would be only an ordinary speculator, and that it would be defrauding its depositors, or some other bank's depositors of the amount of the premium on the gold, inasmuch as this gold in the bank really belongs to the depositors, and not to the stockholders. He claims that the banks may be relied upon to do nothing to make their gold reserves worth more as merchandise outside their vaults than as money within them, and that if the banks treated their gold as a commodity instead of as money, there would be a contraction of the circulation to the extent of the volume of the gold thus transformed into a commodity.

As a matter of fact the bankers of this city are divided into two classes. First, those who think that a silver basis would not contract our currency, and second, those who think it would. The first faction argues that the banks will continue to hold gold as a reserve, and that it will not, therefore, go out of circulation. The claim of the second faction may be stated in this way: Suppose a bank to hold $1,000,000 in gold. If this gold should go to a premium the bank would keep it, for a time at least, and would hold from $500,000 to $750,000 silver against it. Otherwise, in case of a panic or a sudden drain of any kind which would compel drafts on the reserve, the bank would have to pay out gold on the same basis with silver, thereby losing the premium. In other words the banks will hold sufficient extra silver money to prevent a loss of the gold. When the gold goes to a premium so large that the bank directors think it will go no higher, they will sell, just as one would sell a bond which he held and which he thought had reached top prices.

Signs are by no means lacking that with the currency question settled we should see much better times in Wall street. In spite of the fears of heavy gold shipments to-day prices have ruled fairly firm during the week. Many stocks, notably the industrials and a number of specialties, closed considerably higher last night than they did a week ago.

The attendance at the board this morning was of the usual midsummer half-holiday order, and as a result speculation was rather inanimate.

At the start London evinced some disposition to sell certain of its favorites, and actually did part with small lots of Louisville & Nashville, Erie, St. Paul, Atchison and Ontario & Western. The action of the Britishers occasioned a slight reaction in portions of the list. Louisville & Nashville, Atchison and Canada Southern yielded about ½ each from last night's closing.

Shortly, however, some favorable matters cropped out and speculation assumed a little steadier tone. Among the factors that contributed toward this rally was the announcement that the Vandalia line had decided to restore sixth class freight rates to 25 cents and grain rates to 22½ cents; a statement that the Burlington & Quincy will offer amendments to the Western Freight Association at its meeting on Tuesday, which will require ten days notice for any proposed lowering of rates or alteration in rules, and advices from Chicago that the grain business of the lines in that section is steadily increasing.

On the appearance of the bank statement, which showed a falling off in reserve of $5,432,850, and a still heavier loss in cash, the general share market turned in a downward direction again, and the final sales in most cases were at fractional declines. The weakness of silver and unfavorable crop telegrams from Chicago were also used against speculation.

Business was confined chiefly to the traders, and hence the insignificant changes that were recorded in the general run of prominent railways. The only fluctuation of any moment was a decline of ⅞ in Louisville & Nashville. The Grangers, Atchison, Lake Shore, Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, New England, Reading, Union Pacific, Wheeling & Lake Erie and Canada Southern closed with net losses of ⅛ to ⅝. Lackawanna was ¼ higher, while Delaware & Hudson and Erie were unchanged.

The total transactions on listed stocks for the day were 65,000 shares, including 7,350 Erie, 5,850 Reading, 5,400 St. Paul, 4,550 Atchison, 4,150 Omaha, 5,560 Rock Island, 3,290 General Electric, 3,125 Chicago Gas and 2,000 Burlington & Quincy.

The movements in some of the leading specialties were likewise reactionary, but this was only natural in view of their recent sharp improvement. Omaha common, after advancing about ½, fell off 1 and Manitoba declined a point, with a subsequent rally of ½.

Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred gained 1, while the common moved up and down ½, which is also true of Mexican Central. Des Moines and Fort Dodge rose 1½, but the changes in the rest of this group were unimportant.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, though quiet, were firm.

In the industrial group General Electric was noticeably strong at an advance of a point, while most of the other stocks in the same class were inclined to lower prices.

National Linseed fell off and then rallied, and Sugar refining common, after several fluctuations, closed about the same.

Laclede Gas, Chicago Gas, Cotton Oil, preferred, and the National Lead shares, all of which were less active, left off fractionally lower. National Cordage and Consolidated Gas, however, were firm.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—British consols to-day quiet, with quotation for money unchanged from yesterday and that for account 1-16 lower at 96⅞. Market for American railways, though without special feature, was firm in tone, and prices generally ruled a fraction above closing figures here on yesterday. Lake Shore rose ⅝ to 13⅛@¾; Union Pacific, ½ to 39⅝; Erie, ½ to 29⅝@29¾, Illinois Central ¼ to 105¾, Atchison ¼ to 40½, Norfolk and Western preferred ⅛ to 45⅓, Northern Pacific preferred ¼ to 59⅝, Pennsylvania ¼ to 59⅜, Kansas and Texas ⅛ to 15¾, Ontario and Western ⅛ to 20⅜ and Wabash preferred ⅛ to 26¾. St. Paul sold up ⅛ at start to 85⅜, but later lost rally. Louisville and Nashville alone lower, having receded ¼ to 72½. New York Central sold at 116¼ and Reading at 31⅛, both same as yesterday. New York equivalents in majority of instances were beneath parity with the closing bids there last evening but the differences were very slight. Canada Pacific advanced ⅓ to 91⅛ while Mexican ordinary sold off ¼ to 22¾. Money in open market lent at ½ of 1 per cent and both short and long bills discounted at ⅞ of 1 per cent. On Paris bourse 3 per cent rentes were strong and up to 99 francs 25 centimes.

THE COTTON CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Hubbard, Price & Co.'s cotton letter says: "The statistical position as made up by to-day's *Chronicle:*

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
Visible supply	2,889,098	2,941,556	1,861,527
Of which Am'c'n	2,388,558	2,437,356	1,399,087
Crop in sight	8,992,466	8,978,429	8,552,284
Came in sight during week	14,052	12,238	11,000
Plantation deliveries	5,622	2,197	1,760

The Liverpool cotton market opened dull this morning, with sales on the spot of 5,000 bales on the basis of 4d. Futures opened easy at a decline of 1-64, and closed after an inactive session at a decline of 1-16 on some positions. Our own market responded to the weakness abroad by a decline of from 4 to 5 points at the opening, but part of this was subsequently recovered under a buying movement with a view to the protection of contracts over Sunday, and final prices were steady at within one point of yesterday's figures on the near figures and a decline of about three points on the more distant deliveries. Apprehension of the Government report which will be issued next Wednesday continues to be the basis of the covering movement above alluded to.

National Stock Yards.

Cattle—Receipts, 26 cars. Market may be reported firm, the receipts yesterday being too small to change a market. The native division was not represented yesterday. The stock of Texans and Indians were of ordinary quality and were disposed of very soon after the opening of the market. Last week the best price for choice native cattle was $5 per 100 pounds; fair to good shipping grades, $4.25 to $4.90; some cows and heifers sold for as high as $3.25, but the majority did not bring over $2.50. The bulk of native calves brought $4 to $4.50 per 100 pounds.

Representative sales:

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
44	Texas steers	1,011	$3 30
23	Texas steers	946	3 05
24	Texas steers	942	3 05
23	Texas steers	1,023	3 30
23	Texas steers	1,039	3 30
26	Texas steers	918	2 50
357	Texas steers	835	2 90
28	Texas cows	782	2 20
56	Texas cows	768	2 20
2	Texas cows	915	2 20
28	Texas cows	615	2 10
1	Texas cow	620	1 00
32	Texas heifers	620	2 20
1	Texas heifer	730	1 50
1	Texas bull	1,050	1 60
26	Arkansas mixed	657	1 50

Hogs—Receipts yesterday were hardly enough to make a market. The quality of the hogs received was about fair to good. The market may be quoted steady with Friday's close.

Representative sales:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
79	176	$5 75	81	165	$5 00
73	146	4 50			

Sheep—Nothing was done in the sheep market yesterday. The receipts amounted to only 3 double-decks of fair Texas feeders, which were held over for Monday's market. There is a good demand for fat sheep and lambs, but beyond a few loads in the early part of the week, traders have had to put up with the other grades.

Charity Commission Proceedings.

The Board of Commissioners on Charitable Institutions held a meeting at 11 o'clock yesterday. President Simon A. Bass presided.

It was resolved to recommend to the City Council that the present unoccupied portion of the jail which was formerly used as an infirmary for the prisoners be set aside in the future for the female and juvenile prisoners. At present the females have no exercise space, and this would provide it for them.

Mr. Bass said that he thought it was the duty of the board to take notice of the condition of affairs prevailing at the poor-house as published in the daily papers. On motion the following resolution was adopted after the matter had been fully discussed:

Resolved, That this board proceed to investigate the management of the Poor-house, that it meet on Monday next at 3 p. m., and that Mr. Gallagher, the Superintendent, and Mr. Bourdon, the clerk, be notified to be present at that time; that the Superintendent be notified to produce the books showing the full force of employes and also a seperate list containing the name and address of each employe, the date that each was employed and the amount of salary paid each.

In connection with the proposed investigation, Mr. Bass said that the board would go fully into the management and conduct of the officials irrespective of what has been done by the House of Delegates Committee.

Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Bourdon have been summoned to appear Monday afternoon.

In the Lead as Usual.
Lowest of Rates.

	One Way.	Round Trip.
St. Louis to Kansas City	$5 00	$8 00
St. Louis to Leavenworth	5 75	9 00
St. Louis to Atchison	6 15	10 30
St. Louis to St. Joseph	6 15	10 30
St. Louis to Denver		12 00

Via the "Fast Mail Route," Missouri Pacific Railway.
Offices northwest corner Broadway and Olive and Union Depot.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

AUGUST OPENS WITH RECORDED SALES AGGREGATING $1,000,000.

An Interesting List of New Transactions in Various Parts of the City Reported by Agents Who Are Summering at Home—The Weekly Record.

The first week of August has made a good opening for the month's business in real estate. Compared with the corresponding period of the past three years large gains have been made in the number of transfers and the amount of sales also. Last week's sales come near reaching $1,000,000; a pretty good showing for the hot mid-summer season. Prices all through are very firm especially in the west end between Easton avenue and Lindell boulevard as far west as the city limits, property all through that section being in demand and selling at $3 to $5 a foot above spring price.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

Following are the number of conveyances filed for record during the past week, and the considerations named therein:

	No. of Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	44	$149,783
Tuesday	31	106,419
Wednesday	29	69,155
Thursday	29	77,950
Friday	41	441,466
Saturday	30	123,554
Totals	204	$968,327

Comparisons with corresponding weeks' business of previous years are as follows: 1889, gain of 45 transfers and $577,009 in sales; 1890, gain of 16 transfers and $522,466 in sales; 1891, gain of 81 transfers and $73,236 in sales; Last previous week, loss of 21 transfers and gain of $159,259 in sales.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

Fisher & Co. report the following among other sales:

Meramec street—Northeast corner California avenue, lot 140x125; the property of Jas. B. Jenks, sold to H. S. Dorsey for $45 per front foot, or $6,300. Mr. Dorsey will improve this ground with stores and flats above, fronting on both streets.

Cook avenue—North side, 366 feet east of Pendleton avenue, lot 35x160; the property of F. R. Francis, sold to Stephen Gregory for $65 per front foot. Mr. Gregory will erect a two-story eight-room $6,000 residence on this lot.

Charles H. Bailey reports the following among other sales: For Wm. H. Waters a three-story warehouse and 71x155 feet north side Lucas place, running through to St. Charles street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, to Sherman B. Pike, trustee, for $32,500.

Also 100x259 feet north side Julian avenue, between Hamilton and Goodfellow avenues, from R. G. Brank to David H. Wightman for $32.50 per foot.

G. H. Quellmalz reports the following sale: Lynch street—North side, between Cambria and Liberty streets, a two-story twelve room double house, with 30x140 feet of ground, house numbered 1911-13 Lynch, renting at $42 per month, the property of Dr. F. Tritlermann; sold for $5,000, to Mrs. Catharine Biettner, who bought for an investment.

Second Carondelet avenue, southwest corner of Lynch street, a two-story 10-room brick dwelling, with 83x125 feet of ground, house numbered 2801 Second Carondelet avenue, the property of Mr. George J. Fritz, sold for $8,300, to Mr. E. Sebastian, who bought for a home.

Strobl, Moore & Co. report the sale of the two-story brick dwelling and 50x160 feet of ground at No. 1204 and 1206 South Third street for $6,000, from Philip Ringling to Anson D. Hartwell.

Henry Hiemenz, Jr., reports the following sales:

Franklin avenue—Nos. 3205-7 9-11-13 and 15, three two-story eight-room brick dwellings, arranged in flats, with lot 62x100, renting for $1,600 per year, sold for G. H. Brueggeman to Leon Reichsthaler for $11,000. This was a purchase for investment.

Louisiana avenue—Northeast corner Winnebago street, lot 103x125, owned by John M. Wagelein, sold to Richard Fear for $1,000.

Moffett & Franciscus report the following sales:

North Seventh street—The premises numbered 908, comprising a two story brick store, a tenement building occupying 23 feet frontage and a shallow depth of only 30 feet for $6,000 from Rose Inghrahm to E. C. Elliott. This property between Franklin avenue and Wash streets is rented at $45 a month. Wolff & Co. assisted in the sale.

Cates avenue—South side, commencing 104 feet west of Belt, 120x156 feet of ground at $40 a foot, from Mrs. Catherine McDonald to J. M. Franciscus.

L. V. Cartan & Co. report the following sales:

Finney avenue—Nos. 4340 and 4342, four flats of five rooms each, occupying 53x146 feet of ground, renting at $92 a month, property of Anton Meglitsch, sold for $9,000 to Maggie J. Linnerman.

Bell avenue—North side, 100 feet east of Taylor, a ten-room Queen Anne house and 36½x147½ feet of ground for $8,500, from S. J. Quinlivan to V. J. Smith, who paid cash for the property.

Rutledge & Horton report the sale of 150x172 feet of ground on the south side of Marie avenue at Ellendale, from Flora R. Haydock to Rees H. Jones at $8 a foot.

M. A. Wolff report the sale of the two new seven-room dwellings and 52x90 feet of ground, numbered 1018 and 1020 Whittier street, for $9,000, from Chas. A. Wilson to Martha Colburn of St. Louis County.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the following sales:

Virginia avenue—East side, between Quincy and Blow streets, lot 38x137, in city block No. 3019, from Scott E. Shelby to A. B. Paule, for $684. The buyer will improve same with dwelling.

Broadway—Between Krauss and Loughborough avenue, 25x140 feet of ground, from F. W. Mott to Louis Guenther, for $650.

Naughton & Bergfeld report the following sales:

Spring avenue—The six-room brick, lot 25x150, No. 2521 Spring avenue, from J. D. Moore to Thomas W. Scott for $3,750.

Newstead avenue—A four-room brick, No. 1414, from the Imperial Investment Co. to Margaret Armstrong, for $1,650.

Wm. B. Lange reports sales as follows:

St. Ferdinand street—House No. 4275A, with lot 30x147, from Mrs. L. J. Baker to Wm. Bray & Co. for $2,800. A. R. Schollmeyer & Co. represented the seller.

Michigan avenue—Dwelling No. 6927, with lot 50x140, from Wm. E. Huppert, Jr., to John C. Lyons for $3,600.

Hill & Hammel report the following sales:

Broadway—West side, between Malt and Haven, a lot 35x149, with a two-story brick house, from Mrs. Von der Haar to R. Schindler, for $1,000.

Pennsylvania avenue—West side, between Upton street and Koeln avenue, a vacant lot 45x138, from Capt. Peter Conrad to Jacob Fessenmeier, for $18 per foot.

C. R. H. Davis & Co. report the sale of a lot 50x142 feet 6 inches, on the south side of Westminster place, 150 feet west of Sarah street, for $4,500 cash, from Mrs. A. M. Ford to C. R. H. Davis, who purchased for investment.

The R. C. Greer Real Estate Co. report the sale of the two-story six-room brick house on the north side of Greer avenue, between Marcus and Euclid avenues, lot 25x165 feet, from Walter Howland to R. S. Thoroman, for $3,100.

Leahy & Co. report the following sales:

A tract of 22 acres of ground on the Suburban road at Ramona Park, from Alonzo Davis to John T. Connors of Washington, D. C., and Edw. Meyers of Chicago, Ill., for $15,000. The purchaser will subdivide the property, to be known as Ramona Park place.

Taylor avenue—No. 1310, an 8-room brick Queen Anne house, lot 33x120, from E. S. Guignon & Bro. to D. P. Leahy. Consideration, $4,950.

J. Cavenaugh & Bro. report the following sales:

Easton avenue—Lot 50x131, between Arlington and Union avenues; A. Brauchman to Elizabeth Thies at $30 per foot; bought as an investment.

Easton avenue—50x131 feet between Arlington and Union avenues from A. Brauckman to Louis Obermoeller at $30 per foot. The purchaser will improve with a $4,000 residence.

The McCann-Evans Realty Co. report the following sales:

Russell avenue—Northwest corner of Thurman, 100 feet of ground at $18 a foot to Chas. Blumenberg.

Montgomery street—North side, west of Twenty-third, a 25 foot lot at $40 a foot, from H. S. Griefield to Mrs. Lillian J. B. Macklin.

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

Daggett avenue—North side, 247 feet west of Cooper street, a vacant lot 140x178 feet, the property of J. J. Beall; sold to Jno. Doran for $18 per front foot.

Euclid avenue—West side, 160 feet north of Fountain avenue, lot 60x180, the property of J. R. Mitchell; sold to M. E. Johnson for $35 per front foot.

Cabanne street—Northwest corner La Salle street, lot 50x142, the property of J. L. Womacke, sold to J. K. Riddle for $40 per front foot. Mr. Riddle will build two 2-story stores and flats on this ground.

Cates avenue—Northwest corner of Hamilton avenue, 200x157 feet of ground at $30 a foot, from A. A. Mosher to Will Gunn.

Norfolk avenue—South side, 100 feet west of Mount Vernon avenue, lot 75x132, the property of H. W. Davis, sold to Wm. R. Brotherton for $25 per front foot.

Slattery street—East side, between Montgomery street and Benton, a one-story three-room frame dwelling with 25x128 feet of ground, house No. 2504, the property of Florence E. Roelling, sold to Mrs. A. Voll for $1,400.

California avenue—No. 3420, a one-story and mansard four-room brick dwelling, with lot 50x125, owned by John Kauflin, sold to B. F. Greve for $2,950; bought for a home.

Victor street—No. 2318 and 2320, a double one-story eight-room brick dwelling with lot 53x75, owned by Ernest Trendle, sold to Edward De Vries for $1,925.

Dodier street—No. 2513A, a one-story, five-room brick dwelling with lot 25x108, owned by William McDevitt, sold to T. E. Ferris for $1,200.

The following sales are reported in Mauntel place on Virginia avenue, about three blocks south of Meramec street, for the Empire Investment Co. to the following persons:

Julius Petersen, the northwest corner of Compton avenue and North Dakota sreet, 65x205, for $1,100.

Virginia avenue—Northeast corner of North Dakota street, to Henry Van Hoek, for $900.

North Dakota street—50 feet on the south line, to Valentine Klein, for $600.

North Dakota street—East of Virginia avenue, 25 feet on south line, to William Wundrack and wife, for $300.

Dakota street—Between Virginia and Compton avenues, 25 feet on south line, to Anthony Duba and wife, for $300.

Michael Muelig, 25 feet adjoining, for $300.

Dakota street—North side, 25 feet, to Anton Geers, for $300. All these purchasers will erect dwellings for their homes.

Bates street—North side, between Virginia avenue and Michigan avenue, a five-room frame house, lot 33x127, from the Atchison Building Co. to George T. Farnet for $2,100.

A lot on the north side of Patton place, 100x138, from J. D. Patton to J. H. Flowers, for 1,600, Hammett-Anderson-Wade representing seller.

Also lot 50x138 in Patton place from J. D. Patton to the Imperial Investment Co., for $800.

The nine-room brick, No. 4305 Morgan street, from the Belmont Improvement & Property Co. to George R. Barclay for $9,000.

Virginia avenue—In "Mauntel place," from Empire Investment Co., 256x37 feet of ground to Sofie Beyersdorff, for $3,500.

Virginia avenue—East side, between Malt and Kansas streets, a lot of 40x115 feet, from Carondelet Real Estate Co. to H. E. Chatillon for $460.

Easton avenue—50x150-foot lot, north side of Easton avenue, between Union and Arlington avenues, from Patrick Curran to John Fitzgerald for $28 per foot.

Minerva avenue—No. 5017, a 5-room frame cottage, lot 25x150, from Delancey Labarge to A. B. Stevenson for $2,400; bought for a home.

Theodosia avenue—A two-story frame house on Theodosia avenue between Academy and Union avenues, from James Dawson to William Bates for $1,800.

John Maguire & Co. report sales amounting to $63,000, as follows:

Houses 1427 and 1429 Lucas avenue and 1424 and 1426 Linden street, 4 two-story bricks renting for $100 per month, with lot 40x140, fronting both streets, from Clifford M. Dolph to Lazarus & Adolph Scharff, sold for $8,000; purchased for investment.

Also 4 72-100 acres of ground fronting 1142 feet on west side of King's highway by 180 feet in depth, corner Bircher street, from John P. Gronemeyer to John V. Hogan, sold for $12,000.

Also house 1112 St. Ange avenue, a two-story brick and Mansard roof, with nine rooms and lot 25x118 feet to alley, purchased from John Maguire; sold for $4,250 for investment.

Also 3 10-100 acres of ground in survey 2037, on east side of McCausland road, a short distance south of Clayton road and the west line of Forest Park, just inside of city limits. Also a lot fronting 600 feet by about 400 feet on west side of McCausland road in same locality; both purchased by John V. Logan from Ignatz Hartmann for $15,000.

Also house 1622 Mississippi avenue, a two-story stone front and Mansard roof with nine rooms and lot 75x130 feet, from John V. Hogan to Ignatz Hartmann, sold for $12,000.

Also house 4443 Bell avenue, an eight-room Queen Ann dwelling with lot 40x147 feet, from John V. Hogan to John P. Gronemeyer; sold for $12,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

WINDSOR PL.—25 ft. in city block 2513, bet. Cabanne and Vandeventer avs. James M. Carpenter and wife to John G. Stewart—warranty deed	$ 1,500
GRATIOT ST.—25 ft. in city block 3963, bet. Sarah st. and Boyle av. Chas. Anderson and wife to Wm. M. Patterson—warranty deed	2,550
NEWSTEAD AV.—75 ft. in city block 4412, bet. Kossuth and Lee avs. Phil E. Green and wife et al. to John Leishman—warranty deed	1,500
OHIO AV.—50 feet in city block 2086, between Sidney and Victor sts. John Eyermann to Geo. W. Sutherland—warranty deed	750
OHIO AV.—50 feet in city block 2086, between Sidney and Victor sts. Martha Gabel et al to Geo. W. Southerland—warranty deed	750
OHIO AV.—100 feet in city block 2086, between Sidney and Victor sts. Pauline Eyermann to Geo. W. Sutherland—warranty deed	1,500
OLIVE ST.—75 feet in United States Survey No. 1665. Geo. Steffens and wife to Claus Vieths—warranty deed	1,200
GASCONADE AV.—39 feet in city block 2618, near Jefferson avenue. Paul Bartsch and wife to Jacob Ehret et al—warranty deed	585
LAFAYETTE AV.—Between Jefferson and Missouri avs., 110 ft. in city block 1323. Leicester Babcock to Union Club Improvement Co.—warranty deed	11,000
GARFIELD AV.—35 ft. in city block 4,914. Catherine Knoop to Johanna Baeweldt—quitclaim deed	1
EWING PL.—30 ft. in Ewing pl. George Haeger and wife to Gerard O. Borgstede—warranty deed	5
EWING PL.—30 ft. in Ewing pl. Gerard O. Borgstede to Wilhelmine Haeger's trustees—conveyance in trust	5
GOODE AV.—26 ft., bet. Luckey and Cote Brilliant avs., city block 3680. John Jack and wife to Mark Lenglet et al.—warranty deed	2,600
CITY BLOCK 4755, lots 21 and 22 and other property. Lucian R. Blackmer and wife et al. to Blackmer & Post Pipe Co.—warranty deed	251,160
IRVING ST.—50 ft., Irving pl. George J. Percival and wife to John McCloskey—warranty deed	3,250
EASTON AV.—75 ft., city block 1009 n. James J. Little to Julius H. Schollmeyer—quitclaim deed	150
IOWA AV.—55 ft. 3 in., city block 1515, bet. Cherokee and Utah sts. International R. E. & Impt. Co. to Malcome Bruenemann—warranty deed	1,105
HICKORY ST.—25 ft. city block 477, s. bet. St. Ange av. and 13th st. Rosina Schlegel to mark Hirschberg—warranty deed	6,500
NEOSHO ST.—25 ft., city block 2747. John Zedlicka and wife to Wm. Hodlicka et al.—warranty deed	1,025
MAFFITT AV.—25 ft., city block 3691. Jas. Thompson and wif, to Wm. G. McLanahan—quit claim	450
KING'S HIGHWAY—90 ft., near Delmar av., city block 376. Algernon S. Barnes and wife to Jas. Cofield—warranty deed	7,200
CITY BLOCK 4928—Lots 10 and 11. Maria M. Zoller to John G. Zoller—warranty deed	1,800
LUCAS AV.—City block 524, bet. 17th and 18th sts; 27 ft. Mary A. Monahan et al. to Adolph Scharff et al.—warranty deed	3,200
MINERVA AV.—City block 3791, 25 ft. Geo. Cusack to Isaac A. Hedges—warranty deed	600
LOTS 46 and 47, city block 3535. O'Fallon Park Realty & Investment Co. to Frederick W. Keck—warranty deed	1,350
DODIER ST., bet. Jefferson and Parnell avs. —25 ft. in city block 1071. Catherine Fitzgerald's executor to Thos. E. Ferris—executor's deed	1,200
PART LOT 337 et al., city block 334. Christian H. Tiepel to Emma Tiepel's trustee—conveyance in trust	1
COMPTON AV.—50 feet, city block 1625. Inland Real Estate & Swest Co. to Earnest Trendle—warranty deed	650
JULIAN ST.—100 feet, city block 3824, bet. Goodfellow & Hamilton, Robt. G. Brank and wife to David H. Wightman—warranty deed	3,250
SHAW AV.—50 feet, city block 4090, near Kings Highway, Hy. Jacob to Hy. A. Steppe—warranty deed	1,250
LOT 13—City block 4787. Flora R. Haydock to Fred L. Block et al.—warranty deed	1,100
CLARK AV.—9 ft. 1 in. City block 4—Francis G. Maurey to City of St. Louis—quit claim	1
CLARK AV.—9 ft. 1 in. City block 4—John M. Thomas and wife et al to City of St. Louis—quit claim	389
VIRGINIA AV.—40 ft., city block 2969. Carondelet Real Estate Co. to Hubert E. Chatillon—warranty deed	360
CITY BLOCK 3794, lots K and L. Ben C. Hogan and wife to Charles W. Therry—warranty deed	2,050

MEAT SHOP LICENSE.

Collector's Office,
St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1892.

Owners of meat shops are requested to pay their license, due July 1, 1892, thereby avoiding additional costs.

HY. ZIEGENHEIN, Collector.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

Mines in Weston Pass—Work on the Henriett and Maid—The Chadbourne Strike—The Dunkin Shipments—Mining in Breckenridge.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Aug. 6.—The Weston Pass section of this district has during the past few months made rapid strides to the fore. This is a comparatively new district, the first contact having been met with last spring. Now quite a number of mines, including the Pay Rock, the Anglo-Saxon, Ogden, Pride of the Rockies, Cincinnati and the Lexington have good bodies of mineral and are shipping to a profit.

An average of 100 tons per day is now coming from the Only Chance property. This mineral averages 100 ounces per ton, and eight teams are now kept busy in making regular shipments.

The Florence is looking excellent and about three tons of very high grade ore are being taken out daily. Considerable new prospecting is going forward in the property.

A complete plant of new material is being placed on the First National property prior to a vigorous resumption of work. A great deal of valuable ore was shipped from this mine in the early days, but of late very little has been done.

A deal of new ground is being opened up in the Henriett & Maid workings with very encouraging results; meantime shipments of 100 tons per day of copper sulphides are kept up.

STRIKES IN THE CHADBOURNE.

The Gray Eagle: Pocahontas consolidation is preparing to largely increase shipments and will shortly put on a number of extra men. The material in the contact is very good.

A very excellent streak of ore was recently encountered in the Chadbourne, and shipments from same will be commenced this week. The ore is of a very high grade and the streak is rapidly increasing in size.

On the Dunkin property some forty tons of very excellent argentiferous iron ore is being mined and shipped daily.

On the Climax some excellent work is going forward and the indications are that an excellent body of argentiferous iron ore will soon be broken into.

After years of idleness the Bartlett has resumed vigorous work and the mineral now met with in the lower workings consists of an oxidized stuff that runs very high in silver and gold. An assay from a general accumulation to-day returned 291 ounces silver to the ton.

Breckenridge, the well-known gold producer, is doing a deal of steady work. The Dunkin Co. have opened up a good vein of both gold and silver ore. This ore body, which is in the slate, has been developed about forty feet and proves to be of a most desirable character.

The Bohn folks resumed sinking to-day.

RED CLIFF DISTRICT.

In the Red Cliff section there is considerable activity noticeable at present. The Belden has largely increased its working force and on Monday shipments on a large scale will be inaugurated. The Cleopatra commenced regular shipments this week. On the Spirit a very excellent body of sand carbonates was encountered this week and the outlook is excellent.

A car of 200 ounce ore was shipped to-day from the Commodore Foote mine, Ouray district.

E. C. Simmons, Chas. Lucas and the O'Fallons of St. Louis, and Gov. J. B. Grant, M. E. Smith, J. C. Mitchell, L. A. Dunham of Denver, and Jas. Hopkins of the Diamond Match Co. are the new owners of the American Girl at Ouray. After spending $70,000 developing the property a very heavy ore chute was opened up last week and the purchase price of $100,000 was paid over for the mine by the gentlemen mentioned above.

The owners of the Nevada mine at Silverton struck a bonanza this week. There is 4 feet of silverite, brittle chlorides and free gold, some of the assays running as high as $6,000 gold and 1,400 ounces silver per ton.

At Creede this week three new big mining companies were organized. The Grand Pacific Mining Co., capital stock $1,000,000; Great Republic Mining & Milling Co., $1,000,000; Creede Diamond Drill Mining Co., $2,000,000.

Increased interest is manifested throughout Creede camp and some very excellent work is now going forward.

The Requa Mining Co.'s property at Cripple Creek has developed into a wonderfully rich mine; the pay streak has an average width of twenty-two inches and assays run from $100 to $20,000 to the single ton. Big shipments now being made average $400 per ton.

Carthage Mines.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Aug. 5.—In mining circles everything moves smoothly, and, although the heated term makes it unpleasant for workers out of the ground, the miners generally are making good time. Speculative moves are less frequent than have been known for years, but an impression prevails that when the holiday season is over business will resume active appearances and new districts will be tapped. A general summary of the mining camps would reveal many interesting features and show a state of fair prosperity.

From the western end of the district around Joplin the signs are encouraging, and as the central belt leading to Webb City, Carterville, and Oronogo, is reached the energy and thrift seen is steadily asserting itself. Around the wild parts of the camp where brushwood abounds and water runs deep, known as Blendville and Zincite, the companies are rushing matters in every way. Some think money is quieter, but all know it is solidly based and those who have made good strikes are not desirous of letting go, being well satisfied that more satisfactory investments are hard to find. The future is bright and a good indication of the settled prosperity of this region is noted in the presence of men of unlimited means who are prepared to invest in the erection of smelting works in the heart of the camps. Some of the new districts do not often meet with merited mention, but the operators are content to know that they have a good thing and quietly push the prospecting and erect substantial works to enable them to market the products quickly.

One of the most favored sections now being worked is at Alba, where the diggings formerly known as the Sponable mines are located. The richness of ground was demonstrated two years ago, but for want of machinery on the broad gauge plan and lack of pumping facilities, it was impossible to master the heavy streams of water or to make the heavy turn-in which the ground gave assurance of. Finally capitalist from St. Louis and Champaign, Ill., associated with men of Carthage, formed a company to thoroughly fit up the mines. With an outlay of only $30,000, they have placed it foremost for equipments, and now the turn in of mineral is likely to reach $1,500 to $2,000 per week. The arrangements both above and below are first-class, and make the easy control of water possible, as well as hoisting of mineral. To sink the pump shaft was attended with much delay for months, owing to a strong stream of water rushing through a drift. To stem this torrent and save the machinery a tank ten or twelve feet deep was dug near the mouth of the drift and a pump placed therein which drained it and enabled the pump shaft to be put down rapidly. In sinking they passed through from thirty to forty feet of mineral bearing rock and are certain of having a heavy body to work in. On an acre of ground they have three shafts connected below with drifts, which make the circulation of air very free, giving assurance of freedom from foulness. The Alba mines are in a region which gives abundance of signs pleasing to those in search of mineral, and as the ground becomes better understood it will become an inviting field for capital. In other portions of the country good prospecting is being done.

Near Carthage the signs of future prosperity continue and on all sides there is a spirit of daring and enterprise shown which forecasts coming success.

Joplin Mines.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 6.—The big deal of the week was the sale of one-half the stock of the Victor Mining Co. at Carterville for $50,000. The stock was owned by John W. Arnold of Joplin, and it was bought by E. E. Dwight and others of Toledo, O. Mr. Dwight had previously bought one-quarter of the stock of G. B. Young of Joplin for $25,000. The Victor company controls a forty-acre tract of the Connor land at Carterville and operates two shafts and two concentrating mills. The company's lease has yet seven years to run. During the past two years the Victor mine has been one of the best producers in the district. It has paid dividends of over $1,000 a week, and there is an immense body of ore in sight. Only an acre or so of the ground has been mined. The company will sink additional shafts and increase its output.

The Goff group of mines, comprising a lease of forty acres of the Dixon land north of Turkey Creek, has been sold to an English syndicate, which is represented here by W. B. Jeffrey of London, England. The mines have been opened within the past two years and have been very productive. Mr. Jeffrey, who will act as manager for the syndicate, has secured an additional twenty acres adjoining the Goff mines and will prospect it.

President Stephenson and Treasurer Espenschied of the American Spelter Co. have arrived from St. Louis, and they will remain in the district until the fires shall have been lighted in the company's new zinc smeltery at Galena. The fires will be lighted some time next week.

Negotiations for the sale of the Stillwell lease on the Thousand Acre tract have been interrupted by the unfavorable report of an expert, who was sent out to examine the property. Meanwhile the Gregory Mine on this lease continues to produce large quantities of lead and zinc ores.

Inquiries have been made by Philadelphia brokers for zinc ore for export. One company has made a price on 500 and 1,000 ton lots sacked and delivered on board cars. This would indicate that prices for zinc ore are to be maintained. The market is a little off this week, but the decline is slight.

The Local Market.

The mining market was dead, not a trade being made on the Mining Exchange.

Buyers and sellers of Granite Mountain were not far apart, the stock being offered at $9.25, with bids of $8.75, but there were no sales.

Small Hopes continued to advance, bidding rising from 90 to 92½, but as holders asked 98¾ there were no transfers.

Pat Murphy was stronger, 4½ being freely bid, with offers at 5.

The following quotations were made on the Mining Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
American	50	52½
Elizabeth		70
Granite Mountain	8 75	9 25
Montrose		10
P. Murphy	4½	5
S. Belle	10	17½
Small Hopes	92½	98¾

Trading was inactive and there were no sales.

MAJ. AMOS STODDARD.

Interesting Personal History of the First Commander of Upper Louisiana.

Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Stoddard addition, in the western section of St. Louis, is named after Maj. Amos Stoddard, who was the first civil commander of Upper Louisiana after its transfer to the United States. Of his official career the records speak, but little is known of his personality. He is described by a relative as a stout, fleshy man, but rather short in stature, so much so that when examined for admission to the army, the story is told of him that he elevated himself to the required regulation height by gathering up a pile of loose sand under his feet. From the first he had faith in the future of the country west of the Mississippi and invested in lands while under the Spanish domination. As early as March 19, 1801, during the administration of Lieut.-Gov. Trudeau, he purchased a concession or warrant of survey of 400 arpents from Hyppolite Bolan. The cost of lands to actual settlers was no more than the fees of office and the expense of survey. In fact, when the United States took possession the lands had no fixed value. Large quantities of land were offered for sale at 25 cents per acre, but in less than three years after the cession the price rose to $2 per acre.

The general mass of property was raised more than 400 per cent.

Capt. Stoddard having located his tract or concession while in command of the post gave a wine party to a number of his military friends who were taken out to a beautiful grassy knoll that rose in the midst of the prairie on his purchase. The locality was in the vicinity of the present Garrison avenue and Dayton street. It was then a long distance out in the country, as the village consisted at that period of about 180 houses built on two long streets running parallel with the river, with a variety of others intersecting them at right angles. Amid the conviviality that prevailed, Capt. Stoddard predicted a brilliant future for St. Louis, which was destined to become the great emporium of trade of the Mississippi Valley. So sanguine and enthusiastic were his sentiments that his guests believed that it was his purpose to throw up his army commission and enter the field of civil life. One of the guests intimated that the Captain would likely change his sword and spear into a pruning hook and plow share, but he repelled the suggestion. He had served as a private soldier in the war of the Revolution, threw up the practice of the law, and joined the artillery in which service he intended to remain. This he did and nine years afterwards gave up his life in the serivce of his country. The knoll on which the meeting took place was subsequently designated as "Stoddard's Mound," nearly every vestige of which has since disappeared.

Maj. Stoddard laid claim to other concessions, two of which were disapproved of by a subsequent commission as shown by the records. During the time Maj. Stoddard was first civil commandant of Upper Louisana the Spanish records were in his possession, and he had an opportunity of availing himself of this advantage, but it seems his investments were made previous to that time.

Maj. Stoddard died from wounds received in one of the sorties against the British, under Col. Proctor in the seige of Camp Meigs, made on the 5th of May, 1813. The description of the various operations are very meager.

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison in his report to Secretary of War Armstrong says it was not possible for troops to behave better than ours did throughout and acknowledges his particular obligations to Maj. Stoddard of the artillery. Eight days afterwards Gen. Harrison, in a dispatch to the Secretary of War, dated at Lower Sandusky, says: "I am sorry to inform you that Maj. Stoddard died the night before I left the Rapids of a lockjaw, produced by a slight wound from a fragment of shell which struck him on the thigh. Several have died in this way from their great and unavoidable exposure to the cold, but perhaps there never were so many instances of desperate wounds being likely to do well."

Col. John O'Fallon, long a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of St. Louis, was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. Harrison at the time and perhaps his report, brief and dry in the details though it be, which accompanied Gen. Harrison's to the War Department, and is preserved in the archives, may possess an interest with St. Louis readers.

Return of the killed and wounded in the siege of Camp Meigs and the several sorties of the 5th instant:

Killed—United States artillery, 1; do infantry, 39; do dragoons, 3; Kentucky militia, 30; Ohio do, 3; twelve months volunteers, 2; detachment of infantry of the United States, 3; total, 81.

Wounded—United States infantry, 90; do dragoons, 17. Kentucky militia, 42; Ohio do, 8; twelve months volunteers, 29; detachment of infantry of the United States, 3; total, 189. Total killed and wounded, 269.

Remarks—Majs. Stoddard and Hukil—the former died of his wounds, the latter slightly wounded. Sixty-four of the above were killed in the sorties, and 124 wounded; the balance, 81, killed and wounded in the fortified camp.

J. O'FALLON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

In addition to the above brief official references to the last days of Maj. Stoddard, we have the traditional account of the family that his dying hours were alleviated by the attendance of his cousin, Capt. Asa Stoddard, who was in command of a gun-boat over Lake Erie, and had rendered essential service to Gen. Harrison's army. Previous to the war he had been employed as surveyor of the school lands of the Connecticut reserve. The Stoddards came from Connecticut and several members of the family became noted in the army and navy, and in the walks of literature. One of that family was the joint author of Andrews & Stoddard's Latin Grammar. Maj. Stoddard was the author of a book on Louisiana, a valued contribution to American history. The grandson of this Capt. Asa Stoddard, of the same name, is the heir and a principal representative of "Stoddard Addition."

RESTORED.

A Restoration With a Meaning.

An Example for the Average Young Man of the Present Day.

Thousands of men are nervous and suffering from mental exhaustion, brain fatigue, weak and debilitated nerves, depression of mind, etc., without realizing the danger or the fearful results which follow the neglect of these symptoms.

It is nerve and brain exhaustion which makes the brain tired, the arms nerveless, the limbs trembling, the muscles weak and the body without strength and energy, and, if these symptoms are not checked, the end will be shattered nerves, heart failure, insanity, with softening of the brain, paralysis or death.

Do not put off until to-morrow what should be attended to to-day. To-morrow may be too late. If your disease has not got a strong foothold in your system already, it is every day growing worse; and if bad already, delay is absolutely dangerous.

Read the experience of Mr. August Ellardt, who has consented to the publication of his name and photograph in the hope of benefiting humanity.

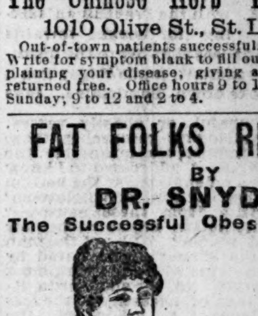
"For several years I suffered from nervous debility and a broken-down constitution. I was weak, nervous and exhausted, passed sleepless nights and waked tired mornings, had dull feeling in my head, poor appetite, biliousness, low vitality and poor blood. I was too tired to hustle, and always felt tired and languid. When I told my friends how I felt they only laughed at me, for I looked well and hearty, but I knew that I was in about as bad shape as I could be and keep on my feet. After trying several physicians who were highly recommended to me, and failing to get back my health, I became discouraged, and decided nothing could be done for me, until about three months ago I read of a case similar to mine being cured by the Chinese Herb Remedy Co., and decided as a last resort to try them. I THANK GOD I DID, for under their skillful treatment I have been entirely restored to perfect health, my nerves are like iron, my vigor of manhood has returned, and I shall never tire of saying good words for them.

AUGUST ELLARDT,
313 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

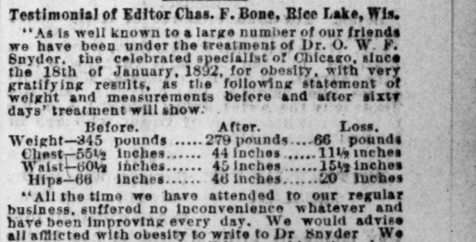
The Chinese Herb Remedy Co. treats with unprecedented success all blood, skin and nervous diseases. Catarrh positively cured. Cases that have been pronounced incurable by other physicians solicited. Consultation, examination and advice free, and invited. Thousands of testimonials on file.

The Chinese Herb Remedy Co.,
1010 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Out-of-town patients successfully treated by mail. Write for symptom blank to fill out and a letter explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free. Office hours 9 to 12, 1 to 5 and 7 to 9; Sunday, 9 to 12 and 2 to 4.



FAT FOLKS REDUCED
BY
DR. SNYDER,
The Successful Obesity Specialist



Mrs. Etta Mullican, before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder.

Testimonial of Editor Chas. F. Bone, Rice Lake, Wis.

"As is well known to a large number of our friends we have been under the treatment of Dr. O. W. F. Snyder, the celebrated specialist of Chicago, since the 18th of January, 1892, for obesity, with very gratifying results, as the following statement of weight and measurements before and after sixty days' treatment will show.

	Before.	After.	Loss.
Weight	345 pounds	279 pounds	66 pounds
Chest	55½ inches	44 inches	11½ inches
Waist	60½ inches	45 inches	15½ inches
Hips	66 inches	46 inches	20 inches

"All the time we have attended to our regular business, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL

Confidential. Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience or bad effects. For particulars, call, or address with 6c in stamps,

DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,
McVICKER'S THEATER BLDG., CHICAGO.

Bile Beans
Small

Positively cure Sick-headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Colds and General debility. 40 to the bottle. Sugar coated. Easy to take. Do not gripe nor sicken the stomach. Sold by druggists. Price 25c. Reliable and economical. Sample dose free.

J. F. Smith & Co., 255 Greenwich St., N. Y.

The Weather During the Past Week.

The reports of the United States Weather Bureau, local station and Forest Park Meteorological Observatory, under the management of the Park Department, show the following interesting record and contrasts between the two stations. The daily maximum and minimum temperatures, 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., and humidity in percentage at the time given, are shown here:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 6, 1892.

DAYS.	Max.		Min.		7 a. m. Humidity.		7 p. m. Humidity.	
	City.	Park.	City.	Park.	City.	Park.	City.	Park.
Sunday	85	86	69	61	72	85	84	65
Monday	86	84	70	74	75	90	51	56
Tuesday	87	85	68	66	76	82	56	53
Wednesday	95	94	72	66	72	72	48	53
Thursday	88	88	74	70	66	66	57	52
Friday	90	87	74	72	80	67	46	46
Saturday	92	92	74	73	82	64	76	56

The prevailing wind direction was variable.
Rain for the city, 0 inches.
Rain for the park, 0 inches.

A Warrant for Assault.

A warrant for assault and battery was issued against Wm. Zimmermann, one of the planing mill strikers, for an assault committed on John F. Wright of 4030 Warren street on the evening of July 21. About 100 workmen were leaving Hoffman and Loffner's planing mill at the foot of Dock street at 6 o'clock that evening when they were met by a lot of strikers and hooted at. Mr. Wright made a speech calling upon them to desist, when he was assaulted and beaten. Three other workmen, namely, H. Sanderman, Tony Krauss and Aaron Michens, also claim that they were assaulted by Zimmerman.

On the same occasion Detective Gocking was knocked down by Fred Becker, another striker. Becker was arrested and locked up on a charge of disturbing the peace, but when the case was called in Court it was dismissed, Gocking not appearing. This morning the detective wanted Mr. Estep to issue a warrant for assault and battery against Becker, but he refused on the ground that the case had been disposed of by the Police Court.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and get C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S.

WHAT THE WORLD IS TALKING ABOUT.

BRIEF REVIEWS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES IN THE PROMINENT MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

LABOR AND THE CHURCHES.

Rev. John T. Coyle, who has been looking over the replies to circulars sent to the labor unions by the Massachusetts Congregational Association thinks that the relations of the church to the workingman are worthy of grave attention. ''When lockouts and strikes occur,'' he says, ''the churches side with the employer, deride labor organizations and throw the weight of their influence against them. Seldom is the church just enough even to be neutral. It is a 'mammonized' institution; it belongs to the plutocrats, and gives disgusting exhibition of its servility when it grovels at the feet of a public robber until he throws it in contempt a few thousands out of his ill-gotten millions. The clergy have either been so narrowly miseducated as to be unable to appreciate the justice of the cause of labor, or they are too cowardly to champion it. It is declared in these replies that when church and clergy attempt to touch in a timid way the questions which are at the bottom of industrial discontent, they are so wedded to the established order and so fearful of impending revolution that their ingenuity is chiefly exercised in evading the point; that they are determined to go no farther than alleviation, and to preach charity as a sop to discontent rather than justice as a cure. The leaders of the churches confess that they have no hold upon about 38 per cent of the population, largely workingmen; but they deny any relation of cause and effect between this and industrial discontent. The leaders of the unions assert that 48 per cent of the workingmen—including many who attend church from habit or to please their families—disbelieve in the churches; and they attribute it to the present discontent and the place which the church occupies concerning the questions which underlie it.

THE SHUDDER IN LITERATURE.

Jules Claretie writes in the *North American Review*, with the Frenchman's liking for boring towards the truth, of the causes that led to the insanity of Guy de Maupassant, made Edgar Poe a drunkard and broke down Baudelaire. Says he:

''All these mournful or ghastly verses, these physco-physiological researches, these evocations of the infinite, the intangible, the ''Horla,'' these appeals addressed to I know not what obscure element lying at the bottom of the gulf—are they harmful or wholesome? Is literature profiting from these neuroses? Is not this appetite for the unknown bad for both writer and reader? Will not the man who plays with the chimera be devoured by it, even as he who kills with the sword must perish by the sword? No, the shudder in literature does not lead of necessity to the loss of mental balance. A lesion of the brain is necessary before dementia attacks us. But, to be candid, one does not dabble in psychical mysteries with more impunity than one manipulates the strange chemical substances from which death can proceed on an explosion of picrate. Every mystery is attractive, like a problem, but dangerous, too, like everything that is without bottom and productive of vertigo. The abyss has its loadstone, the void its magnet. The shudder is one of those forms of literature which are subtle and yet naive. Fear, which is a pain to children, becomes a pleasure for the blases, a caress like any other caress. It has its dangers, like morphine, like absinthe, like opium. I do not know why these stupefying drugs make me think of the literature of those who are in love with the shudder.''

BETTER THAN THE TROLLEY.

Gen. Herman Haupt represents the views of a large number of excellent railway engineers in an article he has in the *Engineering Magazine* this month. He says:

''In view of the objections to the overhead electric system for propulsion of cars on surface roads in cities, the annoyance from tearing up streets and the cost of plant and maintenance of the cable lines, the expense of horse power, with the sanitary evils resulting from the location of stables in populous cities, the fact that pneumatic motors, after a successful demonstration of their superiority, have been largely overlooked seems inexplicable. These motors not only are entirely free from the objectionable features of the other systems, but they furnish a mode of propulsion which is more safe and more economical than any other with equal velocity of transit.

The car acts as its own governor and no more air can be used than is necessary to overcome the resistance; there can be no waste. There are no horses in front to obstruct a clear view of the track. At a speed of twelve miles per hour the motor can be stopped on a level within its length, and the braking apparatus cannot get out of order so long as the motor can move at all.

The pneumatic motor would be peculiarly adapted to underground roads, as the escape of pure air would assist in the ventilation, but it is the best possible for all urban or suburban roads, whether elevated, surface or in tunnels.''

THE CLUB OF THE FUTURE.

Concluding a number of papers on Woman's Clubs in the *Arena*, Mary A. Livermore says:

''It is undoubtedly best for the present that women should maintain their separate clubs. Only in this way will they acquire courage and independence, and learn the limitation of their own personal rights and respect for those of others. But the club of the future will not be composed of women only, nor yet of men; for the highest type of society is made by men and women who, self-centered and self-respecting, are drawn together by mutual respect and harmonious tastes and tendencies. Man and woman are two halves of the unit we call humanity, each being the complement and supplement of the other, and the whole is better than its half. In the differentiation which is sure to come, they will find their way together to clubs organized for the use of both. Together they will study political economy, municipal government, scientific charity, compulsory and universal education, the labor question, or some other of the social problems that to-day are crowding aside the purely æsthetic topics.''

SPIRITUALISM TO BECOME FASHIONABLE.

William James, the senior professor of philosophy in Harvard University, in the August *Forum* writes of the accomplishments of the Society of Psychical Research, predicting that a belief in ghosts will shortly become quite the correct thing in the world of culture. Prof. James adds:

''Orthodoxy is almost as much a matter of authority in science as it is in the church. We believe in all sorts of laws of nature which we cannot ourselves understand, merely because men whom we admire and trust vouch for them. If Messrs. Helmholtz, Huxley, Pasteur and Edison were simultaneously to announce themselves as converts to clairvoyance, thought-transference and ghosts, who can doubt that there would be a prompt popular stampede in that direction? We should have as great a slush of 'telepathy' in the scientific press as we now have of 'suggestion' in the medical press. We should hasten to invoke mystical explanations without winking, and fear to be identified with a bygone regime if we held back. In society we should eagerly let it be known that we had always thought there was a basis of truth in haunted houses, and had, as far back as we could remember, had faith in demoniacal possession.''

A DANGEROUS FEMININE LOBBY.

Helen N. Gardene puts a new idea very forcibly in a short article she writes on ''An Irresponsible Educated Class,'' for the *Arena*. ''Many a man,'' she says, ''will advise, as secret lobbyist, what he would not do in open Legislature. Many a man in private life asserts that 'If I were judge or president,' or what not, so and so should not be done. When the power and responsibility once rests upon him, his outlook is broadened, and he recognizes that he would endanger a far more sacred principle were he to adhere to his plan.

''This holds true with woman. With her newly acquired intellectual and financial power she is seeking an outlet for her capacities. She sees certain municipal and governmental ills. Having no direct power of expression, no legal, political status in a country which claims to have no political classes, she does what all disqualified, irresponsible, dissatisfied classes of men have done before her when deprived of equal opportunity with their fellows; she seeks by subterfuge (indirection) or lawlessness to compass that which she may not attempt lawfully and which, had she the steadying influence and discipline of responsibility and power, she would not do. Inexperience, coupled with irresponsibility and a lax sense of the rights of others, always did and always will produce tyrants. Unite this naturally produced and inevitable social and political condition and outlook with the developed mental capacities and consequent restless, undirected, and unabsorbed ambition of the women of to-day, and we have a dangerous lobby—working in secret by indirection and without open responsibility for their words, deeds or influence—to handle in our republic.''

THE FOLLY OF RIVER DWELLERS.

The floods in the Mississippi River have been discussed from almost every conceivable point of view since the last rise, when the waters kept the whole South in a state of alarm for nearly three months, but it remains for Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, to point out the folly of efforts to protect people who recklessly dare the danger of living along the banks of great streams which overflow them periodically. ''I think that a practical word of advice can be given,'' says Maj. Powell. ''In the first place, the signal system of the Weather Bureau of the Government can be developed in this direction to great advantage, so that people will be more thoroughly warned of coming floods. In the second place, on the torrential streams the flood-plains should be avoided—no town, no house, no barn should ever be built upon a flood-plain. The valleys are narrow, the hills are near by, and the dangerous lands can be easily pointed out by geologists. It would be vain to say that these torrential plains should not be cultivated, for they have the best soils, but they are ever subject to inundation and can be cultivated by man only on the condition that he will pay a tax every five, ten or fifteen years in the form of a destroyed crop. Yet the lands are superior and this tax can be paid. But it is almost criminal to subject homes to the terrors of flood, and it is a wholly unnecessary risk to barns, granaries, flocks and herds. To build towns on torrential flood-plains in face of all the warnings which history has given is a folly. Every flood-plain must some time be inundated and every house built upon a flood-plain must some time be swept away. Years may pass without a flood, but it comes at last.''

THE SOLDIER IN ITALY.

A description of the Italian army and a discussion of its future, as given to the readers of *Harper's* by G. Goiran, a general staff Colonel of the army, is interesting to the people of this country, in view of the recent approach by the United States to warlike relations with Italy.

''Of the permanent army, ''says Col. Goiran, ''about 250,000 are kept under arms three years and their instructions and military training extend over the whole of that period. About 384,000 are on furlough, but have also received three years' instruction. The remaining 174,000 belong to the second category, that is, they have received two months' instructions and constitute the complimentary corps. Therefore the army of the first line consists of only 634,000 men. These, however, can constantly be kept to their full total, even during a protracted war.

''Of the 370,000 men of the active militia, about 200,000 have received three years' instruction, and these, formed into cadres commanded by officers mostly from the active army, constitute a very solid body, available for any war operation, the other 170,000 men from the complementary troops being soldiers of the second category, with only a few weeks' instructions. Lastly, about 300,000 of the local militia are of the first category, with the regular three years' training, and have about 170,000 second category men as complement.

''Italy, therefore, is able to oppose against her enemies fully 1,444,000 men, perfectly trained, armed and equipped. This number can be maintained by 500,000 complementary troops.''

ICEBERGS AND OCEAN TRAVEL.

N. S. Shaler reminds us through an article in *Scribner's*, that nothing has yet been done to remove from ocean travel the danger of collision with icebergs. He says:

''It has been suggested that the men-of-war of the great navies should be employed in the destruction of the icebergs of the North Atlantic. According to this plan the bergs are to be bombarded with great shells, which, penetrating deep into the ice and exploding there, will shatter them to pieces. There is no doubt that this would be a far more profitable expenditure of ammunition than the uses for which it is designed; for any target is better than the dear-bought frame of man or the product of his skill of hand and mind, but it is more than doubtful if the end could be attained in this way. In the first place, to accomplish the desired result, it would be necessary for the men-of-war to watch the exit of Baffin's Bay in the spring-time, and break up the bergs into relatively small bits, so that they would no longer float with their bases in the deep southward-setting current, but would drift with the floe-ice. To do this, with several hundred great masses, averaging probably at least 1,000 feet in cube, would require an enormous expenditure in money. Including the wear and tear of guns, the shells from the great modern ordnance can not be fired at a less cost than $500 for each shell, and it would probably require many hundred rounds of ammunition to break up a single berg. It would not at all serve the purpose to rend the ice to pieces in the mid-Atlantic district, for there the fragments would float about and multiply the dangers of navigation; such work, if done, would make that region nearly impassable for a portion of the year, though from the readier melting of the ice the trouble would not endure so long. On the whole, this interesting project does not seem practicable.

''The only way to avoid the perils due to this berg field of the Atlantic is for ships to take a course which will lead them to the south of the tolerably well-marked field into which the icebergs journey. The detour which it is necessary to make, even in the years when the ice fleets are most numerous and journey the farthest south, would be but slight; it would not add more than a day to the duration of the voyage.''

The Municipal Assembly.

At yesterday's meeting of the House of Delegates the bill to vacate Ohio avenue between Wyandotte and Dakota streets was read the second time; also the following bills: To construct granitoid walks in Forest Park; to lease portion of wharf to St. Louis Transfer Co.; to open Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh streets to Neosho street and to vacate a portion of Eighth street.

The following bills were read the last time and passed: To partially grade Goodfellow avenue between the Natural Bridge road and the Wabash tracks; to partially grade Nineteenth street between Penrose and Ferry street; to reconstruct east and west alley in block No. 183, and to reconstruct Tenth street to a line 230 feet south of and parallel with Spruce street.

Mr. Egan of the Seventeenth Ward made a motion to compel the Committee on Public Improvements to report the bills for the reconstruction of Wash street from Fourteenth street to Jefferson avenue. After some debate the motion was lost by a vote of nine to seven.

The House then adjourned to meet Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

The City Council met, President pro tem. Horton presiding and nine members present.

Four public improvement bills were read for the first time and one for the second, while six were read for the last time and signed.

The bill authorizing Wm. Walke & Co. to construct a private scale was read for the last time and signed.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

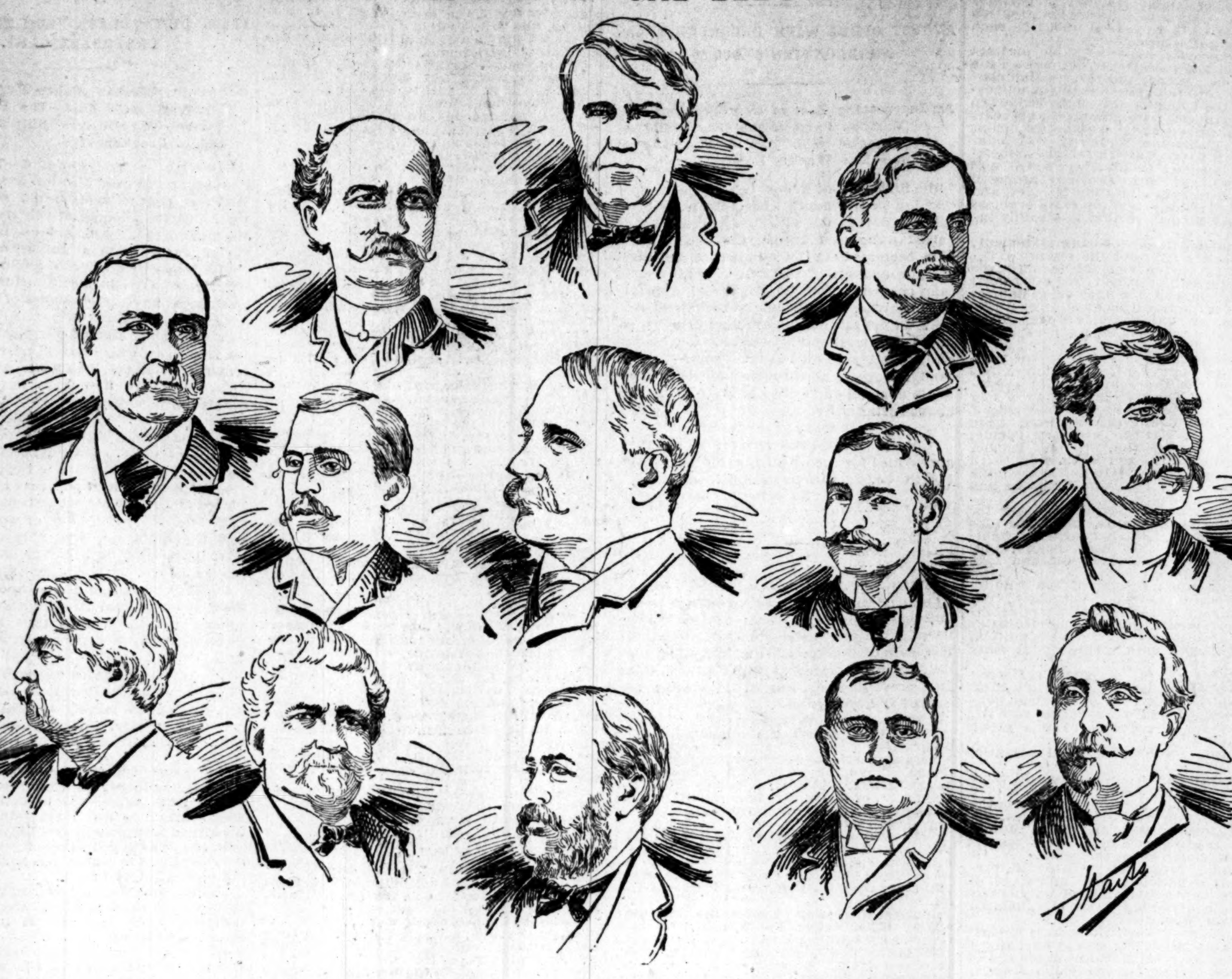
MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Collector's Office,
St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1892.

You are respectfully requested to call at my office and pay your license, due since July 1, 1892, and thereby save additional costs.

HY. ZIEGENHEIN,
Collector.

AMERICAN PIONEERS IN THE ELECTRICAL FIELD.



Henry Villard.
E. I. Garfield.
S. A. Barton.
Samuel Insull.
Henry A. Pevear.
Thos. A. Edison.
Charles A. Coffin.
Edwin J. Houston.
Elihu Thompson.
F. S. Hastings.
Eugene Griffin.
Frank J. Sprague.
C. J. Van Depoele.

POOR CHATTERTON.

HIS MONUMENT IN REDCLIFF CHURCH —CRUELTY TO HIS MEMORY.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BRISTOL, England, July 24.—The name, the birth-spot and the shrine of Chatterton are all that will ordinarily impel the traveler to turn aside from pleasanter English sights and scenes to loiter in the matter-of-fact old city of Bristol.

Above its hard, dank streets, its grimy smokestacks and harbor spars, at the whim of the Severn tides overtopping its tallest warehouses or again disappearing below its mossy, crumbling quays, the one name, more sad and clear and luminous than all other acts or facts in its history, seems to conjure all else of civic, commercial, ecclesiastic or literary interest in the ancient seaport's moldy past.

And what a marvelous proof is here of the overshadowing quality of literary fame. It seems to me to furnish one of the most impressive illustrations known to men.

Chatterton died Aug. 24, 1770, before he was 18 years of age. Yet this stripling, starved in Bristol and hounded to death by indifference and desperation in London, in what had been done by his pen from the time he was 10 years old, to the morning they found him dead in the London garret and pitched his poor body into the Shoe Lane Work-house potter's field, cut higher and deeper niches in the adamantine walls of fame than all other of the millions who have lived and died in Bristol. More has been felt, said and written about this one delicate lad, his misfortunes and achievements, than altogether has ever been produced or compiled by or concerning Bristol or Bristol folk.

This Bristol and these Bristol folk, save in a few shining exceptions, have never been pleased with this. The old town has always seemed to wish the glamor of immortality on its own account; for its wigged pudges of rulers, its wicked old slave traders, its old-time pedantic and hypocritical merchant princes, its churches, docks and warehouses; and resent to this day the pilgrim's coming to the one shrine which the whole world has forced upon the place in spite of itself, as if to retrieve it from infamy and contempt.

Something like the canny and almost brutal suspicion and watchfulness of Chatterton's attorney master of infamous memory, John Lambert, has always pervaded the town, in its attitude to the memory of Chatterton, and to those strangers who come to Bristol with sad and tender thoughts of the boy poet. From the first vindictive efforts to uphold the currish Walpole's defamation of the dead boy, in his own defense, to almost the latest Bristol publications on Chatterton, the effort has been ceaseless to befoul his character and disparage his achievements.

Ecclesiastical consistories, animated by inconceivable venom, hunted the very memory of the lad to perditionary finality, as far as their little power could go, fighting bitterly to the last the erection of a monument to his name in the churchyard at Redcliffe Church, until nearly 100 years had elapsed from the time of the poet's death before this paltry requital was forced upon Bristol; while 10,000 travelers every year come here, and especially to the beautiful church of St. Mary of Redcliffe, because of Chatterton's association with the latter, to one who comes to see Bristol or Redcliffe on their own account; and still the hard old civic and ecclesiastic heads are blind to the world's judgment of themselves and Chatterton.

Mournfully ludicrous does this feeling display itself to strangers, even to this day. If you are in charge of guide or friend, he will insist on your visiting the potteries, the Downs, the docks, the Avon bridge; the place where Sir Humphrey Davey had charge of the Pneumatic Institution in Dowry Square; the Council House, rich in ancient parchment lore, unique old charters and somber pictures by Kneller and Vandyke; the museum and a peep at the famous miniature likeness on ivory of Oliver Cromwell; the ancient stone images of Brennus and Belinus, Bristol's tutelar deities removed from an ancient church to their present place in the old city gateway arch in the fourteenth century; to that wonderful old Norman archway in the gateway leading into lower College Green; and to scores more places and objects of modern and antiquarian interest. But he will never have a word or a moment to devote to your longings regarding the personality of and objects associative with Chatterton.

If at last you humbly beg to know of these, his interest in your interest is at an end. Even your landlord will regard you with contempt if you mention the name of Chatterton. If you attempt to penetrate the dust-mounds of the local antiquarians, everything is at your disposal until that unfortunate name is heard. They are then all as instantly dead, voiceless and mummied as the moldy old stuff upon which their lives are passed. Happening into several old bookstores with the hope of finding odds and ends regarding the poet and his birth-spot, after the inevitably unsuccessful search was made, timid inquiry after what I wished invariably put to flight the weazened habitues of the place, as though pestilence came with the breath that formed the name.

But most curious of all was the conduct of the verger of the Redcliffe Church, which owes its chief notoriety and its richest offerings to its hateful hostility to Chatterton, his trifling association with its old muniment room and the miserly Chatterton cenotaph within its churchyard close. He labored three mortal hours to impress the wonders of Redcliffe Church upon me. Inconceivable eloquence flowed from his fervent lips. I would occasionally pleasantly intimate that I believed it all; was willing to credit more; but most wished to visit the old muniment-room; whereupon the storm of descriptive eloquence would break forth anew. Something in the hushed quiet of the place, the hopelessness of ever coming to see what I longed for most, and the sustained notes of his chant about the worthies whose dust was beneath us and their wondrous deeds and gifts to St. Mary's furnished an uncontrollable somnolence. I finally sank into a pew in an attitude of deferential interest, bulged my eyes to the limit of human endurance, and with this wonderful human talking machine in regular pulsations growing to giant's size and diminishing to the stature of a pigmy, declaiming before me, refreshing slumber came.

I awoke with a start as the verger shook me and upbraided me with the charge that he could not interest me in this ''prince of English churches.'' I pressed a half crown upon him and again timorously hinted something about ''the Chatterton muniment room.'' As if in a frenzy of despair at the perversity of all humankind, he flung me a key, motioned tragically toward the inner stairway leading to above the north porch, covered his heated face with his hands and actually burst into tears.

Poor old man! thought I, as I groped my way over brasses, beneath effigies, and in and through gleaming chantries to the winding stone stairway, on his weak and burdened shoulders also rests the same old mountain pretense and lie of a century's belittlement of that one little lad who alone has given them all something of the radiated effulgence of his deathless name.

But at last I stood alone within what seems to me to be the most tenderly interesting relic in Bristol. It is entered through two massive narrow doors from the stairway. The room is hexagonal in form, low, perhaps 25 feet in diameter, and lighted by forty narrow, unglazed windows. The stone floor rests on the groined arches of the exquisite porch below, and huge beams of well preserved oak form and support the ceiling.

It did not seem a dismal spot to me. On the contrary, one could imagine a no more reposeful and retired place for his own day-dreams or those of such a genius as Chatterton. Pleasantly came the sounds of the street through the open windows; sweeter still were now and then wafted the organ notes and voices of the singers engaged below in vesper service. The open, rotting and discarded muniment coffers, or ''cofres,'' are still here. No one knows their age. It must be very great. But these veritable ancient chests were the ones whose contents, first largely pilfered and scattered by the parish authorities themselves, furnished Chatterton with the impulse and means of attracting public attention to his own compositions, to appear in the guise of antique manuscripts from the pen of the fictitious monk Rowley, the whole creation of his own fertile brain.

One must confess to a strange sense of nearness to this poor ambitious boy when standing among these empty old coffers. The picture of his pale, eager face half hidden among the musty parchments, flashes upon one almost as if with certain recognition. Here he came times without number, and delved and toiled and dreamed. As I stood there held and fascinated by the flood of associations of the place, a vagrant bird of gray plumage flew into one of the narrow splayed windows, wheeled round and round beneath the oaken ceiling, and suddenly alighted upon one of the rotten old boxes. Turning its head to the right and left and settling its plumage, it pecked a few times upon the coffer with a sharp, echoing sound. As suddenly it rose, perched upon one of the oaken braces, uttered a few notes of saddening melody, and in an instant, like a dart of light piercing the outer light, had swept away—fitting type of him who had come for that brief time, pecked for a moment at the dark, dead age behind him, and sung and flashed into the outer light of immortality.

There are few other Chatterton memorials in Bristol. The Colston Hospital or school, where he had secured nomination as a charity scholar, was removed to the old episcopal palace at Stapleton over a quarter of a century ago. The building in which were located the offices of John Lambert, attorney, to whom Chatterton was articled as apprentice, is still standing in Corn street. The place where the boy poet was born, in Pile street near its conjunction with Thomas street, is immediately opposite the north side of Redcliffe Church. It is a dreary mildewed spot to-day, though the old buildings are supplanted by others. A free school is still conducted at the place by a weazened spinster. The yard is narrow, damp and dank; the structure is damp and dank and narrow; and the little tots whom I saw leaving the place are ragged, pinched and squalid.

Between this place and the church opposite, upon the hill, within the churchyard, though not within ''consecrated'' ground—for though churches sing the boy-poet's hymns, and this church received the Colston boy into its saving embrace through confirmation, ecclesiastic intolerance insists upon his damnation on the ground that he died by his own hand and an ''infidel''—stands the monument to his memory. Redcliffe church, more dishonor to it, forbade its erection within the edifice where lie in pompous state the remains of libertines and traders in their fellow men.

After the bitterest of struggles on the part of the poet's friends this cenotaph was finally put in place outside the church, between the tower and the muniment room, so intimately associated with his youthful dreams and struggles. But repairs upon the north porch soon gave an excuse for its removal, for it was discovered that the monument impinged on ''consecrated'' ground. Then it was taken to pieces and bundled away.

After years of further struggle with bigoted consistories it was finally re-erected where it now stands, near the northeast entrance, just within the churchyard green. But even then these fine folks of the cloth turned the face of the statue surmounting the cenotaph away from Redcliffe Church. And that was well. Chatterton, with his back to Redcliffe Church, his tiny face half in smiles, gazing affectionately down upon his birthplace across the way, is fitting enough satire, while stone may last, upon the intolerance and vindictiveness thus so aptly recalled and emphasized.

The figure is represented in the habiliments of a Colston schoolboy; a muffin cap with band and ball; a coat with long plaited skirt; a leathern belt, corduroy knee breeches and rough ribbed stockings. The left hand holds an open scroll upon which is written: ''Ælla, a Tragedy.'' In one of the monument's niches is a torn or severed scroll, with the legend: ''The Poems of Rowlie.'' While the chief panel bears the words from the poet's own pen, written half in jest half in earnest, but incomparable in their aptitude: ''To the Memory of Thos. Chatterton. Reader, judge not, if thou art a Christian. Believe that he shall be judged by a superior power. To that power alone is he now answerable.''

As I stood regarding the cenotaph, the afternoon sun swept around the lofty spire of Redcliffe Church. Its rays filtered between the slender spires and pinnacles at its base, and fell upon the cenotaph, lighting it up wondrously. Then a huge cloud, flapping its sable wings up from the Bristol channel, darkened the scene and the grimy city for a moment. It was for a moment only; for the sun burst through again and held its place gloriously. So, I thought, as I turned away, will it be with the name and fame of this little lad to whom the godly of Bristol have been so pitilessly ungenerous.

If something like a resentfulness and heartache did not come at every turn when seeking for kindly Chatterton shrines, one would be deeply charmed and interested in the antiquarian, historic and literary reminiscences of this fine old Bristol town.

Cabot, who should be equally honored with Columbus, sailed on his voyage of American discovery from this port. The Great Western, the first steam craft to successfully demonstrate the practicability of steam navigation between the two continents, was built and manned at Bristol. The great Burke, ''friend of America,'' represented the city in parliament, and the unhappy ex-Empress Eugenie was once a schoolgirl here.

I have come upon names and local reminiscences of nearly sixty really noted men and women of letters who were born in or for a time lived at Bristol. Defoe frequented its ''Red Lion,'' and Selkirk for a time lived in St. Stephen's parish. ''Hugh Conway'' was born and Canon Kingsley educated here. Hallan came out of its Grammar School and Hume was a Bristol merchant's clerk. The author of Butler's ''Analogy'' was Bishop of Bristol; Hannah Moore, though living most of her life at ''Barleywood,'' a few miles distant, was born in and died at Bristol; the Porter sisters, Mary Robinson and Amelia B. Edwards, were all Bristol women; while a charming book could be alone written on the early careers of Southey and Coleridge, both begun in Utopian dreams of ''Pantisocrocy'' in this grimy yet rich and mellow old West of England seaport town.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Low Rates via Burlington Route.

Until Aug. 7, inclusive, the following rates will be effective.

To Kansas City $5. Round trip, $8.
To Atchison $6.15. Round trip, $10.30.
To St. Joseph $6.15. Round trip, $10.30.

Return tickets good until October 11, inclusive. Solid through trains with Pullman Palace Sleepers and Chair Cars attached. City ticket office No. 218 North Broadway.

THE BOOK TABLE.

MARION CRAWFORD'S ESSAY AT AN AMERICAN REALISTIC NOVEL.

Helen H. Gardener Writes a Companion Story for ''Is This Your Son, My Lord?'' A Sugar and Water French Tale.

F. Marion Crawford seems to have made up his mind to abandon the romantic for a while and try realism in ''The Three Fates.'' There is very little of the poetry and feeling in this that one finds in all his other books, from ''Mr. Isaacs'' to the ''Cigarette Maker's Romance,'' even, and there is much of the air of the writer who is trying to mold new material, and feels that his hand is not sure. He writes of an American book critic, who leaves that business to make books himself that have an enormous sale, and afterwards inherits a fortune large enough to allow him to write what he pleases. The three fates are three women who love this young writer, Geo. Wood, in a most positive way, and so confuse him as to his own feelings that he ends by loving neither of them. As the book seems to be touching on Mr. Howells' own ground it is interesting to compare Mr. Crawford's ideas of writing with those the editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* gave us in ''A Modern Instance.'' Mr. Crawford says:

> To be a professional journalist in America, a man must in nine cases out of ten begin as a reporter. He must possess other qualifications besides those of the literary man. He must have a good knowledge of shorthand writing, and a knack of the popular style. He must have an iron constitution and untiring nerves. He must be able to sit in a crowded room, under the glaring gaslight, and write out his impressions at an hour when ordinary people are in bed and asleep. He must possess that brazen assurance, which sensitive men of taste rarely have, for he will be called upon to interview all sorts and conditions of men when they least expect it, and generally when they least like it. He must have a keen instinct for business in order to outwit and outrun his competitors in the pursuit of news. Ever on the alert, he must not dwell upon the recollections of yesterday, lest they twine themselves into the reports of to-day. Altogether, the commencing journalist must be a remarkable being, and most remarkable for a set of qualities which are not only useless to the writer of books, but which, if the latter possessed them, would notably hinder his success.

Then, when Mr. Wood has begun to dash off popular books, at the rate of one in three weeks, the author digresses to remark:

> Let physicians rail at the horrible consequences of drink, of excessive smoking, of opium, of chloral and of morphine, the most terrible of all stimulants is ink, the hardest of taskmasters, the most fascinating of enchanters, the breeder of the sweetest dreams, and of the most appalling nightmares, the most insinuating of poisons, the surest of destroyers. One may truly venture to say, that of an equal number of opium eaters and professional writers, the opium eaters have the best of it in the matter of long life, health and peace of mind. We all hear of the miserable end of the poor wretch who has subsisted for years upon stimulants or narcotics, and whose death, often at an advanced age, is held up as a warning to youth, but who ever knows or speaks of the countless deaths due solely to the overuse of pen, ink and paper? Who catalogues the names of those many whose brains give way before their bodies give out? Who counts the suicides brought about by failure, the cases of men starving because they would rather write bad English than do good work of any other sort? In proportion to the whole literary profession of the modern world the deaths alone, without counting other accidents, are more numerous than those caused by alcohol among drinkers, nicotine among smokers, and by morphine and like drugs among those who use them. For one man who succeeds in literature, thousands fail, and a hundred who have looked upon the ink when it was black and cannot be warned from it, and whose nostrils have smelled the printer's sacrifice, are ruined for all usefulness and go drifting and struggling down the stream of failure till death or madness puts an end to their sufferings. And yet no one ventures to call writing a destroying vice, nor to condemn poor scribblers as ''ink drunkards.''

The book does not fasten the attention as most of Mr. Crawford's others do. It is published by McMillan & Co., New York.

* * *

Helen H. Gardener's last book is unpleasant in its subject, coarse in the manner of treatment, ignorant as to the scenes she attempts to describe, and an exposure of her lack of literary ability which will drop her to the level of the third-rate magazines, as soon as Mr. Flower of the *Arena* withdraws his prop from her reputation. When she wrote, ''Is This Your Son, My Lord?'' people were amazed that such a matter should be treated in so ridiculous a way, with such a want of tact, such substitution of strong language for force of idea, such pretense of thorough knowledge where there was only morbid suspicion. Yet the woman's great earnestness compelled respect. Now she has done for the young woman in ''Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?'' about the same thing that she did for the young man in the other book, that is, she has a made a story that will be read principally by the sensation-hunters, a class of whom she had very likely not the least thought as she wrote. The book is directed against the laws in certain States that leave the purity of young women unguarded against wicked men. Her women seem to be copied from George Moore's ''Drama in Muslin,'' and her men belong to her own mind; no one can doubt that. The book is a disturbing illustration of the length to which an author with a purpose can go. Here is an example of the vulgarity of the style, taken from a description of a slumming trip.

''Sure and I'd like to die myself, if dyin' wasn't so costly,'' remarked Mrs. Spillini, as she gazed with tear-stained eyes at the little body that occupied the only chair in the dismal room. ''Do the best we can, buryin' the baby is going to cost more than we made all winter out of all three boarders.

''Won't you sit down,'' inquired Mrs. Spillini, as with a sudden movement she slid the small corpse on to the floor, under the edge of the table. ''I'd ast you before, but—''

''Oh, don't!'' exclaimed the girl; but before her maternal impulse to stoop and gather up the small bundle had found action possible, John Martin had placed it on the table.

''Oh, Lord, don't,'' said the woman, in sudden dismay. ''The boarders 'd kick if they was to see it there. Boarders is different from the family. We could eat offen the table afther, but boarders—boarders 'd kick.''

''WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.''
Science
MEDICAL SCIENCE
has achieved a great triumph in the production of
BEECHAM'S PILLS which will cure Sick Headache and all Nervous Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation and Disordered Liver; and they will quickly restore women to complete health.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
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New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

Mrs. Gardener further forfeits her claim to consideration when she introduces into her dialogue as her own ideas such well worn jokes as ''a hole'' in a garment ''may be an immediate accident, but a patch looks like premeditated poverty.''

The book is issued by the Arena Publishing Co.

* * *

If there is a father with a son or daughter who is bent on getting a glimpse of the terrible French novel, let him drop carelessly on a parlor table, ''Therese de Quilliane,'' by Leon de Tinseau. One doubts if the author is really a Frenchman while reading it. E. P. Roe would have written a romance exactly like this if he had taken Puritans as the people of his story. As a French novel it is dull; as an English one it is tolerable only. It is translated by Francis S. Gray and published by John Ireland, New York.

* * *

''The Byzantine Empire,'' by C. W. C. Oman, is the latest of the ''Story of the Nations'' series that is being issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons in the United States, and T. Fisher Unwin of London. Mr. Oman writes at Oxford and acknowledges his indebtedness in preparing this interesting sketch of the East Roman Empire to Finlay and Burg, both of whom have written of the empire in contradiction of the general statements of Gibbon that the successors of Justinian and Heraclius were a series of vicious weaklings. The book is well illustrated. The publishers announce that they have in press for this series ''Sicily, Vedic Italy, the Thirteen Colonies, Wales and Cornwall and Canada.''

For sale by John L. Boland.

* * *

Romance for August contains some excellent sketches and short stories, among them Guy de Maupassant's ''In the Luxemberg Gardens.''

* * *

M. M. Trumbull has just issued a revised and enlarged edition of his work, ''The Free Trade Struggle in England.'' The present edition gives an excellent review of the work of the Anti-Corn Law League, the English tariff of 1842, and the economic course of England from that time to the fall of Peel, including questions of wages, reciprocity, a surplus revenue, tariff for revenue only and kindred subjects. [Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago.]

* * *

The civil war still affords abundant material for the writer of romance. ''Belleview,'' by John E. Davis, is written from this material. It is a pleasant story whose action is rapid enough to fix the interest of the reader, and there is much wit worked in Southern color. The book is without object save to amuse, and is therefore all the more entertaining. G. W. Dillingham of New York publishes it.

Books Received.

''The Three Fates.'' By F. Marian Crawford. McMillan & Co., New York.

''Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?'' By Helen H. Gardener. Arena Publishing Co., New York.

''The Wreckers.'' By Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.

''An Unwedded Wife.'' By Genevieve Kirk. Morrill, Higginson & Co., Chicago.

''The Perfumed Violets.'' By Frank Howard Howe. Morrill, Higginson & Co., Chicago.

''The Hand of Destiny.'' By Ossip Schubin. Worthington & Co., New York.

$12.00 to Denver and Return Via Missouri Pacific Railway.

Aug. 3 to 7 the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY will sell tickets, St. Louis to Denver and return, at the exceedingly low rate of $12 FOR THE ROUND TRIP. Good to return until Oct. 11. ONLY LINE OFFERING CHOICE OF TWO THROUGH-CAR ROUTES

Said He Was Slandered.

Julius Kuhn of 219 Lami street was at the Four Courts with his mother and sister to-day trying to get a warrant for slander against his wife, who lives at 1322 South Second street. The Kuhns separated some time ago and Mrs. Kuhn had her husband arrested for wife abandonment, but the court discharged him. The husband claims she has circulated slanderous stories about himself, his mother and his sister. The daughter lives at 2230 O'Fallon street. A warrant was refused, Mr. Estep advising them to settle their family quarrels out of court.

BAD ECZEMA ON BABY

Head One Solid Sore. Itching Awful. Had to Tie His Hands to Cradle. Cured by Cuticura.

Our little boy broke out on his head with a bad form of eczema, when he was four months old. We tried three doctors, but they did not help him. We then used your three CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using them eleven weeks exactly according to directions, he began to steadily improve, and after the use of them for seven months his head was entirely well. When we began using it his head was a solid sore from the crown to his eyebrows. It was also all over his ears, most of his face and small places on different parts of his body. There were sixteen weeks that we had to keep his hands tied to the cradle and hold them when he was taken up; and had to keep mittens tied on his hands to keep his fingers-nails out of the sores, as he would scratch if he could in any way get his hands loose. We know your CUTICURA REMEDIES cured him. We feel safe in recommending them to others.
GEO. B. & JANETTA HARRIS, Webster, Ind.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause, while CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair. Thus the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, pimply and blotchy skin; scalp and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when the best physicans fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES

Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

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If you want good pointers for
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THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17–24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1892.

Live, active dealers in Real Estate
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TRY IT.

The indications for St. Louis for to-day are: Fair and warmer.

HUMPHREY'S.

IF YOU'LL COME IN TIME THIS WEEK

YOU CAN TAKE YOUR CHOICE FROM OUR $25, $20, $18 SUITS From Broken Lines FOR $11.75.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO., Broadway and Pine.

KNIGHTS ASSEMBLE.

Denver the Scene of Holiday Merriment and Display.

THE CITY GORGEOUSLY DECORATED WITH BUNTING AND BANNERS.

Preparations for Entertaining the Many Thousands of Visitors—Excursions to the Mountains One of the Modes of Diversion—The Missouri Commanderies Have Excellent Quarters.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 6.—Denver is making great preparations for the great gathering of Chevaliers of the Cross this week. The twenty-fifth triennial conclave promises to surpass all its predecessors in magnitude and interest. The Hotel Committee has been at work for a year and 293 of the 868 commanderies in the United States have signified their intention of being present and appearing in the grand parade. These bodies have entered into contracts for headquarters and entertainment during the four days of the meeting and many other commanderies are expected to be added to the list before the opening day. At least 400 commanderies will be represented by individuals or parties, swelling the total number of Templars and their families visiting Denver to 60,000. It is estimated that not less than 75,000 outsiders will witness the parade, which is to be the crowning feature of the conclave.

For the transportation of this army across the plains to the cooling shadows of the Rockies 200 special trains have been chartered for three days. The trunk lines stretching away like the web of a gigantic spider from the Mississippi River, will be taxed to their utmost limit by the heaviest strain upon their traffic departments that the West has ever known. The roads leading from Chicago will send out specials every thirty minutes day and night, and all ordinary freight business on the main lines will be suspended or side tracked. The details have been completed and from the railway offices in the large cities schedules giving the running time of trains headed for the conclave have been sent out to division superintendents, road masters and subordinate employes.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Many of the special trains will remain in Denver during Conclave week. New side tracks have been built as storage places for the cars until the total capacity of car storage is ten miles in length and will accommodate more than eight hundred cars. The number of sleepers and diners so far reported amounts to 775, and the city Health Department has been called upon to take charge of the sanitary phase which will be involved by the presence of 20,000 people for several days in the Valley of the Platte and along the banks of Cherry Creek.

The mountain trips will be a leading feature connected with the conclave and the feature which will perhaps be enjoyed more than any other by the visitors from the East. Even before the adjournment of the triennial body the excursion trains will begin threading the canons or climbing toward the great divide. The entire rolling stock of the broad and narrow-guage roads will be required to meet the demand and the mountain towns and mining camps will be flooded by a constantly increasing stream of humanity. Trout fishing will then be at its height and the noble sport will attract many devotees. The side trips will occupy three to five days. Then will begin the movement homeward.

HOUSING THE VISITORS.

There will be no lack of sleeping accommodations in private houses. Of this fact the Hotel Committee feels assured. Hundreds and thousands of rooms in private residences have been proffered for the use of the visitors and the committee, several days ago, requested that citizens might cease listing rooms at the headquarters as more than 3,000 rooms uncontracted for, are on the list. The ten principal hotels will furnish accommodations for 5,000 people and a call at the down town restaurants shows that they will be prepared to feed 25,000 visitors daily. The churches and charitable societies are preparing to open eating houses at a score of points, so that, with the assistance given by private citizens, it is believed no man need go hungry. The cold storage warehouses are fairly groaning from the vast accumulations of provisions that have been gathered by caterers, hotel and restaurant men in anticipation of the rush. One hotel proprietor has laid by $20,000 worth of meat, game and dairy products. Contracts have been signed recently calling for nearly the entire dairy output of the State.

PLANS FOR ENTERTAINMENT.

As the time approaches, new plans for the entertainment of the visitors are coming to the front. A meeting of former residents of Michigan was held a few nights since and arrangements were made for extending to all Michiganders a cordial welcome. Other States have fallen into line and Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky Knights will be received with open arms by old friends who have made Denver their home.

A free art exhibition will be opened in the new Equitable Building. This exhibit will be made up of loans from art lovers in different parts of Colorado. One of its attractions will be the noted painting, "The Mount of the Holy Cross," which is owned by a physician of Colorado Springs.

The mining interest will be represented by a display of rich gold and silver ores at the Mining Exchange building. It will be the most valuable display of the kind ever shown in the State.

The decorations as already shown upon the large buildings in the business center, are the most elaborate that have yet been attempted at any triennial conclave. A dozen experienced decorative artists have been employed for a month in making new and attractive designs. Elaborate designs have been furnished free of cost by the Conclave Committee, whose special artists were the first in the field. It is estimxted that no less than $50,000 has been expended in banners, streamers and bunting, many of the designs being wrought on a massive scale in gold and silver upon a basis of silk or satin. Tenants of larger buildings contributed from $500 to $1,500 for the ornamentation of the big structures.

STREET DECORATIONS.

The arches which are erected at three points in the city are highly attractive features of the ornamentation. Two massive arches stand near the Union Depot with inscriptions, "Welcome to Thee, Pilgrims," and "The Freedom of the City is Yours." Arch No. 1 faces the Seventeenth street entrance to the Union Depot and is surmounted by a knight in full armor, mounted on a richly caparisoned steed. The arch is built of wood and grained to resemble granite, costing $2,000. From Arch No. 2, at the foot of Eighteenth street, three immense keys are suspended. Under this arch the visiting Templars will be escorted in reaching their quarters. The main arch stands at the Masonic Temple and is a four-sided structure, facing upon four streets. It is elaborately constructed of cloth, bearing almost all the devices of Masonry.

The electric illumination is perhaps the distinguishing feature of the Twenty-fifth Triennial Conclave. Visitors are astonished at the magnitude of the plans in this direction. More than forty miles of wire have been laid in order to meet the demands of the electrical display. The streets of the entire business center, extending a mile in one direction and half a mile in another, are glittering with colored globes suspended overhead. Large set pieces, representing the emblems of Templarism, are hung over the street intersections and the archways are covered with a hidden network of electric wires. The grand illumination will begin at 8 p. m. Monday evening and will continue until midnight each night of the week. In addition to the thousands of colored globes the effect of half a dozen powerful search lights stationed at different points will heighten the interest of the scene. The search lights will be placed on the tops of the highest buildings and will emit all the colors of the rainbow, the white light being so powerful that a newspaper can be read at a distance of three miles from the business locality. The committee will pay $28,000 for the electrical display and has invested $10,000 in designs, flags and bunting.

THE MISSOURIANS.

Twenty-three Missouri commanderies have given notice of their intention of being present and have engaged headquarters. St. Louis will be represented by knights from the Grand Commandery of the State, Ascalon Commandery, St. Aldemar and the St. Louis Commandery. The Grand Commandery has leased elegant headquarters at the Brown Palace Hotel, which will be completed and opened just in time for the conclave. Ascalon will open headquarters in Odd Fellows' Hall, one of the finest halls in the city. St. Aldemar will entertain its friends at the Luray Hotel and St. Louis Commandery at L'Imperiale Hotel, another new house which will be dedicated on this occasion.

Other commanderies of Missouri will be located as follows: Oriental, Kansas City, Henshaw's Hotel; Kansas City, Kansas City, corner of Seventeenth street and Court place; Tancred of Moberly, No. 800 Broadway; Jasper, Carthage, Lindell Hotel; Missouri, No. 36, Marshall, cars; St. John, Springfield, No. 811 Seventeenth street; St. Joe Commandery, St. Joe, cars; Ivanhoe, St. Louis, 1421 Logan avenue; Nevar, Carrollton, cars; Palestine, Independence, cars; Hugh de Payens, St. Joseph, Vivian Place; De Molay, Lexington, cars; Independence, Independence, Brown Hotel; Richmond of Richmond, cars; Crusade, Mexico, cars; Emmanuel, cars; Godfrey de Borullon, Newton, Henshaw's Hotel; Bayard, Harrisonville, not reported; Ely, Kirksville, cars.

The programme for the week embraces a grand parade Tuesday, receptions and banquets by the score upon a scale commensurate with the occasion, a competitive drill under charge of the Citizens' Committee, side trips into the mountains and one grand jollification continuing until the last Templar has departed. The grand encampment will convene Tuesday and continue in session through the week. The principal business before this body is the adoption of a new ritual and selection of a place for holding the next triennial. Cincinnati and Boston are pulling hard for the honor.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Mayor Rogers has not only become convinced that Denver is going to be taxed to the utmost in furnishing entertainment for all her guests during the conclave, but is convinced that the citizens generally do not appreciate the vastness of the undertaking or the responsibility individuals must assume if the event is successfully held. This morning he issued the following proclamation:

> The arrivals at the Union Depot during the past two days and information received from eastern railway points advise us that the number of our visitors during the coming conclave will only be limited by the ability of the railways to carry passengers. It can safely be said that not less than 75,000 strangers will be here for several days and that the number may exceed 100,000. Unless additional facilities are furnished many of this vast multitude cannot be decently fed, and many will not be able to secure sleeping accommodations. The situation is unprecedented. Never before in the history of this country has a city of the size of Denver been asked to receive and entertain such a number of people. It will require united effort upon the part of all our citizens to save our visitors from discomfort and suffering. Larger and more extended preparation to feed and house them must be made. I urgently recommend the ladies of the different churches and societies and the members of all organizations in need of money, to establish eating houses throughout the city, and I further urge upon all residents who have friends among the visitors to seek them out and tender them such accommodations as you may be able to give them at your house. This will enable those who are without friends to more easily secure accommodations at the hotels and lodging houses.
>
> See that all vacant places be covered with tents and sleeping accommodations furnished at moderate but remunerative sums. The citizens must appreciate the enormity of this great gathering. We can furnish tolerable accommodations at least to all whom the railways may be able to bring, but to do this every citizen must bear his share. The vast crowds coming from all parts of the country admonish that the millions who remain at home are looking and will see whether Denver has the ability to care for her guests. PLATT ROGERS, Mayor.

AT THE RAILWAY YARDS.

All the arrangements for the location and accommodation of the visitors who arrive in their special cars have about been completed, and while there yet remains preparation to be done, a large force is at work and will have all the yards in readiness by to-morrow morning, when the arrival of the first specials is expected.

While in some respects the cars will not be so convenient as the hotel, such care is being taken in the details of the arrangements that the occupants of the coaches will be comfortable at least. In the yards of the Denver & Rio Grande, Burlington, Rock Island, Santa Fe and all but one of the Union Pacific locations, the preparations are completed and water connections have been made, the yards nicely cleaned and sidewalks constructed to and from some of the locations in the yards.

The railroad companies claim that it has been impracticable to place any lights in the yards, but as the moon will be bright throughout the week, the necessity will not be so great. Still a large number of headlights were available, and the coaches will be lighted, so that no inconvenience need be felt on that score.

Extra precautions are being taken to protect property, and in addition to the regular city police the railroad companies will employ a large number of special watchmen and a porter will at all times be in charge of each coach. In fact, every effort possible is being put forth to make it pleasant and comfortable for all visitors during their stay. Large delegations from Missouri and Texas arrived this morning, and these, together with trains from local State points, have swelled the number of strangers in the city to about fifteen thousand. The weather to-day is clear and pleasant and at several State headquarters gratification was expressed for the coolness of the atmosphere in comparison to the lower altitudes. The decorations were practically completed last night. At 1 o'clock this morning arch illuminations, comprising 50,000 colored incandescent lamps, were tested for over an hour and everything worked to perfection. It is not definitely decided whether the illumination of the city will begin to-night or Sunday night.

The management at the Union Depot declare they have everything in readiness for the great rush that is expected to set in to-night. Very stringent rules in regard to visitors' meeting grounds at the depot will have to be enforced and deputies will have to be somewhat severe in keeping the exits clear. The people who expect to meet each other at the trains will have many a weary search. Citizens generally commend the proclamation of Mayor Rogers and will no doubt throw open their houses in case of such a rush of visitors as is prophesied.

GENUS OF THE ORDER.

The Knights Templar claim to represent the order founded in the time of the Crusades to which Brian de Bois Guilbert belonged and which played a picturesque part in history down to the last century. Long before the Revolution the organization was introduced to this country by the appointment of a Provincial Grand Master of New Jersey. The incumbent seems to have established no lodge, however. In August, 1769, St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge received the orde of Knights Templar. Since that time it has flourished in the United States and there are now forty-four grand lodges in this country, comprising about 15,000 subordinate lodges.

The twenty-fifth triennial conclave will make a new era in the history of the order. For almost three years Coloradoans have been preparing for the great event.

The Knights Templar conclaves have been held every three years for over a half century, principally for the election of a governing body and an exchange of opinions which might prove beneficial to the order. The first encampment held in this country was in New York, June 20, 1816. The attendance was less than three hundred. Since then conclaves have been held as follows: New York, Sept. 18, 1819; New York, Sept. 18, 1826; New York, Sept. 14, 1829; Baltimore, Nov. 29, 1832; Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1835; Boston, Sept. 12, 1838; New York, Sept. 14, 1841; New Haven, Sept. 10, 1844; Columbus, O., Sept. 14, 1847; Boston, Sept. 10, 1850; Lexington, Ky., Sept. 13, 1853; Hartford, Sept. 8, 1856; Chicago, Sept. 13, 1859; New York, Sept. 2, 1862; Columbus, O., Sept. 5, 1865; St. Louis, Sept. 15, 1868; Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1871; New Orleans, Dec. 1, 1874; Cleveland, Aug. 28, 1877; Chicago, Aug. 17, 1880; San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1883; St. Louis, Sept. 21, 1886; Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1889, and Denver, Aug. 9, 1892.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers of the present encampment are John P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, Pa., Grand Master; Hugh McCurdy of Corunna, Mich., Deputy Grand Master. W. W. Luare Thomas of Danville, Ky., is the Grand Generalissimo; Reuben H. Lloyd of San Francisco, Cal., is the Grand Captain-General; Henry B. Stoddard of Bryan, Tex., is the Grand Senior Warden; Nicholas R. Ruckle of Indianapolis, Ind., is the Grand Junior Warden—he was appointed about four weeks ago to fill the place of Nicholas Van Slyck of Providence, R. I.; H. Wales Lines of Meriden, Conn., is Grand Treasurer; Wm. B. Isaacs of Richmond, Va., Grand Recorder; George M. Moulton, Chicago, Ill., Grand Standard-Bearer; Myron M. Parke, Washington, D. C., Grand Sword Bearer, Chairman of the last Triennial Conclave at Washington; Hugh M. Aiken, Knoxville, Tenn., Grand Warder, and Francis E. White, Plattsmouth, Neb., Grand Captain of the Guard.

At past gatherings it has always been customary to promote each officer, and in all probability Hon. Hugh McCurdy of Corunne, Mich., will succeed Gen. Gobin as Grand Master.

A question that has been agitated considerably of late is the discontinuing of national conclaves and instead the holding of encampments in various portions of the country. This proposition is meeting with considerable favor, since the present conclave will be exceedingly cumbersome, while three years hence it would be almost impossible to handle the throng.

According to latest statistics in 1870 there were in the United States 25,844 Knights; in 1880, 50,681; in 1890, 74,923, while last year the census showed 88,094. It will be noticed that in thirty-one years there was an increase from 25,844 members to 88,094. Of this number at least 80,000 will be present in Denver during the week of Aug. 7.

EN ROUTE.

KNIGHTS PASSING THROUGH CHICAGO AND OTHER POINTS FOR DENVER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—Chicago streets were thronged to-day with Knights Templar who are on their pilgrimage to the triennial encampment at Denver. Like the wise men of old, they came from the East and stopped en route to see some of the wonders of the wondrous city of the West. They did not travel like the famous founders of their order, however. Trains of drawing-room cars kept rolling into every depot in Chicago, from which were landed a sleek and happy-looking body of men, whose natty uniforms and fine linen must have made the ascetic shades of Geoffrey De Mortimer and Godfrey De Bouillon groan at the degeneration of their knightly order. Most of the commanderies only stopped over for a few hours. The principal hotels furnished them breakfast and then they started out to see the town. The sky-scrapers filled them with wonder and the huge Masonic Temple was a dream of beauty to them. The sixteen elevators in this latter structure were taxed to their utmost capacity to carry the throng up to the observatory, where they reveled in the cloud of smoke that hung over the city like a pall.

The famous Thirteenth Battalion band of Hamilton, Canada, forty strong, arrived this morning with Godfrey De Bouillon Priory of Hamilton and the London (Ontario) Commandery. There are about two hundred members, with their ladies, in these two bodies. St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago met them at the depot and escorted them to their headquarters at the Clifton House. The Canadian commanderies are not in the jurisdiction of the United States encampment, but are always invited to the triennial encampment. They will be escorted to Denver by the St. Bernard Commandery, which has engaged the Hamilton Band for its trip.

Detroit Commandery No. 1 also arrived this morning, 100 strong. This is one of the wealthiest commanderies in the world. They got in at 8 o'clock and left over the Burlington at 2 o'clock. The Knights of St. Bernard had a pleasant surprise in store for the Detroit men. When the time came to leave the hotel for the train the St. Bernards, headed by the Hamilton Band, marched up to their hotel and escorted them to the train. The Detroit men will always have a soft spot in their hearts for the St. Bernards.

The Fort Wayne road brought in a big lot of Ohio commanderies. It was not hard to locate the State they hailed from either, as each man wore a "buckeye" in addition to gorgeous badges of blue, red, pink or green. Among the Ohio commanderies that came in on that road to-day were Warren, No. 39, seventy-five strong; St. Johns of Youngstown, thirty members; Salem, forty members; Canton, forty members; Massillon, forty members, and Mansfield, forty members. They will all leave at 4 o'clock to-day over the Alton. Tancred Commandery of Pittsburg, seventy-five strong, came in over the Pennsylvania at 9 o'clock and left on the Burlington at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The commanderies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, comprising 300 Knights and ladies, took up their quarters at the Palmer House and left this afternoon on a special train over the Burlington. The Cleveland Commandery, seventy-five strong, took up its headquarters at the Grand Pacific, where most of the Ohio men congregated, and left at 2 o'clock over the Alton road.

To-night's concert and drill at Battery D, given by the St. Bernard Commandary to the Canadian friends, will be a notable event. The Hamilton Band, the crack musical organization of the Dominion, will furnish the music, while the corps of the local Commandery will go through its most complicated evolutions for the delight of their visitors. At 10 o'clock the members of both organizations will march to the Union Depot and their pilgrimage will have begun.

THE ARKANSAS CONTINGENT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6.—The Knights Templar in this jurisdiction will be more numerously represented at Denver than at any previous conclave. There are thirteen subordinate commanderies in Arkansas, and representatives from each of them left this morning, many accompanied by their wives and daughters, for Denver. Among the party were: R. E. Sir Charles Rosenbaum, Grand Commander; E. Sir George P. Taylor, Grand Captain General of Forrest City; E. Sir Richard S. Deener, Grand Prelate of Batesville; E. Sir F. J. H. Rickon, Grand Senior Warden; E. Sir Frederick Kramer, Grand Treasurer; E. Sir James A. Henry, Grand Recorder; E. Sir Benjamin F. Atkinson, Grand Inspector General; E. Sir I. W. Bruce, Grand Sword Bearer; R. E. Sir Logan H. Roots, Past Grand Commander; James Chapple, T. C. Davis, J. M. Dill, W. G. Dilts, D. C. Ewing, A. Gibson, J. S. Handford, M. S. Hallady, E. B. Harrington, F. B. T. Hollenberg, W. J. Hughes, Alf. H. Joblin, T. H. Jones, J. B. Kitto, John Rothery, L. S. Smothers, F. W. Tucker, Thomas H. Wizse, D. J. Young, J. A. Stewart, L. Rollwage, L. W. Coy and J. G. Botsford.

CHEERED THE FLAG.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 6.—An innovation, one which marks an era in the history of Knights Templarism, was indulged in by Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, this morning. The asylum of the organization was thrown open to the public to witness the assembling of the Sir Knights preparatory to the embarkation for the Denver encampment and conclave. Generalissimo David Batchelor formed the Knights in line, and marching them into the spacious lodge rooms halted them for orders. Eminent Sir Wm. L. Milligan called for the color guard and addressed them upon their trip. He touched upon the earlier struggles of Masonry and the Order of Knights Templar, closing by picking up a beautiful silk banner, the stars and stripes, saying:

"Sir Knights and brother warriors: This emblem of the greatest free and enlightened country on earth, I now present you with the assurance that it is the first American flag ever carried on a pilgrimage or elsewhere by a commandery of Knights Templar."

The announcement elicited wild applause. The Ottawa band outside the asylum struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and the multitudes cheered themselves hoarse.

DETROIT COMMANDERY.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—Detroit Commandery, Knights Templar, started for Denver last night 100 strong. Fifty ladies accompanied them. A westward trip will be made from Denver Aug. 11, and the party will start on the return from that city on the 14th. The Michigan knights on their return trip will stop at Omaha, Aug. 15, to attend the triennial conclave of the nobles of the Mystic Shrine and will take part in the big parade in that city.

TAXES FOR STREET SPRINKLING.

Collector's Office,
St. Louis, Aug 6, 1892.

Taxes for street sprinkling have been due since July 1 and should be promptly paid to avoid additional costs.

HY. ZIEGENHEIN,
Collector.

A Pastor's Change of Base.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Aug. 6.—Rev. L. W. Wessell, pastor of the largest German Lutheran Church in this county, who was a short time ago was tendered the position of professor in Concordia College, Springfield, Ill., has decided to accept the position and has tendered his resignation as pastor.

Closed by Creditors.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 6.—The hardware store of Sweenly & Crutcher was closed here this evening by an attachment in favor of the Exchange Bank. The liabilities will not exceed the assets.

The Finest Pianos for Rent at Half Price at Koerber's, [illegible] Olive street.

IT WON'T TURN UP.

The Only Thing Lacking in an Aluminium Nose.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A really serviceable nose has been devised by several surgeons of this city.

Last spring Dr. N. J. Towsley of Vergennes, Vt., came to this city to be operated upon for epithelioma, or cancer of the nose. The lightest metal known to science is aluminium. Therefore it was decided to fashion this nose of that convenient substance and cover it with wax to give the natural color. Hence an aluminium nose was soon made from the plaster cast, and this was covered with a coating of wax. It was done this week and done so skillfully and accurately that it would require the aid of a powerful microscope to tell that it is a bogus nose.

There are the veins, little wrinkles of age and even the hairs of the nostrils, which nature has so thoughtfully provided us to keep out dust, microbes and other troublesome flying matter that otherwise might cause considerable annoyance. The nose is so accurately and perfectly formed that when fitted in its place and viewed on the patient's face it is impossible to believe that it has not grown there. The contour is perfect, whether seen squarely, in profile or from over the doctor's head. Now, this marvelous little piece of work is constructed on the inside much after the fashion of false teeth.

In its center are little rubber attachments as thin as paper, yet so accurately and precisely formed that, when fitted on, there is not the slightest friction with the bones with which they connect. It is very hard to tell where the wax leaves off and the skin begins, so closely do they resemble each other as to coloring.

Dr. Towsley says that he feels not the slightest pain in either putting on, taking off or wearing the nose, and that when it is on it feels as natural and easy as the old nose did. He could blow his nose as easily and gracefully as he could before and without fear of blowing it clear off his face. About the only thing he can't do with it is to turn it up at an uncomplimentary remark, but then this disadvantage is counterbalanced by the fact that should any one twig it, it would not be felt.

PRETTY THINGS FOR SUMMER.

Silk, leather, silver belts and buckles.
Card cases and purses.
Necklaces, pendants and bracelets.
Hat, shawl, hair pins and combs.
Fans, vinaigrettes, toilet articles.
Souvenir spoons, cups and saucers.
Silk umbrellas and nobby canes.
Drinking cups and traveling clocks.
Writing paper and visiting cards.
Pretty and inexpensive things at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Broadway, corner Locust.

A HEAVY LOSS.

Destructive Fire in the Picher Lead Co.'s Works.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 6.—A destructive fire broke out between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon in the blue rooms of the extensive works of the Picher Lead Co. The company operates the largest lead smeltery of its kind in the world, and in addition to pig lead manufactures white lead by conducting the smoke fumes and waste from the furnaces through a series of pipes into flannel bags. The fumes escape and the lead is caught by the bags and precipitated in the form of a powder. The first series of pipes leads to the blue rooms, which occupy a five-story building. The powder at this stage is of a blue color. An ember passing through the pipes ignited the bags and the building was quickly a furnace inside. Only the walls are standing. The wind was favorable and the fire was confined to the one building. The loss is between $5,000 and $10,000.

THE Ideal Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Club have very generously tendered their services to the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH for its next excursion, Aug. 23. The club is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: H. J. Isbell, S. M. Stringer, F. E. Harrington, J. A. Harrington and Albert Bauer, vocalist. Their efforts will be much appreciated by the excursionists, as nothing is more delightful on the water than the music of the mandolin and accompanying instruments. This will undoubtedly be the most enjoyable excursion of the season, and is given to the want advertising patrons of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Remember the date, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 7 to 11 p. m. on the steamer War Eagle.

LUMPY JAW.

Seven Cases Reported in the Fattening Pens at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—M. L. Sheerar, Chief Inspector of the Board of Health, and Peter Besen, Meat Inspector, visited the Willow Springs distillery this morning and found seven cases of lumpy jaw among the cattle being fattened there for market. The inspectors had visited the place before, but had been refused admission to the yards. This morning they went to the distillery under instructions from the Health Office, and were at first refused admittance. They succeeded, however, in convincing the foreman that they had authority to inspect the premises, and were admitted to the yards. The diseased cattle were found among the others and some of them were in a badly diseased condition. The growth on the jaws of some were as large as two fists and were suppurating freely. The foreman at the distillery yards said the cases had been there a long time and he did not know what to do with them. The Meat Inspector was of the opinion that the cattle should be shot at once in order to prevent contagion, but nothing was done, the Inspector retiring to the Board of Health for instructions. Cattle from this place have been repeatedly shipped to St. Louis, Chicago and Eastern points of late.

A Texas Mayor's Hard Lines.

WACO, Tex., Aug. 6.—In response to numerously signed petitions District Judge Goodrich has granted temporary injunctions restraining the city from paying to Mayor McCulloch $50 per month recently voted him by the City Council. The case will come up for final hearing next Wednesday. Considerable interest is manifested in the outcome.

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St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1892.

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HY. ZIEGENHEIN,
Collector.

MEXICAN ENTERPRISE.

New Line of Freight Barges Put on the Gulf.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—Western capital has just completed preparations by which coal from the North and from Alabama will be brought to New Orleans and shipped to Mexico. The ships of the company on the inward voyage will bring onyx, mahogany and other Mexican products. The principal party interested is the company which operates the model barge coal fleet on Lake Michigan and others of the great lakes. The company, in connection with other capital, purchased a large mahogany tract in Mexico within easy reach of Tampico harbor. The property also abounds in wood, for which there is ready sale in the United States. The purchase has not been developed, because it was desired to send the commodities to this country in craft owned by the company, but it could not obtain the promise of return cargoes, without which the scheme would prove too expensive. The arrangement made is to bring down the model barges from Chicago and run a regular fleet between here and Mexico, taking down coal and bringing back mahogany and onyx. The Mexican coal business the last few months was done almost entirely from England and Belgium, with the exception of a small percentage from the Indian Territory and some of the Western lines. The company contemplates bringing down ten model barges at once, and within a short time will increase the fleet to thirty. Each barge has a capacity of from 1,000 to 1,200 tons. The crafts are constructed for the rough water of the lakes, and will be specially adopted for the Gulf business. They are built on safe and speedy models, are fully rigged with sails, and one marine tug can easily pilot from six to eight of the craft without danger or inconvenience.

THE only electric road running out into the county is the St. Louis & Suburban, whose cars run from Sixth and Locust to Wells every two minutes, and to Ramona every ten minutes. A ride on these cars is the best possible relief during a period of excessive heat.

A Successful Institute.

COULTERVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Randolph County Institute closed here to-day. One hundred and fifty-three teachers were enrolled, the largest enrollment ever had in the county. Superintendent Reiss was well pleased with the attendance. Profs. McDonough, McKelney, Henninger and Miss Sebastian were the instructors. The superintendent, professors and teachers were well pleased by the hospitality shown by the Coulterville people. Probabilities are that a joint institute will be held here next year comprising the counties of Randolph, Perry and Washington.

Famous Millinery Department.

Among the most important departments of the new Famous will be the Millinery, under the able management of the Strauss Bros. (Messrs. David M. and Emil S.), which in itself is a sufficient assurance of success. The services of the Misses Hattie Sherman, Julia Sharkey, Emma Borck and other well known millinery salesladies have been secured for this popular house.

St. Louisans Going Abroad.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Passengers sailing to-day for Europe: Friesland for Antwerp, H. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, Misses Attie and Frankie Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Fisher, Miss Birdie Fisher, Cleves S. Fisher, Mrs. Mary Pierce, Misses Mary E. and Susan S. Pierce, William Trigg, all of St. Louis.

LADIES, there is nothing better for lunch than a bottle of the "A. B. C. Bohemian Bottled Beer." Its pure hop flavor commends it to all. It is more invigorating than a ton of medicine. If your grocer don't keep it telephone to American Brewing Co., No. 2089, and it will be sent to you.

It Will Live.

NEVADO, Mo., Aug. 8.—The *Industrial Review*, the official organ of the Vernon County Farmers and Laborers' Union, which suspended publication a few days since for the want of patronage, has been purchased by J. Campbell, editor of the *New Era* at Shelton, and the two papers will be consolidated.

NOWHERE in the United States is there as handsome a street railway passenger depot as the Lindell Railway has in Forest Park, and since it is lighted up with electric lights it is handsomer than ever. Trains through from Third and Washington avenue without change.

Andrew Zoeller Seriously Injured.

Andrew Zoeller, a German 68 years old, who lives at 3221 South Broadway, fell off a Broadway grip car on Friday night while alighting and dislocated his left thigh. He was taken home, but his injuries were found to be so serious that it was thought best to remove him to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, which was done yesterday.

A Well-Attended Institute.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—To-day closed the third week of the Bond County Teachers' Institute with about one hundred and fifty teachers enrolled.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Premier Dibbs' Opinion of the World's Fair Management.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Sir George Dibbs, the Premier of New South Wales, has not the highest opinion of the management of the World's Fair. According to him, the exhibit of New South Wales, which is almost the only English Colony that intends to exhibit, will be a failure, and that entirely on account of the mismanagement of the Directors of the Fair.

Sir George, who arrived in the city on the Umbria yesterday morning, put up at the Victoria during his brief stay. Speaking of the Fair he said:

"New South Wales was almost the only colony that intended to exhibit. Our exhibit now will be about one-fourth of what it would have been if the Chicago managers had dealt with us as was promised. They sent an agent out, by what authority I do not know, who promised us everything we might desire in the way of space and accommodations. After we had committed ourselves and spent about £20,000, they quietly told us that the agent was acting without authority and that we could not have space in any way adequate to our needs. The result is that our exhibit will be practically ruined.

"The exhibit will be largely in raw materials. The trouble is that they are both American raw materials and will make no particular showing apart from each other. We want to make our exhibit en bloc. To classify it will only be to weaken it. But the fair arrangements do not allow of massing and without that I can't see what advantage there is in the colony exhibiting at all. If woods has to be in one place and gold in another, our silver and wool scattered about among various buildings, the advantages to us of such a display become very doubtful.

"I am sure that if we had learned at first what we have since learned we would not have exhibited. The trouble is that we have gone too far to go back now. I do not think the colony will ever exhibit again. My vote and influence shall always be against it at least.

"Of course we do not expect to rival America and other older countries, but our display would have been novel and instructing. You may put it down, too, that the fair is not being managed with the usual intelligence that Americans bring to such big enterprises."

$12. St. Louis to Denver and Return Via Burlington Route.

AUG. 3 to 7 inclusive, the BURLINGTON ROUTE will sell tickets, ST. LOUIS TO DENVER AND RETURN, for $12, good returning until OCT. 11. The Burlington Route is the ONLY LINE UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT between St. Louis and Denver, and the only line running TWO SOLID THROUGH TRAINS DAILY between these points. Ticket office, 218 North Broadway.

DENIED THEIR FATHER'S CHARGES.

Mrs. Helena Neubert and Miss Amanda Helwig Tell Their Story.

Ed Neubert, the saloon keeper whom Wm. Helwig of 2525 South Broadway made some serious charges against a few days ago, was at the Four Courts yesterday and denied them in toto. He said that he was married to Helwig's oldest daughter Helena and that the marriage ceremony was performed by Pastor Stark on the 7th of last September. As regards the charge that he was going to spirit her younger sister Amanda away to Chicago, there was nothing in it. Amanda left home because, like her three sisters, she found it impossible to live at home. She was now living with him, Mr. Neubert, and his wife and would remain there for the present.

Mr. Neubert's statements were corroborated by his wife and Miss Amanda, and the latter made some very serious charges against her father in giving her reasons for leaving home. She said, too, that her sister Kate, who is married to a man named Miller, living on Second between Victor and De Kalb streets, and her sister Anna, who is now in Chicago, had been forced to leave home by their father's treatment of them. The mother of the girls has been dead several years, and it was not long after her death that Helena, the oldest of the four girls, left home and commenced earning her own living as a servant-girl. She worked out in North St. Louis until she married Mr. Neubert last September.

Through Spirit Lake Sleepers.

Commencing July 1 the St. L., K. & N. W. R. R. (Burlington route) will run in connection with the B., C. R. & N. Ry. through Pullman sleeping and parlor cars between St. Louis and Spirit Lake, Io. Train leaves St. Louis Union Depot at 8:45 p. m., arriving at Hotel Orleans, Spirit Lake, at 5:4 the next evening. For rates and tickets call on C. L. Grice, City Passenger Agent, Burlington Route, 218 Broadway.

Retail Grocers' Picnic.

The Retail Grocers' Association will give their second annual picnic at the Fair Grounds to-day. An excellent programme has been prepared for the amusement of the large crowds who will attend the picnic. There are twenty-four events on the programme. Some are guessing contests for grocers, their clerks, their wives and their daughters, for members and non-members of the association. Most of the events are the usual athletic contests. Good and substantial prizes are offered, and many of the best amateurs of the city are entered. The twenty-first event will be the most attractive and novel entertainment of the day. It is the balloon ascension. Miss Rosa May of Peoria, Ill., an aerial navigator of national reputation, will mount toward the sky. But before she gets there she will touch a spring and the parachute, which will be suspended from the balloon, will let her down swiftly but gently to mother earth. Miss May will not go up in a basket or on a trapeze, but will be carried up in rings, in which she will insert her limbs.

Pianos for Rent.

The largest stock at the lowest figures. Rent applied if purchased.

BOLLMAN BROS. CO.,
Southwest corner Eleventh and Olive sts.

THE POST-DISPATCH BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

CENTRAL.

CLARK AV.—2136	Chas. P. Ochsner
FRANKLIN AV.—1600	C. Klipstein
FRANKLIN AV.—1737	H. A. Kattelman
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S	H. A. Shulte
LUCAS AV.—1700	W. S. Fleming
OLIVE ST.—1400	R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2000	J. S. Proctor
WASHINGTON AV.—1328	Stuart's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338	T. S. Glenn

NORTHWEST.

BENTON ST.—1501	Koch & Kempff
BENTON ST.—2572	A. H. Vordick
BIDDLE ST.—1600	A. Friedberg & Co
BROADWAY—1751 N	B. J. Ludwig
BROADWAY—2001 N	O. D'Amour
BROADWAY—3625 N	W. C. Waldeck
BROADWAY—4101 N	W. J. Kohrumel
BROADWAY—4830 N.	C. W. G. E. Bachmann
BROOKLYN—1100	V. J. Mueller
CARR ST.—1328	Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201	Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000	Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d	H. W. Strathmann
DODIER ST.—2248	F. B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180	F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—3737	J. A. Pfunder
EASTON AV. 4161	Fisher & Co
EASTON AV.—4966	G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1923	T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N	T. H. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—4201 N	H. W. Barkhoefer
GARRISON and CASS	Gill Bros
GAMBLE ST.—2631	A. Braun
GRAND AV.—1001	Pauley Drug Store
GRAND AV.—1400 N	F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N	W. D. Temm
GRAND AV.—3631 N	A. J. Hoenny
GRAND AV.—4048 N	Wm. Craemer
KOSSUTH AV.—3903	L. W. O. Renker
NINTH ST.—2625 N	O. Claus
ST. LOUIS AV. AND 25TH ST	J. H. Sewing
ST. LOUIS AV.—2858	Carey's Drug Store
ST. LOUIS AV.—1948	Gustavus Koch
TAYLOR AV.—1827	G. H. Wagner

WEST END.

FOYLE AND OLD MANCHESTER	T. J. Tietze
CABANNE PLACE	Arcade Drug Store
CHESTNUT ST.—3201	F. H. Swift
COMPTON AV.—200 S	J. F. Cummings
DELMAR AND TAYLOR AVS	E. M. Pirner
FINNEY AV.—3837	P. E. Fiquet
FINNEY AV.—4069	Gatewood & Haagen
LINDELL AV.—3575	D. A. Byrne
LUCAS AV.—3341	Charles C. May
MARKET ST.—2846	St. Louis Pharmacy
MORGAN ST.—2746	J. R. DeLassus
MORGAN ST.—3300	Model Pharmacy
OLIVE ST.—3201	Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3342	E. H. Newland
OLIVE ST.—3500	Adam B. Roth
OLIVE AND GRAND AV	Thomas Halpin
OLIVE ST.—3615	W. R. Grant
OLIVE ST.—4101	E. N. Harris
PAGE AV.—3750	H. C. Brenner
VANDEVENTER AND MORGAN	C. F. Ruesch
WASHINGTON AV.—2800	J. Weiner
WASHINGTON AV.—3901	J. E. Hilby

SOUTHWEST.

ARSENAL ST.—1118	Albert J. Funsch
ARSENAL ST.—1961	Chas. P. Ochsner
BROADWAY—1800 S	O. F. Heitmeyer
BROADWAY—2613 S	E. S. Geisler
BROADWAY—2919 S	South Side Pharmacy
BROADWAY—3624 S	H. W. Clausen
BROADWAY—3907 S	F. Hemm
CHOUTEAU AV.—700	Henry Braun
CHOUTEAU AV.—1500	T. F. Hagenow
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801	H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2200	H. F. Helwig
CHOUTEAU AV.—2738	Friedwald's Pharmacy
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837	W. E. Krueger
FOURTH ST.—1128 S	Jacob Friesz
GRAVOIS ST.—1948	Henry Fisher
GRAVOIS ST.—	B. C. Niemann
GRAVOIS ST.—2946	B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800	E. A. Sennewald & Co
HICKORY ST.—1100	Lohrmann & Mynders
JEFFERSON AV.—3601 S	Fred'k J. Meyer
JEFFERSON AV.—2127 S	H. L. Blomeier
JEFFERSON AND GRAVOIS AVS.	H. Pockels
JEFFERSON AV.—3403 S	Theo. Boody
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601	Paul M. Nake
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800	Philip Kaut
LAFAYETTE AV.—2822	Compton Hill Pharmacy
MENARD—1434	G. Weinsberg
MENARD AND BARTON STS	C. A. Bendel
PARK AV.—1937	G. H. Andreas
PARK AV.—2600	Theodore F. Feager
SALINA ST.—2870	A. P Kaltwasser
ST. ANGE AV.—1400	R. H. Gaertner
SIDNEY ST.—1956	C. H Zahn

CARONDELET.

BROADWAY—7618 S	A. Knorr
BROADWAY—7631 S	L. F. Waibel
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV	Benno Bribach

SUBURBAN.

WELLSTON.

WELLSTON PHARMACY	U. G. Iles

FERGUSON.

FERGUSON PHARMACY	L. B. Yancey

EAST ST. LOUIS.

COLLINSVILLE AND MISSOURI AV	O. F. Kresse
FIFTH AND MISSOURI AV	G. G. Heller

BELLEVILLE, ILL.

MAIN AND HIGH STS	Geo. H. Stolburg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUAL services at Chatsworth Hall, 1700 Olive st., at 7:30 p. m.; commencing tests by Adrian B. Ormerod, platform test medium and trance speaker; good music; collection, 15c.

LODGE NOTICES.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD, Mercantile Camp, No. 14. Regular meeting next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. All attend.
THOS. H. WHITEHILL, C.
A. J. GREENWAY, Clerk. 33

DE SOTO LODGE, NO. 90, I. O. O. F.—Havlin's Hall, 6th and Walnut sts. Regular meeting Tuesday evening, Aug. 9, '92; all members requested to attend, 8 p. m., sharp; initiation; visitors invited. By order GEO. W. KELLEY, N. G.
Attest: JNO. CLEGG, Secretary. 33

OFFICERS and chevaliers of Canton Paran, No. 1, I. O. O. F., take notice. Regular cantonment Monday evening at 8 p. m., Odd Fellows' Hall, 9th and Olive sts. Visiting chevaliers invited. By order of O. H. P. GRUNDON, Commanding.
Attest: M. F. DOUD, Clerk. 33

PARAGON LODGE, No. 58, K. of P., will meet at their Castle Hall, corner of Fourth and Locust sts., on Monday evening, July 25, 1892, at 8 o'clock. Work in the rank of Knight. All Knights fraternally invited.
JAMES S. TRUE, C. C.
FRANK JOHNSON, K. of R. and S. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Position by a competent bookkeeper with reference. Address Y 332, this office. 36

WANTED—Situation as assistant bookkeeper, collector, or employment in wholesale house by experienced youth of 18; good references. Add. O 331, this office. 36

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Position by a young man 17 years old in an office, or collector. Add. P 333, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation in office by an experienced man; rapid penman and good accountant. Add. O 333, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by an experienced bill clerk; rapid penman; quick and correct at figures. Address X 332, this office. 37

WANTED—Situation in a first-class saloon by a young man 22 years of age, where I can learn to tend bar. Add. X 336, this office. 37

WANTED—Good office man wishes a position in office where faithful service will be appreciated with advancement. Add. R 334, this office. 37

WANTED—By a young man, a position in some mercantile house; can do both shipping and receiving; city reference. Add. T 336, this office. 37

WANTED—Position in wholesale drug house; experienced in laboratory, also, in other departments. Address W. N. E., 220 Central av., Hot Springs, Ark. 37

OYSTERS—Oysters—First of the season. Selects, any style, 25c per dozen. Wm. G. Milford's Oyster House, 6th st., near Olive.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The Trades.

WANTED—By a young man of 18, place to learn tailors' trade. 4545 N. Broadway. 38

WANTED—Situation as stationary fireman; can furnish good reference. Add. E. A. Drake, 809 N. 23d st. 38

WANTED—An all-around printer of 12 years' experience, strictly temperate, wants a steady situation, city or country, at reasonable wages. Address N 334, this office. 38

WANTED—Good carpenter wants sit. in wholesale house; strictly sober and steady man; will make himself useful at other work when not carpentering. Address F 333, this office. 38

Coachmen.

WANTED—Situation as coachman; can give references. 2659 Morgan st. 39

Boys.

WANTED—Job of light hauling for some good house. Address R. J. Schleneker, 1942 Sullivan av. 42

WANTED—Work by an English boy, 16 years old; willing to do anything for good home. Add. M 332, this office. 42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by reliable man as night watchman. Apply at 826 Mound st. 43

WANTED—A sit. by an American man 26 years old; sit. of some kind; good reference. 1504 Linn st. 43

WANTED—Situation in a private family to milk cow and take care of horse and drive. 4501 Easton av.

WANTED—Situation as night watchman; can give good references; excellent habits. Call Sunday, 7th. A. C. Shafer, 1803 Montgomery st. 43

WANTED—Situation by a colored man to take care of horses and milk cows or work about house; can give good reference. Call 4296 Washington. 43

WANTED—Young man of 26 would like to get work in some wholesale house; have been employed in one place for 7 years. Add. G. B., 2915 Crittenden st. 43

WANTED—Young married man employed part of night would like something to do during the day; good penman; not afraid of work. Address N 335, this office. 43

WANTED—Sit. by a middle-aged married man as gardener; place where he can have house; is sober and reliable; has no children and understands the care of horse and cow. Add. P 336, this office.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

The Trades.

WANTED—Two cabinetmakers. 2564 Sullivan av. 58

WANTED—1st-class tinner for outdoor work. 1202 S. Broadway. 58

WANTED—Good coatmakers at S. Goldstein's, 602 Olive st. 58

WANTED—Good blacksmith. Call at H. Miller's, 12th and Olive sts. 58

WANTED—A shirt cutter. New Era Shirt Factory, n. e. cor. 6th and Franklin av. 58

WANTED—A good wagon-maker. Apply to John Koenigstein, East St. Louis. 58

WANTED—Paper ruler. Flammger & Grahl Blank Book Co., 316 N. 3d st. 58

WANTED—First-class finisher on custom pants; good wages. 1330 Biddle st., 2d floor. 58

WANTED—Two good general workmen in marble works. J. M. Spangle, Farmington, Mo. 58

WANTED—Man to sandpaper ladies' fine shoes. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts. 58

WANTED—A custom shirt cutter; none but first-class need apply. Apply by letter at X 335, this office. 58

WANTED—A good blacksmith; permanent place, good wages. Add. R. J. Schonebam, Collinsville, Ill. 58

WANTED—Dentist; one that is a good gold filler and plate workman. Apply Dr. J. H. Case, 615 Olive st. 58

WANTED—Engraver by manufacturing jeweler; answer with references stating salary. Add. B 322, this office. 58

WANTED—Experienced lasters on ladies' McKay shoes. The Hulskamp Bros. Co., Keokuk, Io., or 1019 Locust st. 58

WANTED—Six or eight bench molders and three metal pattern makers. Missouri Malleable Iron Co., East St. Louis. 58

WANTED—1 edge setter, 2 lasters, 1 treer. Brown-Desnoyers Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles st., 4th floor. 58

WANTED—Twenty-five cabinetmakers; will pay $2.75 per day for first-class workmen. Whitcomb Cabinet Co., Kansas City, Mo. 58

WANTED—12 stonemasons' laborers; wages 35c per hour. Apply to McKay & Muschamp at Freeman Wire Works, East St. Louis. 58

WANTED.—First-class, practical brick burner, who has burned dry pressed brick with oil and coal. Apply with references at 920 Market street, St. Louis. 58

WANTED—One first-class roller and machine man; one first-class cracker peeler; steady work guaranteed. Address the Decatur Cracker Co., Decatur, Ill. 58

WANTED—200 car-builders, carpenters and laborers at Madison Car Works, Madison, Ill. Take Merchants' Bridge train from Main and Bremen av., 6:35 a. m. 58

WANTED—A first-class, thorough, all-round engineer, one familiar with electric plant; references required, and must be the best; position permanent and salary good. Address, giving names of references, last employer, and where can be seen, to O 330, this office. 58

ATTENTION! TRADESMEN—Try our $4 shoes; judge their value by the months they wear. Harris-Brunner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st. 58

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 58

Laborers.

WANTED—Laborers. Apply at 2800 DeKalb st. 59

WANTED—Dirt teams, Monday, at 9th and Locust sts. 59

WANTED—Shovelers on Compton and St. Vincent av. P. Berney. 59

WANTED—50 men and teams on 15th and Morgan sts. 55c a load. F. Scheiner. 59

WANTED—25 laborers. Apply at Laclede Fire Brick Co.'s works, Cheltenham. 59

WANTED—30 men with hatchets to clean brick, on Locust st., bet. 7th and 8th. John A. Lynch. 59

WANTED—50 teams and 30 men Wednesday morning, on Locust st., bet. 7th and 8th sts. John A. Lynch. 59

WANTED—50 laborers at 20 cents per hour at Duncan and Boyle avs. Bambrick-Bates Construction Co. 59

WANTED—100 teams to haul brick. Hydraulic Press Brick Co., King's highway and 'Frisco Railroad. 59

WANTED—50 teams at 55 cents per load and 30 men at $2 per day on 12th and Olive sts. John O'Donnell & Bro. 59

WANTED—50 laborers, $1.75 per day; 50 teams, 50c per load, on 7th and Olive sts.; also 50 teams, $4 per day, with large beds, on 4th and Pine sts., and 50 laborers to work till 1st of November. Laurence Kernah. 59

Boys.

WANTED—Boy to learn trade. 1013 Washington av. 61

WANTED—A boy to learn cigar trade at 1412½ Olive st. 61

WANTED—Six good strong boys. Apply at 2301 Kosciusko st. 61

WANTED—A good live boy. J. M. Maguire & Co., 620 N. 7th st. 61

WANTED—Errand boy. McLean & Tomkins, printers, 615 Chestnut st. 61

WANTED—Boys. Ette & Henger Manufacturing Co., 11th and Hebert sts. 61

WANTED—A white boy to do light porter work. Apply Monday, 2105 Franklin av. 61

WANTED—At 2918 Pine st., first-class dining-room boy; one that is generally useful. 61

WANTED—Experienced boys to work with grainers, rubbing in. Call at 111 N. 15th st. 61

WANTED—Boy to learn the wood engraving business. Wittenberg & Sorber, 21 N. 3d st. 61

WANTED—German boy to work in drug store; must live in neighborhood. 1801 Chouteau. 61

WANTED—A strong boy willing to learn the candy business. Hoffman's, 2632 Franklin av.

WANTED—Boys with some experience at buffing. Western Brass Manufacturing Co., 615 Walnut.

WANTED—Boy to learn bicycle business; parents must bind him. Knight Cycle Co., 311 N. 14th st. 61

WANTED—2 boys for bottle washing; also 1 bottler at 1028-30 S. 12th st. C. Damhorst. Call at 9 o'clock Sunday. 61

EXPOSITION class now open; shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; drills daily at Log Schoolhouse exhibit; pupil assistants wanted; situations guaranteed to intelligent boys when qualified; special terms. Mrs. Vintie McDonald, manager, 1017 Chestnut st. 61

WHEN. We make photos all sizes and styles, but we have no poor work and cheap prices to catch you. Come and see us. 1631 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Young man as book-keeper and cashier for commission house; must be good and rapid penman and quick and correct at figures; inquire at once. 903 N. 4th st. 53

The Bryant & Stratton

BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, Corner Broadway and Market st. Open during the entire year without vacation. This is the largest, best equipped and most successful school of its kind in the city. Thorough instruction is given in the commercial studies and shorthand and telegraphy. Graduates are successful in obtaining employment. Send for circulars. Address Dr. W. M Carpenter, Principal. 53

JONES

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 307, 309 and 311 N. Broadway. The complete business course, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy and English branches thoroughly taught; summer school.
J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

Clerks and Salesmen

WANTED—Good grocery clerk. Glasgow av. and Montgomery st. 54

WANTED—Clerks to try our $4 calf or patent leather. Harris-Brunner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st. 54

WANTED—You to try our $4 shoes; judge their value by the months they wear. Harris-Brunner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st. 54

WANTED—Salesman to sell a specialty in fire-proof safes; state age, previous occupation and reference. Add. R 335, this office. 54

WANTED—Traveling man; also city man for cistern work; satisfaction guaranteed. Add. Scientific Water Purifying Co., 5005 N. Broadway, St. Louis.

WANTED—Traveling grocery salesmen to carry a staple specialty as a side line; to men who have a good established trade I will offer excellent inducements. Address C 337, this office, for particulars. 54

WANTED—Drug clerk; single graduate and one who speaks German preferred; must be energetic, competent and reliable and able to furnish first-class references; permanent position and fair salary to right man. Add. with references, stating age and salary expected, J. C. Treherne, cor. Vance and Hernando sts., Memphis, Tenn. 54

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co. X 15, La Crosse, Wis. 54

AGENTS—Local and General—To sell white enamel letters, enameled iron signs, etc.; lowest prices in United States. Address New York & Chicago Enamel Co., 46 S. Clark st., Chicago. 54

OYSTERS—Oysters—First of the season. Selects, any style, 25c per dozen. Wm. G. Milford's Oyster House, 6th st., near Olive.

$5 TO $15 per day at home, selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. H. K. Delno & Co., Columbus, O.

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 54

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING thoroughly taught, private instructions only; terms moderate. Laughlin-Scott-Brown College, 3207 Olive

PERKINS & HERPEL'S COLLEGE,
Cor. 4th and Washington av. Phone 1207. Individual Instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Penmanship, etc. 54

HAYWARD'S SHORT-Hand and Business College; summer school. 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A porter at 1301 Market st. 62

WANTED—Hostler at 2122 N. 10th st. 62

WANTED—Broomcorn sorter and to do stitching. Call 1942 Sullivan av 62

WANTED—Two drivers to haul sand. Inquire 3702½ S. Jefferson av. 62

WANTED—Teamsters for gravel wagons at once. Matt Ryan, 3501 Shenandoah st. 62

WANTED—Good driver for hauling coal. Call Sunday, 11 to 12, 1460 Francis st. 62

WANTED—A young man to work in a grocery store. Apply at 2037 Carr street. 62

WANTED—A houseman; good reference required. Garfield House, 13th and Market sts. 62

WANTED—A man to sell tea and coffee. Call at the Southern Tea Co., 2709 Franklin av. 62

WANTED—Colored man for house work, with reference, at 1432 Mississippi avenue. 62

WANTED—A driver for a delivery wagon; one well acquainted with the city. 421 S 6th st. 62

WANTED—A first-class advertising solicitor; new scheme; big commission. Address C 331, this office. 62

WANTED—Advertising solicitor; a specialty for the retail trade. Apply room 320 Commercial Building. 62

WANTED—A good sack sewer; one who can mark and do general porter work; Monday, 7 o'clock. 518 N. 2d st. 62

WANTED—3 wheelers or temperers in a hand brick yard in country. Apply to W. M. Martin, 2605 Natural Bridge road. 62

WANTED—A night watchman; one who understands boilers. Apply at Laclede Fire Brick Co.'s works, Cheltenham. 62

WANTED—Man to take care of horses; must be willing to work; married man preferred; give reference. Address T 330, this office. 62

WANTED—Man of responsibility who can invest $1,000 in profitable business; closest investigations requested and best of references required. Address R 331, this office. 62

WANTED—2 good appearing men of ability for city and country; permanent position; salary $15.00 per week. Apply Superintendent's office, Room 43, 210 N. 3d st. 62

WANTED—Man out of employment with $50 cash can secure agency for the latest and most rapid selling article on the market; positively no competition; no fake or sham. Address S 331, this office. 62

WANTED—Man and wife, at residence near St. Louis; man to care for 3-acre yard, horse, cow, and assist around house; no farm work; woman to assist with kitchen and housework; no washing; board, fuel and nice room furnished; good wages. Call at once, 2810 Clark av. 62

ARE YOU A CATHOLIC?—ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED? WILL YOU WORK FOR $18 PER WEEK? Write to me at once. J. R. GAY, 194 Madison street, Chicago, Ill. 62

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—By a young lady position in bakery. Call 1417 Franklin av. 44

Stenographers.

WANTED—Permanent position by experienced stenographer; willing to assist in office work; Remington. Add. C 332, this office. 45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—By a lady, to do crocheting at home. Address K 332, this office. 46

WANTED—Work in families by first-class cutter and fitter. Modiste, 2931½ Olive st. 46

WANTED—Sewing in families; children's clothes a specialty. Add. A 332, this office. 46

WANTED—Dressmaking; good cutter and fitter wants work in families; rates reasonable. 3439 Olive st. 46

WANTED—Experienced machine hands, finishers and tackers on men's pants; steady work; top wages. 320 N. 3d st., 2d story. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A widow lady with a girl 7 years old wants a position as housekeeper. Call 2208 Washington av. 47

WANTED—A situation by middle aged woman as housekeeper in small family; wages from $1.50 per week. Add. W 335, this office. 47

WANTED—By a middle-aged, reliable widow lady, situation to keep house for hotel or widower's family; no objection to leave city. Address O 336, this office. 47

WANTED—Sit. as working housekeeper in widower's family by good common sense woman; no fraud need answer; no objection to children; state where interview can be had. Address H 334, this office. 47

When. We make our photos to suit the most fastidious. You can get them at $3. No cheap work. 1631 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

General Housework.

WANTED—A good girl for general house work. 4038 Westminster pl. 48

WANTED—A situation by first-class house-girl. Address P 331, this office. 48

WANTED—Situation immediately by experienced house girl. Address S 334, this office. 48

WANTED—Sit. by two girls, cook and housegirl; ref. given. 3135 Sheridan av., in rear. 48

WANTED—Situation as housegirl or to do light housework. Apply at 3169 Sheridan av. 48

WANTED—Situation to do general housework in private family by German woman 1336 Franklin av. 48

WANTED—Housework and cooking in family of two or small family. Call or address 3433 Olive st. Ref. given. 48

OYSTERS—Oysters—First of the season. Selects, any style, 25c per dozen. Wm. G. Milford's Oyster House, 6th st., near Olive.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st. 48

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—Sit. by woman as cook for restaurant. Add. F 337, this office. 49

Nurses.

WANTED—A situation as nurse for ladies during confinement. Address 2335 Olive st. 50

WANTED—Situation as nurse to invalid lady by a party of experience; first-class reference. Add. A 336, this office. 50

WANTED—By a respectable widow, white, a position as nurse by day, week or month. C. C., 1123 N. Compton av. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing to take home. 3909 St. Ferdinand av. 51

WANTED—Washing and ironing to take home. 1419 N. 24th st. 51

WANTED—Situation to go out washing by the day. 820 N. 22d st., 3d floor. 51

WANTED—By a reliable widow, stranger in city, work by day, or washing to take home. 1411 Belmont av. 51

WANTED—Washing to do, to go out by the day or at home by Mrs. Homes, 1214 N. 14th st.; best of reference. 51

WANTED—Situation by a first-class laundress; wants washing for the first of the week. Address 2625 Franklin av. 51

WANTED—A good colored laundress wishes family washing to take home or days' washing on Mondays and Tuesdays; best of references. 1512 Lucas av. 52

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Offices and stores to clean. Address Annie Eberhart, 127 Cedar st. 52

WANTED—Situation by an orphan girl of 15; good writer and speller; willing to do anything. Address A 234, this office. 52

WANTED—Lady who had charge of an exhibit at Exposition during last two seasons would be pleased to take charge of an exhibit the coming season; can furnish first-class refs. from last employer. Add M 330, this office. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A young lady typewriter; inclose sample of work; also photo. Add. H 331, this office.

WANTED—A young lady type writer for billing in wholesale grocery business; answer in writing. Address K 331, this office. 64

WANTED—Caligraph stenographer one hour mornings and evenings; regularly and permanently; state terms. Add. O 332, this office. 64

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Three experienced salesladies, must speak German. Apply at Max Schutz, 1250 S. Broadway. 63

WANTED—Two experienced salesladies at once; must speak German. Apply Sommerich Bros., 15th and Warren sts. 63

WANTED—Exposition class now open. Shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping; drills daily at Log School House exhibit; pupil assistants wanted; special terms. Mrs. Vintie McDonald, Manager, 1017 Chestnut st. 63

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—A good cook. 4418 Washington av. 68

WANTED—Good cook. Apply 3414 Laclede av. 68

WANTED—A 1st-class cook. 1424 Washington av. 68

WANTED—A competent cook. Apply 2937 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron at 5900 West Cabanne pl. 68

WANTED—A colored girl to cook, wash and iron; go home at night. 2715 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—A German girl; small family; cook, wash and iron. 3838 Westminster pl. 68

WANTED—Good cook, colored girl; no washing. 2223 Pine st. Apply Monday morning. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook and do general housework in small family; good wages. 2725 Clark. 68

WANTED—A good German girl to cook and do general housework; no washing. Call at 2930 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. 3730 Cook av. 68

WANTED—A girl for cooking and housework; no washing; private family. 1103 Morrison av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; also housegirl; best wages; family of three. 3012 Chestnut st. 68

WANTED—A good cook in a family of six; will be expected to help with general housework. 2207 University st. 68

WANTED—A capable young woman with reference to cook and assist with housework in a small family of grown people. 3327 Pine st. 68

OYSTERS—Oysters—First of the season. Selects, any style. 25c per dozen. Wm. G. Milford's Oyster House, 6th st., near Olive.

FREE TREATMENT FOR ALL DISEASES.

Small charge for medicine only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily and Sunday; consultation private. Separate waiting-room for ladies and children. Dr. Etavard's Central Dispensary. 1323 Franklin av. 68

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A dressmaker for plain family sewing. 909 S. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Seamstress; one who can cut and fit. Call Sunday at 603 Spruce st. 69

WANTED—Girls to sew; also 2 apprentices to run machines. 1408 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—First-class hands to crochet fascinators by the dozen. 1408 N. Jefferson av. 69

WANTED—Experienced machine girls on jeans pants; good wages; call 2614 Elliott av. 69

WANTED—Machine hands and hand sewers; good wages; steady work. Apply 1208 S. 7th st. 69

WANTED—Girl operators on button machines; ten experienced machinists on pants. 717 Lucas av. 69

WANTED—25 experienced hands and machine girls to sew on coats; steady work. 2116 Gravois av. 69

WANTED—Experienced hands on burial robes and linings. F. C. Riddle & Bro. Casket Co., Hogan st., between O'Fallon and Cass av. 69

WANTED—Good sewers, waist-skirt hands, also girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work; high wages. Call or write 614 Olive st. 69

DRESS CUTTING and Dressmaking School, 1100 Chouteau av.; the best school in St. Louis. 69

SEWING GIRLS.

Good sewers. waist, skirt hands, finishers, operators, apprentices and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work. high wages; call or write Mme. Bona, 614 Olive st. 69

THE LADIES' TAILOR

School of Cutting and Dressmaking,
2020 Olive St.

The only place in the West where a finished course of instruction in scientific dress and cloak-cutting and fine dressmaking, finishing, basting, draping etc., can be obtained.

The lessons include not only plain dress-cutting, but all the novelties, such as seamless waists, seamless bodices, seamless draped princess French bias basques, with straight or French fronts; coat skirts for basques; at least 12 styles of sleeves, 16 styles of collars, 7 styles of skirts, ladies' coats, jackets and wraps of every style. Lessons given by the most competent teachers in German or English.
69 HUGHES & STOREY.

When. You see our name on photos it is a guarantee that they are first-class. We have them in high-class work at $3. 1631 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Girl for housework at 408 S. Ewing av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at 2751 Allen av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 400 S. 22d st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 1500 Monroe st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 4336 Fairfax av. 66

WANTED—Irishwoman for housework. 1432 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1207 Mississippi av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework at 4218 Bell av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1218 Monroe st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 2011 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework at 4217 McPherson av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for light housework. Call at 2207½ Benton st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply at 1233 Chouteau av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 2935 Olive st. 66

WANTED—House girl at 1820 Schild av., 1 block south of Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework or cook. 3002 Locust st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 3051 Thomas st. 66

WANTED—At once a girl for general housework; good wages. 4536 Cook av 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework at 2341 Tennessee av. 66

WANTED—German girl for light housework in a small family. 3206A Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Colored woman to do general housework 1111 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family at 1226 S. 9th st. 66

WANTED—Good girl to do general housework; good wages. 2840 Lafayette av. 66

WANTED—A good woman to cook in exchange for room and board. 4612 Easton av. 68

WANTED—Girl for general housework; plain cooking; call Sunday. 2939 Olive st. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in family of two. 2705 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages will be paid. 3945 Cook av. 48

WANTED—A girl about 14 or 15 years old for light housework. 1128 N. 20th st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family. 1425 2d Carondelet av. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework, no washing or ironing, at 3445 Laclede av. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework; three in family. Apply at 2932 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; good wages. Apply 2712 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; family of 3 adults. 3801 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Good white or colored woman to do general housework, small family. 2103 Pine st.

WANTED—German girl for general housework; no washing; good wages. 2810 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing nor ironing. Apply 2713 Stoddard st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework, a good home for the right one. App. 3115 Olive. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; liberal wages to competent party. 2812½ Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; give references. Apply at 2319 Eugenia st. 66

WANTED—Woman for general housework; small family; in suburbs or country. Add. Y 331, this office. 66

WANTED—A girl about 16 to assist at housework and take care of baby in suburbs. Add. Y 333, this office. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; also young girl to assist in housework. 1918 Rutger st. 66

WANTED—A good girl, German or Swede, for general housework; call to-day (Sunday). 2231 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl for general housework; plain cooking; no washing. Apply at once, 2729 Dickson st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages and comfortable home. Inquire at 2112 Waverly pl., after 1 p. m. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at Ferguson. Call at 2112 Olive st., between 4 and 5 o'clock Monday; reference required. 65

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework, with reference; two in family; good wages. 6017 W. Cabanne Station. 66

WANTED—Girl, 20 or 22 years of age, to do light housework for a widow lady and assist in store; will have a good home. 600-602 S. 4th st. 66

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. Apply at 4929 Lotus av., Euclid Park; take Easton av. cable to Euclid av., then north three blocks. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework at residence near Webster Groves; references required. Inquire of clerk at counter of Post-Dispatch office. 66

WANTED—To buy a modern built house of 6 or 8 rooms between Park av. and Chouteau and 11th and 13th; state price. Address B 331, this office. 66

WANTED—A girl healthy and willing for general housework in family of 3 adults; suburban; Frisco railroad; good home. Add. N 332, this office. 66

WANTED—Competent and reliable girl for general housework; nice home and good wages to satisfactory person. Call or address Mrs. W. P. Hazard, Webster Groves, Mo. 66

McKINNEY'S GRAHAM BREAD,
MADE FROM
Schumacher Graham Flour.

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse girl. Apply at 1814 S. Compton av. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl 15 years old. 1657 S. Jefferson av. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl; German preferred. Apply 2838 Chestnut st. 70

WANTED—A young girl 12 to 14 years old to nurse 2425 N. Garrison av. 70

WANTED—A nurse girl; good wages to right party. Call at 2930 Lucas av. 70

WANTED—A French girl as nurse for a young child. Call at 521 Whittier st. 70

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A good young German girl. 3404 Pine st. 71

WANTED—Female dishwasher. Commercial Hotel. 71

WANTED—10 young ladies for special work. 1008 Pine st. 71

WANTED—First-class chambermaid Lindell Hotel. 71

WANTED—A good servant girl. Apply at 3736 Finney av. 71

WANTED—Lady photograph printer. Address D 331, this office. 71

WANTED—German girl for small family; $18. 4933 Fountain av. 71

WANTED—A good girl in small family. Apply at 4568 Richmond pl. 71

WANTED—Good girl between 16 and 18; good home. 3653 Olive st. 71

WANTED—Girls; ten basket makers. Seth Jeffrey, 307-9 Dorcas st. 71

WANTED—Girl 12 or 13 years old to help mind children. 1911 Papin st. 71

WANTED—3 or 4 good cream dippers. Candy Factory, 7th and Spruce sts. 71

WANTED—A girl to keep the store clean and wash dishes. 2300 Olive st. 71

WANTED—One chambermaid; one dining-room and kitchen girl. 1426 Lucas pl. 71

WANTED—Caramel wrappers and small girls to learn. Hoffman, 2632 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Lady instructor on sewing machine; must speak English and German. 1008 Pine. 71

WANTED—Dishwashers, laundresses. National Hotel, National Stocks Yard, East St. Louis, Ill. 71

WANTED—Millinery apprentices in our trimming department who wish to learn. S. Strauss & Co., 800 Washington av. 71

WANTED—Ladies to do embroidery; also 3 ladies to travel; salary or commission. Call at G. Lucky & Co.'s, 117 N. 8th st. 71

WANTED—Girl for dishwashing and help in kitchen work at Budweiser Beer and Wine Co., 6th st., bet. Locust and St. Charles. 71

WANTED—A Catholic lady well acquainted in the city for responsible position; good salary. J. S. Hyland & Co., 810 Olive st., room 607. 71

WANTED—Colored woman as chambermaid; must be a steady, reliable person, first-class worker and sleep in the house; none other need apply. 2111 Lucas av. 71

OYSTERS—Oysters—First of the season. Selects, any style, 25c per dozen. Wm. G. Milford's Oyster House, 6th st., near Olive.

25 GIRLS can get situations in private families and boarding-houses. 1023 N. 10th st. 71

When. Do not be deceived by agents, but have your photos made by a responsible and well established reputation. High class work only $3 per doz. 1631 Franklin av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

Laundresses.

WANTED—Good laundress. Call Sunday morning 521 Whittier (42d) st. 67

WANTED—A first-class laundress; permanent employment. 1618 Olive st. 67

WANTED—7 girls at Bremen Laundry, 3509 N. Broadway. Call Monday. 67

WANTED—No. 1 starchers. Broadway Steam Laundry, 2405 S. Broadway. 67

WANTED—A good laundress; good wages; ref. required. 3533 Laclede av. 67

WANTED—First-class shirt finishers Apply at Munger's Laundry, 2310 Washington av. 67

INFORMATION WANTED.

WANTED—Will Anthony McGrath, late of 1616 Franklin av., St. Louis, communicate at once with his sister, Jenny McGrath, at the Hotel Marlborough, New York City?

WANTED—Information of J. Faldman, a peddler, who left St. Louis about two years and a half ago; he lived at Denver, Colo., a short time and then left for New Mexico. Any one who knows his address will please communicate with Hurwitz & Block, 1112 N. 11th st., St. Louis, Mo. His son, Louis Faldman, enlisted in the United States Army under age, deserted and is in trouble and awaiting relief.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS—We want you to sell advertising machine to merchants; patented; big pay. Arco Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis. 73

WANTED—Canvassers of either sex; salary on commission. 1008 Pine st. 73

WANTED—Two experienced agents; salary or commission; steady position. M. Tucker, 810 Olive st., room 300. 73

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 9th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

WANTED—Lady of intelligence as general agent for me; splendid business for right party. Address T 331, this office. 73

DRESSMAKING.

MISS WARD—3524 Olive st., has gone to Paris for fall novelties in dresses. 72

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED.

By Mrs. Kate Healy on short notice; satisfaction guaranteed. 2623 Franklin av. 72

FINE DRESSMAKING,

From $5; work and fit guaranteed. 614 Olive st. 72

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—By young lady, employed during day, board in private fam. Add. Y 334, this office. 19

WANTED—Private boarding by young man; location bounded by Vandeventer, Finney, Pendleton and Easton avs., off of car line. Address B 336, this office. 19

WANTED—Gentleman desires for himself alone, a newly furnished second story front room, in a newly built house, with or without board, not further south than Pine st. Add. S 336, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—By refined lady, room and board in private family, or board home. Address E 337, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board by two young men; 6 o'clock breakfast; mention terms. Add. E 333, this office. 20

WANTED—Furnished room and board; central part; private family; by young gent in R. R. office; not over $5. Address H 335, this office. 20

WANTED—By a young lady, room and board in a private family a few blocks south of Chouteau av., bet. 8th and 13th sts. Add. D 332, this office.

WANTED—A second story front room with board for gentleman and wife; West End preferred; will be permanent if suited. Address M 333. this office. 20

WANTED—Young lady desires pleasant room and board with Catholic family in Jesuit parish, west of 35th st.; references exchanged. Add. M 332, this office. 20

IF PARTIES wishing rooms and board or rooms for light housekeeping will send their address or call on E. R. Faker, 2329 Olive st., a list of desirable places will be furnished free of charge; no room agency. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Young man wants room-mate; reasonable rent. 2704 Wash st. 21

WANTED—2 rooms and board for 5; terms must be reasonable. Address E 335, this office. 21

WANTED—By young lady, unfurnished room; state price; must be reasonable. Address E 332, this office. 21

WANTED—By young man, small room (central location), with respectable people. Add. B 337, this office. 21

WANTED—Three rooms unfurnished by young married couple, east of Jefferson av. Address G 335, this office. 21

WANTED—2 unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; must be in good neighborhood. Ad. L 335, this office. 21

WANTED—Gentleman desires nicely furnished room in quiet and retired location for transient. Add. M 331, this office. 21

WANTED—By a lady employed during the day, a large unfurnished room, or a room with alcove; references if required. Address N 333, this office. 21

WANTED—Two 2d-story, unfurnished, adjoining rooms; hall and bath; grates; not west front; Garrison to Vandeventer, Locust to Finney; widow lady with son; ref. Add. 3415 Franklin av. 21

WANTED—Two single men want the following unfurnished connecting rooms: A parlor, two bed-rooms and one bath-room; must have exclusive use of all the rooms; small flat preferred; give location and price. Address G 331, this office. 21

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—For about one year a furnished house of ten or twelve rooms by a family that will keep premises and contents in good order. J. Bernheim, 519 Washington av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—Colored woman to do general housework. 1111 Washington av. 22

WANTED—To buy a 6 or 7-room Queen Anne house, reception hall, bath, city water; sewer; will pay $4,000 spot cash. H. A. Fohner, Laclede Building. 22

INCOME paying and investment property; special line of clients for property of this class; it will pay you to list your property with us; special attention, advertisements, etc., given property left exclusively with us.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
22 4th and Chestnut sts.

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner with $2,500 in specialty manufacturing business; profits over 100 per cent. Add. H 332, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner with $1,500 in business enterprise that will net investor $150 per month. Address G 332, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner for Exposition; attractive booth; typewriters, adding machines, school or office apparatus. Address W 333, this office. 23

WANTED—Man with $400 or $500 cash, in a first-class legitimate business that will pay $150 or more per month. Call room 34, 904 Olive st. 23

WANTED—Young man with $500 to push an invention that will sell everywhere; one that is ambitious to build up a legitimate business. Address D 337, this office. 23

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Attention! Saloon-Keepers.

The bar and all the privileges for the barbecue and picnic of the St. Louis Butchers' Union, to be held at the Fair Ground on Sunday, Sept. 11, 1892, will be sold on Aug. 15, at Central Turner Hall, at 8 p. m.; $100 to be paid cash and the balance to be paid three days before the day of the barbecue. Bids will be received in an inclosed envelope. The Committee.

NOTICE.

To our friends and customers: Our loss by fire on Sunday, Aug. 1, has been announced by the city papers and we now desire to state that we are ready for business at the old stand, No. 115 Pine st. We also wish to thank our numerous friends for their kind sympathy in our loss. We have ordered a new supply of type and machinery and the public can now be assured that we are able to meet any demand made on us. We want your business. Drop us a postal and we will call on you. David Edwards & Co., 115 Pine st. 2

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—From $5,000 to $10,000 at 6 per cent on one or two years' good collateral security. Address Y 329, this office. 25

$1000 AND $2,500 wanted on choice residence loan at 6 per cent; double security. ARCHIE F. HASKINS, 107 N. 8th st.
25

When. One life-size picture free with a dozen of our high class photos. Call and see us. 1631 Franklin av.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—I. L. Y.: There is a letter for you. 1

PERSONAL—Cliffordson: Good-bye. How I wish I could see you once more, if only a minute. Think of me ever and always, and you are forever my s——t s——t. 1

ATTENTION LADIES!—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instructions 2c, or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6c, by mail. Emma Toilet Bazar, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A ladies' gold watch for a bedroom set. Address O 335, this office. 24

STORES, STABLES, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Floor with steam and power for light manufacturing. Address W 336, this office. 82

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—For lady or gent, good lunch room; state price. Add. K 333, this office. 3

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WANTED—Earth for filling. Apply 2119 Penrose st. 26

WANTED—A brindle dog; pure breed Italian. 910 Market st., 3d floor. 26

WANTED—Furniture and household goods for cash; send postal. A. B. Rich, 3553½ Olive st. 26

WANTED—A young child or baby to board; will give mother's care. Apply A. H., 1626 N. 12th st. 26

WANTED—Good man cook for country hotel. Call Sunday, 10 to 11, 211 S. 7th st., ready for work. 56

WANTED—To buy a typewriter; state lowest cash price; if used, how long. Add. K 334, this office. 26

WANTED—A good second-hand base burner parlor heating stove. Add. stating price, D 333, this office. 26

WANTED—A 2d-hand Safety bicycle; 26 or 28-inch ball bearing; state price. Add. B 334, this office. 26

WANTED—8,000 feather pillows for Chicago hotels for the World's Fair; will pay best price for used feathers; send postal. J. Davis, 806 Biddle st. 26

WANTED—Good new or 2d-hand portable boiler and engine, 15 to 20 horse power; on skids preferred; name cash price. Add. A. S. Galigher, Cairo, Ill. 26

ASHTON, the furniture buyer, in large or small lots. Send postal 1421 St. Charles st. 26

BICYCLES—Second-hand in exchange for new. Jordan & Sanders, 1324 Washington av. 26

COUPLE desiring to begin housekeeping can secure furniture in return for one room. Call at 3957 Lincoln av. 26

BOOKS.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH

BOOKS on theosophy and spiritualism. Crawford's old-book store, 312 N. 7th st., near Locust. 28

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—First-class teacher of bookkeeping and penmanship. Add. M 327, this office. 29

WANTED—Scholars in water-color and crayon portraits at once, Mrs. M. G. Desiart, 3930 Delmar av. 29

THEATRICAL.

WANTED—Man with $200 to take an interest in an old established dramatic company now on the road. Address at once, stating particulars, P 332, this office. 75

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

FOR RENT—Meat shop with fixtures for rent, 1616 Glasgow av. 4

FOR SALE—A cigar store; cheap rent. Inquire at 2905 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—West End route on "Republic." Address Y 335, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A candy, fruit and cigar store cheap. Apply 1504 Franklin av. 4

FOR SALE—News stand and notion store, cheap. Address B 333, this office. 4

WILL take partner or sell second-hand buggy and wagon shop. 3879 Bell av. 4

FOR SALE—$85 storm buggy; good as new; a bargain. Livery Stable, 1815 Park av. 12

FOR SALE—Grocery store without saloon; good trade and location. Address T 334, this office. 4

FOR SALE—First-class meat and vegetable market. Apply at stand 51 Union Market before 11 a. m. 4

FOR SALE—Whitening business, including all necessary material. Mrs. J. Ikemeyer, 1229 N. 10th st. 4

FOR SALE—West End saloon and billiard hall. Inquire at Laclede Business Exchange, 1007 Chestnut st. 4

FOR SALE—Grocery and bar doing good business, splendid location, long lease. Apply Chouteau Avenue Brewery. 4

FOR SALE—Post-Dispatch route in East St. Louis; $17 a week income. Apply Circulation Department, this office. 4

FOR SALE—A manufacturing establishment doing a good business, 75 to 100 per cent profit; will sell for $900 if sold at once. Add. D 334, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Saloon in heart of city and doing a fine paying business; has splendid stock and cheap rent; this is a tiptop place.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—Confectionery, ice cream, fruit and cigar store, very cheap; this is a rare chance.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—Cigar, tobacco and news store; price, $200; this is a good bargain.
4 WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—Grocery, meat shop and saloon in north part of city, doing tip-top business; rent $57, with 4 living rooms; price, $2,000.
WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—Barrel house and sample room on Franklin av., doing a good paying business; price $800; see this bargain.
WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—Saloon and pool room; good location; cheap rent, with living rooms and fine business.
WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—Livery and boarding stable, located in the West End and doing a nice business; rent $50; price $3,500; here's a bargain.
WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—Saloon, with garden, averaging $50 per day, this is one of the best places in the city; long lease and low rent; terms easy.
WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Furnished room house full of good-paying roomers, on Olive st.; price $400; this is a bargain. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. Eighth st.

FOR SALE—Notice—We are licensed agents and give warranty bills of sale with every place we sell in the city; if you wish to buy or sell any kind of business see us. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Book, news and stationery store, established 10 years; agencies for all the morning papers; will sell for less than its value; good chance for steady man to make money; see this at once. WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—Corner grocery and saloon in n. w. part of city, doing a first-class business; good lease and cheap rent; price, $1,600; or invoice.
WARDLOW & ESLINGER, 117 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE—An established commission business on N. 3d st. doing good business; good reasons for selling. Add. P 327, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Established novelty business; will invoice about $500; present owner has other business; good man can clear $2,000 by Jan. 1. Address D 335, this office.

FOR SALE—First-class meat market with a new outfit in a good location; a chance for a good butcher. Apply Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at 2553 North Market st. 4

FOR SALE—A good country store; stock of merchandise, 4 acres of land, good bearing orchard; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner has other business that needs his whole time; will sell together or will sell house and land separate, to suit purchaser. 3932A Sherman pl. 4

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor.

MUSICAL.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteee to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

FOR SALE—Cheap; one Emerson piano. 1929 Olive st. 27

FOR SALE—7 fine snare drums, 1 32 inch bass drum. Inquire at 3007 Olive st. 27

FOR SALE—A fine $300 upright piano for $100; a big bargain. Call at 1351 Garrison av. 27

FOR SALE—Cheap, one new 7-octave upright ebony case piano. For particulars address F 334, this office. 27

FOR SALE—7½-octave piano; round corners; cost $400; used 6 months; $50. Swimming School, 19th and Pine sts. 27

DECKER BROS.' pianos are the best made; new stylish designs of uprights and grands just received. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st. 27

HEAR the soul of a Krakauer piano at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

HEAR the brilliant, sweet-toned Wissner piano at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

HAVE you seen the new scale Kimball piano? Don't fail to if you are looking for the best all-around bargain in a piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

I HAVE a very large variety of pianos, from the cheapest good piano to the very best piano in America; will satisfy any customer in prices and terms. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

MUSICAL—Musical instruments below cost. Having purchased a large lot of musical instruments from a bankrupt stock we are selling them at rock-bottom prices. J. Ellicock's Music House, 2415 N. Broadway. 27

THE finest new pianos for rent at half price at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

THE artistic, sweet-toned Henry F. Miller pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

THE Krakauer is the best upright piano on earth. Koerber's Piano Co., 1108 Olive st. 27

THE Jewett piano has a reputation of thirty-two years standing. Koerber Piano Co., 1108 Olive st. 27

THE world-renowned Knabe pianos; a complete stock of these fine pianos. J. A. Kieselhorst, s. w. cor. 10th and Olive st. 27

$10 PER MONTH will buy a first-class piano at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

$160 WILL buy a first-class upright piano on easy payments at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st. 27

$165 WILL buy a fine 7⅓-octave upright piano. J. A. Kieselhorst, 1000 Olive st. 27

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One saloon ice box. 4301 Cottage av. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap; a new baby bugy. 1825 S. 3d st. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture, at 2819 St. Louis av., cheap. 5

FOR SALE—A fine set of cabinet tools. 1820 Arsenal av. 5

FOR SALE—Canary birds, fine singers, $2.50. 2208 Chestnut st. 5

FOR SALE—Baby carriage in good order. 5423 Cabaune pl. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture of 8-room house, cheap, at 1801 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Fine Yorkshire, silk terrier pups. 2905 St. Vincent av. 5

FOR SALE—Youth's 24-inch Leader safety bicycle. 314 N. Main st. 5

FOR SALE—Building material; 2 years in building. Levee and Carr st. 5

FOR SALE—Handsome walnut bedroom set, cheap. 2616 Prairie av. 5

FOR SALE—50,000 second-hand brick at 13th and Olive sts. H. C. Ullrich. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap—Furniture of a 13-room house. Apply at 1122 Locust st. 5

FOR SALE—Two sky blue Scotch terrier pups. Inquire at 217 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—American Ideal 44-inch wheel; in good order. 3413B Franklin av. 5

FOR SALE—Piano stool and two covers. Call or address 3413 Shenandoah st. 5

FOR SALE—Fresh Jersey cows. King's highway and Arsenal st.; old County Farm. 5

FOR SALE—No. 3 Blake steam pump, in good order, at French's, 1016 Locust st. 5

FOR SALE.—One 4-horse power Otto Gas Engine. 111-113 S. 8th street. Assignee's sale 5

FOR SALE—A 2d-hand New Mail bicycle, in good condition. Inquire at 1544 N. 18th st. 5

FOR SALE—Membership Merchants' Exchange; dues paid up. Add. A 333, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Sideboard, dining table, ice box and two base-burner stoves. 3135 Chestnut st. 5

FOR SALE—1 Encyclopedia Britanica, 25 vol., leather binding, at a bargain. 1811 Biddle. 5

FOR SALE—The nicest diamond star locket and gents' heavy gold chain; fine. Ad. K 330, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Rough-coated St. Bernard large bitch, good companion for children. Corcorans, 3602 Grand av. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap; English setter esprits broke for chickens and quails. H. N. Sheafer, 4340½ Fairfax av. 5

FOR SALE—Counters and shelves in a grocery store and saloon. Apply at grocery store, 2745 Cass av. 5

FOR SALE—Two fine counter show cases to make room at the great rush for $1 cabinets, at Scholten's, 1314 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Choice young gray African talking parrots at A. Bohne Bird Store, 710 Market st., removed from 6th st. 5

FOR SALE—A fine oil engine; in the best of condition; also A1 pump, worth $25; will sell for $50, cash. At 3518 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap; fine Domestic sewing machine, almost new; all attachments; owner going away. 2850 Accomac st., 1 block south of Russell av. 5

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Scotch collie, Shepherd pups, Skye, Yorkshire and Dandy Dinmant terriers, bull terriers and bloodhounds. 2601 Thomas st. 5

FOR SALE—A fine diamond stud, cost $200; will trade for a good buggy horse or two good cows and $75; time on the money if desired. Address L 334, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A handsome wheel, cost $135; used 5 months; will sell $50 cash, or on time payments; $10 down, $10 per month; in perfect order. Address S 335, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Furniture for cash; there was a burglar chap came to the house and emptied my pockets of my spare cash; had no opportunity of cutting him, so will have to cut the price of my goods to enable me to pay my debts. Meilis, 819 Franklin av. 5

BICYCLES—New and second-hand; easy payments. Jordan & Sanders, 1324 Washington av. 5

BICYCLES one-fourth of new price: great bargains to make room. Knight Cycle Co., 311 N. 14th st. 5

COPPER bath tubs in good order, second-hand. Call and take one at your own price, E.C. Zausch, 3538 Easton av. 5

GAS, gasoline and cook stoves repaired. J. Forshaw, 113 N. 12th st. 5

NEWFOUNDLAND, Scotch terrier, collie, pug and English greyhound pups. Fancier Agency, 215 Market st. 5

OYSTERS—Oysters—First of the season. Selects, any style, 25c per dozen. Wm. G. Milford's Oyster House, 6th st., near Olive.

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 5

$100 (THIS WEEK) for my furniture, 6-room cottage; want to leave city. Add. C 333, this office. 5

Lebanon Magnetic Water

$1.50 for 12 one-half gallon bottles, delivered. 5

RIGHT IN THE CENTER

Of the city can be found the George Cousins Tea Co., headquarters for the celebrated Bonanza Tea, absolutely pure and only 60 cents a pound. An immense jumbo cup and saucer goes with each pound free. Four pounds choice roasted coffee $1; 22 pounds best granulated sugar $1. 6th and Market sts., opposite Grand Opera house. 5

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A milk cow, brown and white spotted, at 4258 McPherson av., reward will be given. 30

LOST—Young black setter bitch; tip of front toe and breast white. Return to E. Stollmann, 2631 Laclede av., and receive reward. 30

LOST—Aug. 3, from 4917 Fountain av., a large, black Newfoundland dog, white breast, long head, green cord on neck. Reward. 30

LOST—Black and white Llewellen setter dog: answers to "Doc;" city license No. 123 attached to leather collar; liberal reward paid. 1200 S. Ewing av. 30

LOST—Diamond earring set in black and gold pendant; lost on Washington or Vandeventer av. cars or at Pilgrim Church. Reward if returned to 3927 Delmar av. 30

LOST—A bunch of Post-Dispatch bills between Page and Easton av., west of Taylor Finder please return 3738 Lucky st. or city circulation department of Post-Dispatch and be rewarded. 30

$25 REWARD—Diamond sapphire pin. Prof. Louis H. Freigh, 3038 Magazine st. 30

$25 REWARD for finding Mr. John Helbig, Sr.; left his home Saturday, July 23; when he left wore blue coat, blue calico shirt, gray dip hat, carpet slippers; age, 74 years; smooth face, on left or right arm initials "J. H." Any information will be thankfully received by George Becker, No. 2409 N. 22d st. 30

FOUND—Gordon setter; will be sold in seven days unless identified. Call 3912 Page av. 30

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Wanted.

WANTED—Stake wagons, coal wagons and coal wagon beds. Address W 331, this office. 11

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Good coal wagon. 1100 S. 12th st. 12

FOR SALE—2 teams and dirt wagons. 1617 N. 18th st. 12

FOR SALE—Fine bay horse, 6 years old. 910 S. 12th st. 12

FOR SALE—1 jump seat surrey cheap. Apply 2823 Easton av. 12

FOR SALE—Horses and ponies. 2538 Warren st., W. Pollard. 12

FOR SALE—Top wagon, cheap; almost new. 1935 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—$25 will buy 2d-hand storm buggy. 2305 Walnut st. 12

FOR SALE—A fine buggy at a bargain. Call at J. Mueller, 2538 S. 3d st. 12

FOR SALE—Good delivery or driving horse. Wm. Jobson, 4726 Ashland av. 12

FOR top grocery and light business wagons go to E. H. Nolte, 1623-29 N. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—A young horse, good for surrey or light delivery. Apply 2925 Park av. 12

FOR SALE—Good sized horse, with harness and cart, or separate. 714 Lafayette av. 12

FOR SALE—Horse, top buggy and harness; $85. Will sell separate. 1314 N. 10th st. 12

FOR SALE—Saddles cheap; ladies' and gents; fine condition. Address L 332, this office. 12

FOR SALE—A physician's coupe and storm buggy in good condition. Apply to Jesse Arnot. 12

FOR SALE—Two horses, wagon, harness and license cheap; have to sell. Ellis, 818 Farrar st. 12

FOR SALE—Very cheap, one large work mule; weight 1,500; can be seen at 3950 St. Ferdinand av. 12

FOR SALE—A painter's horse and wagon, in first-class order, at a bargain. Address P 335, this office. 12

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for bicycle—Good Texas pony, very fast; will sell cheap. 5634 Cates av. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap—A very fine and gentle driving mare; nice style and good traveler, at 1003 Morgan st. 12

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness: horse will answer for any purpose; no limit; must be sold. 547 S. Ewing av. 12

FOR SALE—Family broke mare, 2 single drivers, young and sound; small mare $30; bargains. 2853 N Grand av.; rear. 12

FOR SALE—Top and open grocery wagons, express wagons, surreys, storm wagons, phaetons, carts, etc. Southeast corner 14th and Cass av. 12

FOR SALE—Bargain; draft horse 16 hands high, 9 years old, sound, true puller: $15 takes him; want of use cause of selling. 2109 Bismarck st 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, if sold at once, good horse suitable for delivery wagon; is well broken to saddle. D. M. Osborne & Co., 22d and Gratiot sts., city. 12

FOR SALE—Bargain—Fine bay horse, 5 years old, trots in 3:30, sound and a beauty: storm buggy and fine new harness, outfit $150; horse worth the money alone. S. W. cor. 7th and Geyer av. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap or exchange, Storm buggies, jump seat and side-bar surreys, grocer, baker, butcher, laundry, painter, whitener, carpenter, peddler, gardener, milk and furniture wagons; also a good 1-horse truck and a 2-horse truck. John Tobinka, 1400 N. 7th st. 12

CARTS, all kinds, at McCabe, Young & Co.'s, 1223 N. Broadway. 12

CUT-UNDER and jump-seat surreys at a bargain for thirty days, at E. H. Nolte, 1625 N. 7th st. 12

DELIVERY WAGONS, all kinds, at McCabe, Young & Co.'s, 1223 N. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—Or exchange—250 new and second-hand vehicles and harness of all kinds; will save you time and money by giving us a call Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. Broadway. 12

GROCER WAGONS at McCabe, Young & Co.'s, 1223 N. Broadway. 12

LOT Mexican yellow head and African gray parrots and tame monkeys, cheap, at 17 S. 6th st. 12

PARK WAGONS at McCabe, Young & Co.'s, 1223 N. Broadway. 12

STORM BUGGIES at McCabe, Young & Co.'s, 1223 N. Broadway. 12

STORM wagons, park wagons, carts, etc.; agent for Wayne sulkyette. E. H. Nolte, 1629 N. 7th. 12

THE cheapest place in the city for new and second-hand surreys, buggies, phaetons, etc., at Dupon's, 2208 N. Broadway. 12

WANTED—Stable room for horse and buggy, vicinity of Cardinal and Easton. Add. N 330, this office. 52

$65 BUYS a team of work horses, farm wagon and harness; $30 buys a peddling wagon and harness; also 2 young horses, fine drivers. 2716 Sheridan av. 12

JOHN NEINER, 1901 LUCAS PL.—FOR SALE AT YOUR OWN PRICE, BUGGIES, SURREYS, BAROUCHES, PHAETONS, STORM BUGGIES, LANDAUS (SIX SEATS), PARK WAGONS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND. CALL AT ANY TIME BETWEEN 7 A. M. AND 6 P. M. 12

RAPP & MOLLER CARRIAGE CO.

Repairing and repainting of fine pleasure vehicles a specialty; estimates furnished on application. Send postal 2220 and 2222 Pine st. 12

STORM BUGGIES.

12 KINGMAN & CO., 200 S. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

A handsome pair of dark iron gray geldings, 5 years old, city broke, stylish, and fine drivers; will also sell harness and Kensington; this team, or outfit, will be sold at a great bargain; owner leaving city. Add. X 333, this office.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

12 N. 11TH ST.—Large 2d story front, nicely furnished for light housekeeping. 13

14 S. 9TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for colored gents. Mrs. Jackson's place. 13

18 S. 11TH ST.—Two good rooms in rear. 13

97 N. 22D ST.—Furnished room for 2 gents. 13

101 N. 9TH ST.—Nice front room for one or two gents; southern exposure. 13

105 S. 16TH ST.—Nicely furnished back parlor, first floor, light housekeeping. 13

111 S. 15TH ST.—Large rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; laundry privilege; hall room. 13

121 N. 7TH ST.—Southwest corner of Pine, furnished and unfurnished rooms; rent low. 13

204 S. 21ST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

205 S. 14TH ST.—Furnished room for light housekeeping. 13

206 S. LEFFINGWELL AV.—2 nicely furnished rooms. 13

218 S. BEAUMONT ST.—Three rooms and laundry; $15 per month. 13

310 OLIVE ST.—One or two nicely furnished front rooms. 13

314 AND 316 N. 11TH ST.—Near Locust st.—Furnished rooms in private family; gas and bath; for gents only. 13

319 PLUM ST.—Newly furnished room for gentleman at $1 per week. 13

319 MARKET ST.—Nicely fur. front room, 2d floor, McLean Bldg, for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 13

412 S. GARRISON AV.—Three fine rooms for good family. 13

413 LOCUST ST.—Rooms 35 cents to $1 per day; $1.50 to $3 per week. 13

611 N. 23D ST.—Two furnished front rooms, 1st and 2d floors; bath. 13

706 PINE ST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. 13

719½ CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished front rooms, suitable for two; $1.25 and upward; gents only. 13

722 N. 15TH ST.—Furnished rooms on first floor for gents; 3d floor for light housekeeping. 13

805 S. 18TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, front and rear; new furniture; all conveniences. 13

810 N. 9TH ST.—Furnished room or light housekeeping. 13

810 RUTGER ST.—Neatly furnished front room for gents; all conveniences. 13

814 WALNUT ST.—Furnished room, with or without light housekeeping. 13

916 WARE AV.—Nicely furnished 2d-story room suitable for 1 or 2 gents; private family; references required. 13

918 N. BROADWAY—Neatly furnished rooms, light and airy; good attendance; all conv. 13

962 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished front room; also wanted room-mate for young gentleman. 13

1002 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms, by day, week or month; reasonable. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

1009 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms by week or day. 13

1016 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Handsomely furnished room with bath. 13

1021 N. COMPTON AV.—Comfortably furnished rooms, convenient for light housekeeping. 13

1028 S. 8TH ST.—Nicely furnished 2d story front room; also other rooms. 13

1106 N. COMPTON AV.—Handsome fur. rooms. 13

1109 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms and bath, $1.50 to $2.50 per week. 13

1118 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely fur. front parlor for one or two gents. 13

1119 N. 20TH—5-rooms up-stairs, will be vacant Thursday. Inquire 1117, next house. 13

1120 CHOUTEAU AV.—2 unfurnished rooms, water and bath: $8. 13

1121 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms from $1.50 to $2.50 per week. 13

1121 S. 12TH ST.—Two connecting fur. rooms for light housekeeping, front. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms; rooms for light housekeeping; single rooms. 13

1125 N. 24TH ST.—1st floor, 4 rooms; $14. 13

1133 WASHINGTON AV.—Front parlor or back room; southern exp.; for gents. 13

1207 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Near Lafayette Park, one neatly furnished 2d-story front room. 13

1222 OLIVE ST.—Large second-story room, nicely fur.; also second-story hall-room. 13

1225 WASHINGTON AV.—Beautifully furnished front parlor for doctor or dentist. 13

1306 WEBSTER AV.—2d floor for light housekeeping; suitable for small family; hall entrance. 13

1307 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furn. rooms, 2d and 3d story; all conveniences. 13

1309 WASHINGTON AV. and 119 S. Broadway—Newly furnished rooms for rent. 13

1322 WASHINGTON AV.—Nice furnished front room. Call Tuesday. 13

1339 N. GARRISON AV.—2 nicely fur. rooms, all conv.; terms moderate. 13

1329 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished front and back rooms for gents, or gent and wife. 13

1404 OLIVE ST.—Connecting rooms, nicely furnished, for 2 or more gentlemen; very convenient. 13

1417 FRANKLIN AV.—1 fur. room, suitable for ladies or gents. 13

1417 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; southern exposure. 13

1439 FRANCIS ST.—3 elegant 1st-floor rooms; best order; water, fine cellar, separate entrance, latest improvements; cars convenient, one block from Easton and Grand avs.; always open: keys at 1443. 13

1439½ N. 16TH ST.—Four rooms and hall room, second floor; rent reasonable; keys at house. 13

1500 PINE ST.—One large and one small front room; $2 and $2.50 per week. 13

1504 CARR ST.—Furnished room; suitable for light housekeeping. 13

1515 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished parlor, $8 a month. 13

1516 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room; home comforts; private family; breakfast and tea if desired. 13

1517 CLARK AV.—One unfurnished room to a family without children. 13

1535 S. 14TH ST.—Large, cool, furnished room; three windows, $2 per week. 13

1604 OLIVE ST.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms 13

1703 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front and back parlors; all conveniences 13

1714 DOLMAN ST., near Lafayette Park—Pleasant furnished rooms, with or without board. 13

1715 PAPIN ST.—A suite of large front rooms on 2d floor comfortably furnished for light housekeeping; bath, etc. 13

1718 MISSISSIPPI AV.—A nicely furnished, airy room, for one or two gents. 13

1733 CARR ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board; all conveniences; terms moderate. 13

1741 MISSISSIPPI AV.—Large, nicely fur. 2d-story front room; gas and bath. 13

1803 WASH ST.—2 furnished rooms. 13

1806 OLIVE ST.—3d-floor front room furnished for light housekeeping or otherwise. 13

1812 OLIVE ST.—Furnished room, suitable for three gents. 13

1820 WASH ST.—Handsomely fur. front parlor and 2d-story room; also hall room. 13

1900 LOUISIANA AV.—Beautiful bay-window room for 1 or 2 gents; opp. Compton Hill Reservoir Park. 23

1905 DIVISION ST.—Three rooms and hall with water; first floor. 13

1906 HICKORY ST.—One large furnished room for one or two gents, and one hall room for $5; every conven.; southern and eastern expo. 13

1909 CARR ST.—Having furnished this elegant house throughout with new furniture, handsomely, I am prepared to rent suits of 2 or 3 rooms, complete for light housekeeping. 13

1923 N. 12TH ST.—2 nicely furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen. 13

1931 OLIVE ST.—Large 2d-story front room; married couple or 2 or 3 young men. 13

2019 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite. 13

2119 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished hall room, $1.50 per week. 13

2120 CLARK AV.—Hall room, nicely furnished, one block from new Union Depot. 13

2121 ARSENAL ST.—A furnished second-story front room; very convenient; gas, bath; to a quiet gentleman. 13

2206 LUCAS PL.—Newly furnished front and back parlors; also one unfurnished room. 13

2206 MORGAN ST.—Nice furnished front room on first or second floor; cheap. 13

2215 ADAMS ST.—Nicely fur. front or back rooms, 2d floor. 13

2220 CHOUTEAU AV.—3 rooms down-stairs; water in kitchen; $9. Key on premises. 13

2227 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished single room. 13

2228 CLARK AV.—4 lovely unfurnished rooms, 2d floor; bath and gas; $15 per month 13

2306 S. MENARD ST.—Furnished room with or without board. 13

2309 OLIVE ST.—Double parlors and 2d story front and back; southern exposure; newly furnished; references. 13

2309 CHESTNUT ST.—A nice, cool, unfur. room, all conveniences, private family; references exchanged; low rent. 13

2324 SULLIVAN AV.—2d floor; 4 rooms; water, bath, etc., $16.00 a month 13

2328 WASH ST.—4 Nice rooms, first floor. 13

2338 MARKET ST.—Large furnished front room, bath, for light housekeeping; also hall room. 13

2342 OLIVE ST.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms, by day, week or month. 13

2358 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms with bath; very cheap. 13

2409 CECILE ST.—One large fur. front room, 2d floor, suitable for 2 gents; con. to Sidney st. cars. 13

2520A WARREN ST. — First-class furnished room. 13

2528½ N. GARRISON AV.—Handsomely furnished front room, southern exposure, for gentleman or privilege of light housekeeping. 13

2600 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; very desirable; reasonable. 13

2604½ GLASGOW AV.—Very desirable second-story front room for gents; all conveniences; moderate. 13

2612 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished second parlor; also front room on 3d floor. 13

2614 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences. 13

2623 PINE ST.—2 nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite. 13

2623 PINE ST.—Two connecting rooms, single or en suite; price reasonable. 13

2629 ADAMS ST.—Nicely furnished front room. 13

2643A OLIVE ST.—Nice 2d-story room, fur. very nicely; conveniently located; suitable for one or two; rent reasonable. 13

2649 OLIVE ST.—Large, new furnished room, bath; terms moderate. 13

2649 OLIVE ST.—2 unfurnished rooms; southern exposure; bath; in good order. 13

2717 WASHINGTON AV.—Second and third floor front rooms. 13

2723 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished room in private family. 13

2730 SHERIDAN AV.—3 or 4 nicely furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; gas, bath and southern exposure. 13

2734 OLIVE ST.—Desirable furnished front and back rooms; board, gas and home comforts. 13

2808 MORGAN ST.—Two connecting parlors; also 2d-story room unfurnished. 13

2813A CLARK AV.—Neatly furnished 2d-story front and connecting rooms for 2 or 4 gents, with bath; strictly private family. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

2825 OLIVE ST.—Two nice, newly furnished rooms complete for light housekeeping. 13

2833A CHESTNUT ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with all modern conveniences. 13

2842 WALNUT ST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; desirable; excellent location. 13

2845 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished second floor room; private family; ref. 13

2901 GAMBLE ST.—Front furnished room for 1 or 2 gents. 13

2910 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen, or man and wife; with board. 18

2921 SHERIDAN AV.—3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; gas, bath, etc.; terms reasonable. 13

2923 OLIVE ST.—2d floor; one large or small room unfurnished; references exchanged. 13

2950 DICKSON ST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms connecting for light housekeeping. 13

3024A EASTON AV.—Clean furnished room, northern and southern exposure, gas and bath 13

3031 OLIVE ST.—A large front room, nicely furnished; gas and bath: $12 per month. 13

3031 WASHINGTON AV.—One nice room, furnished; southern exposure. 13

3113 LUCAS AV.—Large 2d-story front and back; front $50 for 2; back $40 for 2; no boarding-house; large yard; southern exposure; everything first-class; call. 13

3129 FRANKLIN AV.—Three rooms, elegantly furnished, with board; excellent location; terms reasonable. 13

3144 WASHINGTON AV.—Large, cool rooms, with or without breakfast. 13

3153 BRANTNER PL.—Handsomely fur. front and back room, with bath to gentlemen; cheap. 13

3206 CHESTNUT ST.—Well-furnished 2d-story front and back rooms; bath; cheap. 13

3207 KITTENREINER AV.—3 rooms up-stairs; water in kitchen; rent, $7.50. Key at 3205 Kittenreiner av. 13

3225 LOCUST ST.—2 nicely fur. rooms, suitable for gentleman. 13

3328 BELL AV.—3 desirable rooms for light housekeeping. 13

3335 PINE ST.—Private family; handsome 2d-story large front rooms; first-class board; reduced. 18

3336 PINE ST.—Handsomely fur. room for 1 or 2 gents or couple; all conveniences. 13

3507 EVANS AV.—Three rooms and bath; 2d floor; parties without children. 13

3600 OLIVE ST.—Either fur. or unfur. rooms; gas and bath. 13

3636 CALIFORNIA AV.—Nice 3-room flat, 2d floor. 13

3738 N. 9TH ST.—Elegantly furnished room for gentlemen only. 13

3831 FINNEY AV.—A pretty second-story front room, southern exposure, private family, for gentleman. 13

4439 NORTH MARKET ST.—Three rooms and bath. 13

BEFORE moving sell me what household goods you don't want. Ashton, 1421 St. Charles st. 13

FOR RENT—Upper part of 710 Market st., suitable for furnished rooms. 13

FOR RENT—Large room in rear of 2814 Olive st.; rent to be paid by housework. 13

FOR RENT—Laclede av., near Boyle, furnished room; private family. Ad. M 335, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Elegantly fur. room in the northern suburbs to quiet couple. Ad. A 337, this office. 13

FOR RENT—2 unfur. rooms for 2 gents or light housekeeping; hall entrance. Add. M 334, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms, 30th and Olive sts.; private family, Address T 335, this office. 13

FOR RENT—One lovely fur. front room, so. ex.; private family; $8 per month. Ad. F 335, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely fur. room for very quiet transient; convenient to cars. Address C 336, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Three nice second-story back rooms to a nice party without children; rent, $10. 2727 Walnut st. 13

FOR RENT—Pleasant front room with southern exposure. Call at confectionery store, 1933 Franklin av. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely fur. second-story front room in strictly private family for one or two gents. Address W 334, this office. 13

FOR RENT—1st floor, 3 rooms and basement, with water $11. Apply S. Waver, 2048 Obear av., 1 block from Bellefontaine electric cars. 13

FOR RENT—One large 2d story front room in the home of widow for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Add. L 331, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A neatly furnished front room; first floor; suitable for one or two gentlemen; convenient to cable cars. 4115 Cozzens av. 13

FOR RENT—By refined middle-aged widow lady in her own flat an elegantly furnished room to quiet gent; no children. Add. N 329, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished front room with board; West End; all modern conveniences; excellent location. Address C 335, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two Christian young men can find a pleasant home in Christian family; terms $15 each; West End. Address G 333, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two or three unfurnished rooms; family of two; or will join party in renting house in neighborhood of Garrison av. Address T 332, this office. 13

GENTLEMEN wishing cool rooms, southern exposure, and families wishing large rooms call at 811 Locust st., opposite Post-office. 13

OYSTERS—Oysters—First of the season. Selects, any style, 25c per dozen. Wm. G. Milford's Oyster House, 6th st., near Olive. 13

THE BEAUMONT—Family hotel, Olive st. and Jefferson av.; a few very desirable rooms now vacant; reduced rates. 13

WANTED—A young lady room mate. Add. N. 331, this office. 13

WANTED—Young man room-mate; refs.; between 21st and 22d on Olive. Add. Y 336, this office. 13

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor 13

TH ERICSSON, 2608 Locust. Apartments for gentlemen. Offices for physicians or dentists. W. C. McCreery, 506 Security bld

BOARDING.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

13 N. CARDINAL AV.—One nice front room with board for 2 in strictly private family; terms reasonable. 18

220 S. 4TH ST.—Hotel Austria, newly furnished rooms, 35c to $1 a day, $1.50 to $3 per week; meals 20c and 25c; board $3 per week. 18

414 TO 418 MARKET ST.—Cool front rooms; no bugs; 1st-class board; $4 to $5 week. 18

810 RUTGER ST.—Neatly furnished front room with board; all conveniences. 18

911 CHOUTEAU AV.—Room for gents, with or without board. 18

923 N. 22D ST.—Furnished front room with private family for man and wife; with or without board 18

926 WARE AV.—Front room on 2d floor, nicely furnished; rent $9 per month. 13

930 GARRISON AV.—Suit of rooms, neatly fur., with first-class board. 18

1303 N. GARRISON AV.—One or two elegantly furnished front rooms; southern exposure; all modern conveniences, with good board in private family; terms reasonable; references ex. 18

1405 WASHINGTON AV.—The most desirable rooms in the city with first-class board; all modern conveniences; also table board. 18

1405 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board; also first-class table board; all modern conveniences. 18

1409 CHOUTEAU AV.—1 furnished room, with board for gents. 18

1601 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

1618 OLIVE ST.—Elegant rooms, with so. expo.; excellent board; hot baths; large yard. 18

1626 LUCAS PL.—Elegant mansion; lovely, cool rooms, with bath; first-class board, in private family; special rates to gents; transients accommodated; references exchanged. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms; first-class board. 18

1758 CHOUTEAU AV.—Large, airy rooms for 2 gents, with first-class board; $4 per week. 18

1809 WASH ST.—A splendid furnished front room; southern exposure; with or without board. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms with board. 18

2014 OLIVE ST.—Second-story front and connecting rooms; also hall room; board. 18

2025 OLIVE ST.—Third-story front room, southern exposure, with board. 18

2026 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with or without board, with bath; terms reasonable. 18

2223 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms with board; southern exp.; hot and cold water. 18

2300 EUGENIA ST.—Elegant front rooms, southern exposure, with or without board, all conveniences. 18

2602 CAROLINE ST.—Nicely furnished front room; board if desired. 18

BOARDING.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

2622 LAFAYETTE AV.—Near park—Large, cool room, 2d story front, handsomely furnished; gas, bath, first-class table; 4th st. cable passes door. 18

2628 WASHINGTON AV.—Large pleasant fur. room, accom. 1st-class, with board; reas. 18

2629 WASHINGTON AV.—Board, with neatly furnished rooms. 18

2633 WASHINGTON AV.—Cool, pleasant rooms, with family board; prices reasonable. 18

2704 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front and connecting rooms with all modern conveniences, excellent location, home comforts, table provided with all delicacies of the season. 18

2712 WALNUT ST.—Parties owning their home will rent 2d-story rooms, with or without bd. 18

3723 GARFIELD AV.—Elegantly furnished parlor bedroom; good board; terms moderate; private family. 18

2732 OLIVE ST.—Second-story front unfurnished; also suit of 3d-story rooms, furnished. 18

2800 LAFAYETTE AV.—Large, pleasant furnished front room, with or without first-class board; transients accommodated; 4th st. cable and Union Depot cars. 18

2904 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board at all hours. 18

2918 PINE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class board; reference. 18

2937 OLIVE ST.—Choice rooms, single or en suite; private family; with or without board; every accommodation; first-class; references exchanged. 18

3016 AND 3018 LUCAS AV.—Fur. rooms, en suite if desired, with board; table boarders accommodated. 18

3019 EASTON AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; reasonable. 18

3102 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished room in private family; two gentlemen; early breakfast; 6:30 dinner; references. 18

3142 LOCUST ST.—2d-story front room; also smaller room; s. e. exposure, with 1st-class board and accommodations; a few day boarders. 18

3216 LOCUST ST.—Nicely furnished room for 2 gents with boarding; private family. 18

3400 MORGAN ST.—One or two cool, airy rooms with board for those looking for superior accommodations; also room-mate for gentleman. 18

3412 LUCAS—Pleasant, airy rooms; good board. 18

3412 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished front room for man and wife or two gents, with board. 18

3421 LUCAS AV.—One or two beautiful 2d-floor front rooms, with board; elegant home. 18

3509 LINDELL AV.—Two nicely furnished 2d-story rooms; 1 1st-floor room with board. 18

3518 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, with board; also 2d-story back; en suit if desired. 18

3540 OLIVE ST.—Elegant 2d-story front and other rooms with board; reference ex. 18

3558 LINDELL AV.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front, good table board. Ref. req. Day boarders accommodated; also small room. 18

3546 LINDELL AV.—Elegant 2d-story or single suite; first-class board; ref. ex. 18

3745 FINNEY AV.—Elegantly furnished 2d-story front room with board; references exchanged. 18

3837 DELMAR AV.—2d story front room or suit of rooms; with board; ref. exchanged. 18

3911 WASHINGTON AV.—Day boarders wanted. 18

4001 W. BELLE PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms and board in private family for people who wish superior accommodations and home comforts. 18

FOR RENT—One furnished room; with or without board. Apply 2722 Adams st. 18

FOR RENT—Delmar av., large room for two gents with board, $65. Add. G 334, this office. 18

FOR RENT—$100; Delmar av.; large front room with alcove; gentleman and lady; with board. Add. G 334, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished room and board in private family near Page and Grand av. Address B 335, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A handsome furnished room, second story front, with good board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Add. X 334, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Gentleman and wife can secure board with a private family; no other boarders; in suburbs; convenient to street cars. Address O 334, this office. 18

FOR RENT—Two beautifully furnished rooms; southern ex.; large yard, first-class board and accommodations. West Pine; ref. exchanged. Address S 332, this office. 18

FOR RENT—1 or 2 gentlemen can secure board in private family; large grounds; fruits and trees; use of stable; only 20 minutes ride on street cars. Address P 334, this office. 18

HOTEL YORKSHIRE—Handsomely fur. rooms, with board. 2635-37-39 Washington av. 18

OYSTERS—Oysters—First of the season. Selects, any style, 25c per dozen. Wm. G. Milford's Oyster House, 6th st., near Olive.

WIDOW will rent nicely fur. room to quiet couple; board lady first-class. Address D 336, this office. 18

WANTED—Two young men to share large room at Jennings, Mo.; board first class; terms reasonable; trains convenient. Ad. E 334, this office. 18

FOR RENT—FLATS.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

218 N. GRAND AV.—Bet. Lindell and Pine—Elegant 6-room flat; open for inspection. Chandler Floral Co., 717 Olive st. 83

1209 ST. ANGE AV.—4-room flat; bath and w. c. 83

2211 CASS AV.—Flats; second floor, 5 rooms; gas, bath and closets; water license paid. 83

2644 PARK AV.—5-room flat, with all modern improvements. 83

2715 MILLS ST.—Flat, 6 rooms, bath; 2d floor; good repair. Apply at 3837 Delmar av. 83

3303 ST. VINCENT AV.—Flat of 3 nice rooms; rent low to a couple. 83

3309 EADS AV.—New 6-room flat, all modern conveniences, cheap to good party. 83

3719 OLIVE ST., second floor—6 rooms, bath, laundry, 2 porches, steam heat, hot and cold water, janitor. C. H. EVANS, 915 Locust. 83

3844 AND 46 LACLEDE AV.—Four rooms, bath, w. c. and gas; rent $20. 83

FOR RENT—6-room flat, 2843 St. Louis av., with water, gas and bath; $23 a month. 83

FOR RENT—Two nice flats, 5 rooms each, near Lafayette Park; $16.00 each. Wm. M. Korhammer, 6 N. 8th st. 83

FOR RENT—5-room flat, 1st floor; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, finished laundry, large front and back yard, 4959 Odell av., one block west of Tower Grove Park. 83

CARPET CLEANING—Best process, lowest prices. J. N. Verdier, cor. 19th and Pine sts. Telephone 1187. 83

OYSTERS—Oysters—First of the season. Selects, any style, 25c per dozen. Wm. G. Milford's Oyster House, 6th st., near Olive.

FOR RENT.

4117 Fairfax av., 4 rooms, upper flat; gas, bath, hot and cold water, for $18.
83 C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st.

NEW FLATS.

23d and Walnut sts., 14 new flats, ranging from $17 to $27 per month; 4 to 6 rooms; bath, gas and water; new and complete, with all conveniences.
M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.,
83 Agents, 109 N. 8th st.

FLAT, 2d FLOOR.

2831 Chestnut st., seven nice, large rooms; newly papered throughout; we want a good tenant.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
83 1005 Chestnut st.

FLAT FOR RENT.

907 Ware av., one block east of Grand av., near Franklin av., an elegant 6-room flat, modern in every respect; fine electric light and gas fixtures; also gas stove, screens, etc.; janitor to keep yard and steps clean; we want a good tenant.
RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
83 1005 Chestnut st.

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 83

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

FOR RENT—At Jennings Heights, 9-room furnished house, with stable. Add. L 330, this office. 16

FOR RENT—Benton Station, new 7-room house on Garner av., three blocks from station.
ALFRED CARR & CO.,
16 16 N. 8th st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

11 N. BROADWAY—Nice office rooms, 2d-floor front. Apply upstairs. 17

17 S. 7TH ST.—Second floor, 30x120; suitable for light manufacturing business. D. H. Evans, 17 S. 7th. 17

303 MARKET ST.—Lively stand; $20; busy neighborhood. (17) M. A. WOLFF & CO.

410 N. TENTH ST.—For light manufacturing purposes, with power. Apply to
17 ROBT. A. SCHLEGEL & BRO.

1916 N. 15TH ST.—New small corner store, suitable for any business. 17

FOR RENT—Store on s. e. corner Glasgow av. and Madison st. 17

FOR RENT—Desirable desk-room. Inquire Room 96, Laclede Building. 17

FOR RENT—An old established wagon factory and blacksmith shop with tools; rent $12 per month. Apply to C. Harris, 6213 Manchester rd., city. 17

FOR RENT—2d, 3d and 4th floors, s. w. cor. 7th and Olive sts.; splendid location for offices or retail business. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
17 111 N. 7th st.

FOR RENT—11th and Spruce, warehouse, with track facilities on three tracks, 200 feet by 1876, in whole or in parts; will alter to suit tenants.
TIFFANY REAL ESTATE CO.,
17 415 Locust st.

FOR RENT—Stores—522 and 524 Franklin av., 808 N. 6th st. Apply to
TIFFANY REAL ESTATE CO.,
17 415 Locust st.

FOR RENT—Grocery store at Benton Station, corner of Manchester rd. and Prather av.; store 50x100 feet, with good cellar; also northeast corner of 23d st. and Washington av.
ALFRED CARR & CO.,
17 16 N. 8th st.

Manufacturing or Warehouse Building.

For rent, the 4-story brick building s. w. cor. of 10th and St. Charles; 20,000 square feet floor area; will lease on long term at reasonable price.
CORNET & ZEIBIG,
17 111 N. 7th st.

$3.00 UP. Pants to order Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 17

LARGE FRONT OFFICES

For rent in building northwest corner Broadway and Market sts. with all conveniences; fast passenger elevator, steam heat, etc. Apply room 19. 17

CORNER OFFICE

For rent in building northwest corner Broadway and Market st. with all conveniences; fast passenger elevator, steam heat, etc. Apply room 19. 17

OFFICES FOR RENT.

Very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to examine them. JOSEPH H. TIERNAN, 202 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—STORES.

316 S. 7th st., with 9 rooms.
10 Walnut st.
2609 Laclede av., with stable.
603 Spruce st., with cellar; $15.
517 Poplar st., with cellar.
1700 Austin, cor. 17th st.; $7.
Also other stores, offices, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
17 107 N. 8th st.

BARADA-GHIO REAL ESTATE CO.,

915 Chestnut St., Phone 3915,

HAVE FOR RENT:

STORES.	
9 S. 2D ST.—Store room	$25 00
515-17 N. MAIN ST.—4-story stores, now occupied by Mansur, Tebbetts & Co.	
2966 MANCHESTER RD	18 00
FLATS.	
2218 CHESTNUT ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor	18 00
STABLE.	
109 N. 9TH—Stable in rear	5 00
DWELLINGS.	
805-7-9 N. 10TH ST.—6 rooms in each house; each	16 00

2209 Wash Street,

6 rooms, good order, $20.

3660 Finney Av.,

Eight rooms, hall, gas, bath, furnace, laundry; in good order; $50.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

"A" "ANDRUS' Electric Belt, 919 Olive st., cures the sick, weak, nervous pains, etc.; book free.

ALL kinds of baths given by experienced operators; first-class patronage respectfully solicited. Parlors 1417 Pine st. Mrs. Brooks. 74

BATHS—Mrs. S. Shaw, 1124 Pine, massage treatment, professional attendants; lady operators. 74

CALL on Dr. J. L. Fitzporter, No 1516 Chestnut st.; female and chronic diseases a specialty. 74

CALL for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy, 9th and Olive; treats all dis Chgs. only for medicine. 74

DR. MARY ARTHUR, doctor of midwifery, receives ladies in con.; 1st-class accom. at reas. terms; ladies in trouble call at 2603 Wash st.; strictly con.

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; treats and cures female troubles; board dur. con. Ladies in trouble call or write. 29 S. 14th.

DR. LOTTA REINER—Graduate of 2 colleges; female complaints reliably, skillfully treated; ladies rec'd dur. con.; chgs. reasonable. 120 S. 14th.

FOR SALE—Furniture for cash prices are low this week, got bills to meet and don't know where the money is to come from unless our low prices does the business. Meilis, 819 Franklin av., low tariff. 74

GENUINE massage treatment and all kinds of baths given by Mrs. C. Ames; lady's attendant from New York. 26 S. 16th st. 74

HIGHEST price paid for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address N. Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers by M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

JOHNNY FRENCH, repairer; anything from a pocket knife to an engine. Inquire at 1016 Locust st. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortue teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th; established 1851. 74

MME. E., the great European, tells the past, present and future. Chgs. $1. 1129 N. 7th. 74

MRS. MABEL EDWARDS gives massage, magnetic and electric treatment. 2217 Market st. 74

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife, recs. ladies during con.; reas. rates; ladies in trouble call or write; take Market st. car. 2305 Market st. 74

MRS. J. SONNEN, graduate midwife, receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable prices; strictly confidential. Call or write 1031 Park av.; take U.D. cars south. 74

MRS. DR. M. DOSSEN, the world renowned female specialist; 25 years' practical experience; skilfully treats and cures all female complaints, with great success; call or write. 1006 Chouteau av. 74

MADAME SCHAEFER, the world renowned mind-reader and forecaster, has arrived from her extended trip through the Southern and Eastern States and will remain but for a short time. All who wish to consult her should do so at once. Her revelations are certainly wonderful and acknowledged to be of the highest order. She is indorsed by the press, medical faculty and scientists generally. She can be consulted on all affairs of life, love, marriage, courtship, law-suits pending, pensions, divorces, mining, etc., brings the separated together, causes speedy marriages, tells when friends are false or true, starting you once more on life's journey, avoiding the snares and pitfalls that beset its way. Letters containing $1 with lock of hair answered. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily and Sunday. 706 Pine st. 74

OYSTERS—Oysters—First of the season. Selects, any style, 25c per dozen. Wm. G. Milford's Oyster House, 6th st., near Olive.

RECOLLECT I pay the highest price for furniture, carpets and feathers. J. Byrne, 1003 Market. 74

SCIENTIFIC MANIPULATION—Alcohol, plain and vapor baths. 902 Pine st. 74

WALL PAPER cleaned by our new process; made good as new at small cost; send postal. Enterprise Wall Paper Cleaning Co. Office 1810 Morgan st. 74

3 CENTS per yard—Steam carpet cleaning. Eagle Works, 1915 Locust; awnings to order; cheap. 74

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 815 Locust; no slop work.

PENSIONS! PATENTS!

Advice free. H. D. O'Brien, 421 Chestnut st., St. Louis. Rejected claims a specialty.

MRS. C. LUBY,

Fortune-teller, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction, revealing their past secrets, gives every prominent event in your past life and future, if you would be successful in love, marriage, business, lawsuits or to bring back the absent friends; also sells the lucky belt and lucky charm. Letters with stamps answered. 2209 Market st. 74

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

CENTENNIAL DENTAL ROOMS,

Opposite Post-Office, Cor. Locust and 9th.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TOOTH, FORMERLY ON WASHINGTON AV.

Open at Night. DRS. WICKERSHAM.

LUCK.

To lovers and business people. If in trouble of any kind call on

MME. LA VETA,

The truest fortune teller in the city. Tells everything from the cradle to the grave with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belts at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by all the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call, send date of birth, lock of hair and $1, and have your fortune written. Address 2614 Wash st., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 74

DR. J. CAMPBELL & SON,

DENTISTS,

1002 OLIVE ST.

Set of Teeth	$8 00
Gold Fillings from	2 00
All other fillings	1 00
Extracting	50

No extra charge for gas or freezing.

PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE

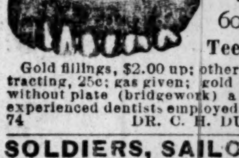
AND COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY

Incorporated.

The only regular institute of the kind in the West.

Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated and find perfect seclusion. Female diseases a specialty.

DR. H. NEWLAND,
2203 Olive St.



MISSOURI DENTAL CO.,

[Established 1886.]

600 OLIVE ST.

Teeth per Set, $7.00

Gold fillings, $2.00 up; other fillings, 75c up. Extracting, 25c; gas given; gold crowns, $5 up; teeth without plate (bridgework) a specialty. None but experienced dentists employed. Open Sundays 9 to 1.
74 DR. C. H. DUNNING, Manager.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINERS AND RELATIVES,

Claim your rights. You are entitled to a pension if at present disabled in any wise. Original, invalid, increase, additional service and rerating of pensions our specialty. All survivors and their widows of the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee and Florida Indian wars are entitled to $8 per month. United States discharges for home guard and reserve corps, certificate of service for militia, re-muster, difference of pay and amendment of record for officers. Rejected or delayed claims revived; charge of desertion removed; pay for lost horses. No charge unless successful. Five years a soldier and late Inspector 4th A. C.; 29 years' experience with war claims; have records of over 1,000,000 soldiers. Partner in Washington, D. C., who hastens claims. For blanks and instructions apply to
L. D. IMMELL,
74 810 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive st., next to Barr's. Established 1871.

Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $2; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.
74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

DR. E. C. CHASE,

Dental Rooms,

904 OLIVE ST.

Gold Fillings $2, Plastic Fillings $1, Extracting 50c., gas free, Gold and Porcelain Crowns. All Dental operations at moderate prices. Office established 20 years.

FREE TREATMENT

FOR ONE WEEK.

The ladies of St. Louis are invited to call at my parlors any day during the week and have their complexions treated free of charge by a lady of experience I have the exclusive agency for the celebrated Dema Royale for St. Louis. A large supply constantly on hand. Also the famous Dema Royale Soap. Dema Royale whitens and beautifies the complexion, instantly removing moth patches, freckles, pimples and black heads without the slightest injury to the skin. Mrs. Ebeth White, 1803 Lucas pl. 74

ST LOUIS Dental Rooms

618 OLIVE ST.

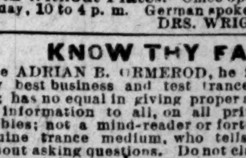
The only office where you can get Gold Crowns for $5 00

Best teeth (extracting free)	7 00
Gold fillings	1 50
Platina fillings	75c
Teeth extracted with gas or vitalized air	25c

Teeth Without Plates. Office open until 9 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 4 p. m. German spoken.
DRS. WRIGHT & MUTH.

KNOW THY FATE!

See ADRIAN B. ORMEROD, he is positively the very best business and test trance medium in the city; has no equal in giving proper advice and reliable information to all, on all private affairs and troubles; not a mind-reader or fortune teller, but a genuine trance medium, who tells you everything without asking questions. Do not class me with professors, madame's palm tests, card readers, astrologists, etc., who profess to be mediums. There is only one way to know in future, and that is to see a genuine trance medium. Call or address 2324 Pine st. No sign. 74



ALBANY DENTISTS

421 N. Broadway.

Teeth extracted, 25c. Vitalized air free. Anyone can take it; young or old, nervous or delicate.

Teeth filled with gold, $1.00 and up. Silver and other filling, 75c. Teeth cleaned, 75c. Best set of teeth, $8.00.

Office always open. Lady in attendance.
74 J. A. SHOBER, D. D. S., Mgr.

Lebanon Magnetic Water

$1.50 for 12 one-half gallon bottles, delivered. 74

REMOVALS.

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

MISS N. M. LEAVELL has removed from 2926 Washington av. to 3208 Lucas av. 35

AUG. 10 WE REMOVE TO WAINWRIGHT BUILDING. HAYDEL & SON, Formerly JNO. BYRNE, JR., & CO.

LOCAL ADVERTISING PAYS WHEN PLACED IN THE POST-DISPATCH.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

If you wish to loan or borrow money on real estate, in large or small amounts, call on
F. S. HORTON & CO.,
31 Real Estate and Financial Agents, 111 N. 8th st.

Money loaned on first mortgage on St. Louis real estate; money loaned to build or pay loan now due.

Rice-Dwyer Real Estate Co.,
31 4th and Chestnut sts.

Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates of interest.

E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
31 515 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount—on real estate in St. Louis City and County. Lowest rates. Building loans a specialty. No delay in furnishing money if security is ample.
NICHOLLS-RITTER REALTY & FINAN. CO.,
31 713 Chestnut st.

MONEY

To lend in sums to suit on St. Louis real estate at lowest rates of interest.
JOHN GRETHER,
31 Turner Building, 304 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

Money to loan from $1 to $10,000 on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc. Low rates of interest.
S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

A gentleman wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

Confidential loans on furniture, pianos, building association books, etc. No publicity, no charge for papers. Monthly payments received, thereby reducing both principal and interest. J. W. Staley, 108½ N. 8th st., room 1. 31

Furniture loans—Money loaned on furniture, real estate, building association books, other good securities; lowest rates. C. J. Voorhis, 111 N. 8th st.

Money loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

Money loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

Loans on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.

Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 1-2 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodations will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

DO YOU WANT MONEY

ADVANCED ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS? If so call on us for low rates; no removal. Loans made on installment plan and strictly private.
EAGLE LOAN CO., 714 PINE ST.
O. C. VOELCKER, Manager, Room 14, second floor.

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 218 N. 8TH ST. Near Olive.

Money loaned at reduced rates on furniture and other personal property. No removal necessary. Business confidential. No commission or charge for papers. Borrowers will receive the best terms and be treated right. Loans can be paid off part at a time and save interest. Do not fail to see us before making a loan.

Money to Loan.

We have money to loan of any amount from 50c to $10,000 on personal property.
CENTRAL LOAN CO.,
204 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo., next to old Globe-Democrat office. JAMES A. BRICE, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Walker's LOAN OFFICE,

322 Locust St.

Liberal loans at lowest rates made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, etc. Old gold and silver bought.

THE FIDELITY LOAN GUARANTY CO.

Money cheap. FURNITURE LOANS. Money quick.

We loan money on furniture, pianos, etc., under a system that enables you to pay interest and commission only on the actual amount due, and it is your privilege to make it smaller at any time you see fit. We do not require specified payments, and make a specialty of small loans at much less cost than can be had elsewhere. We make loans on all kinds of chattels, allowing you to keep the security in your possession.

619 Pine Street.

IF YOU WANT MONEY,

In sums to suit, on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, without publicity or removal of property, then call on us. Part payments taken and cost reduced in proportion. German-American Loan Co., F. W. Peters, manager, 515 Pine st., second floor.

ALL SORTS.

All kinds of stoves sold and repaired at French's, 1016 Locust st. 32

Good earth can be had for the hauling. Apply to Foreman Barber, Asphalt Paving Co., Chestnut st., between 20th st. and Jefferson av. 32

Gas burners put on gasoline stoves to burn gas, stoves exchanged. 4-Shaw, 1417 Franklin av. 32

J. EMERY, mechanical draughtsman, 720 Chestnut st., St. Louis; designing automatic machinery a specialty. 32

T. H. WHITE, slate roofer, office 812 S. 7th st.; repairing promptly attended to. 32

We offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, toilet cases, albums, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office. 32

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th, near Olive st., 2d floor. 32

Knost Express & Messr. Co.,
No. 10 N. 6th st., Telephone 3909. Baggage delivered to and from depots and boats. 32

JOHNSTON

He does the work; nails up signs, distributes circulars, papers, samples, etc.; charges moderate. R. H. Johnston, 1608 Franklin av. 32

Lebanon Magnetic Water

$1.50 for 12 one-half gallon bottles, delivered. 32

STORAGE.

Storage—Regular storage house for furniture, Pianos, Vehicles, Trunks, Boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. ☞ Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.
Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos. 2890 and 4101.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

1523 HICKORY ST.—14 room house, having every convenience; large yard; gas fixtures, range and 2 fine mirrors go with house; cheap.
CHAS. H. TURNER & CO.,
14 304 N. 8th st.

1929 BELLE GLADE AV.—A 6-room detached brick house, hall, cellar and water, sheds and stable if wanted; shade trees and garden; will rent cheap to good tenant. 14

2621 MADISON ST.—A six room house; bath; front and rear yards; rent $18.00. 14

3938 FINNEY AV.—6 rooms; laundry, bath, h. and c. water; $30. Keys at 3940 Finney. 14

4009 LINCOLN AV.—New 2-story 5-room frame, $16. Apply at 3949 Lincoln av. 14

4042 MORGAN ST.—7-room, stone-front house, with stable; rent, $37.50. 14

For Rent—Seven room house; all conveniences; 2651 Caroline st. Apply 2655 Caroline st. 14

If you wish your property rented and rents collected promptly, place it in the hands of F. S. HORTON & CO.,
14 Real Estate and Financial Agents, 111 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—THE 3 BRAND NEW HOUSES,
2620-22-24 PARK AV.
Eight rooms, laundry, bath, hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, near Lafayette Park; rent $40.
GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
14 902 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

4 RENT

DWELLINGS.

Houses in good order and ready for occupancy.

2806 Stoddard st., 8 rooms	$ 35 00
116 N. 9th st., 12 rooms	120 00
1909 Coleman st., 9-room house, hot and cold water, gas, bath, large yard	35 00
3326½ Lucas av., 7 rooms, furnace, all conveniences	45 00
3303 Franklin av., 6 rooms, all conv'nces	25 00
3010 Thomas st., 6 rooms; very desirable	27 50
2003 Chestnut st., 7 rooms	35 00
905 Leonard av., neat 6-room dwelling, all conveniences	25 00
16 S. Cabanne, elegant 7-room dwelling, all conveniences	35 00
717 N. Compton av., 8 rooms	35 00
3404 Laclede av., 8 rooms	40 00
614 Leonard av., 8 rooms	40 00
Selma Station (on S. F. R. R.), 2 acres, 9-room house in perfect condition; conservatory, fruit, stable and garden; water throughout house	50 00
2909 Chestnut st., elegant 8-room stone-front dwelling, with every possible conv.	42 50
Whittier and Morgan sts., most complete new 8-room dwellings, with every possible modern convenience; will be rented at reasonable price to good tenants; house open for inspection	50 00
2934 Lucas av., 9 rooms, large stable	60 00
3228 Lucas av., 8 rooms, all conveniences	45 00
4310 Fairfax av., 6 rooms, cheap	27 50
FLATS.	
547 S. Ewing av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	$ 11 00
2229 Morgan st., over Union Dairy Co.'s offices, new; 2 rooms	10 00
2900C Lucas av., beautiful 4-room flat, bath, etc.	26 00
3502A Bell av., 5 rooms, hall, gas and bath, and everything in good order	26 00
2209 St. Charles st., 4 rooms, 1st floor	16 00
915 Ware av., 5 rooms, 1st floor, all conv.	27 50
617A N. Ewing av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, bath, and all conveniences	26 00
2502 Glasgow av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, only	14 00
3508 Cozzens av., 5 rooms, 2d floor	18 00
3621 Cass av., 5 rooms, 1st floor	25 00
2204 Washington av., 4 rooms, 1st floor	20 00
2936 Thomas st., 2d floor, 6 rooms	26 00
2300 Washington av., large store	20 00
1100 S. Cardinal av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	10 00
2345 S. 9th st., 3 rooms	10 00

RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK,
14 720 Pine st.

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 14

FOR RENT.

No. 4358 Finney av., 4-room modern flat.
No. 1016 Market st., 5 rooms on 2d floor; $18.
No. 1115 Joab st., 3 rooms on 2d floor; $9.
No. 3437 La Salle st., cor. Theresa av., new 3-room flat, 2d-floor; $13.
No. 2209 Eugenia st., 6-room house, large yard; $27.50.
No. 1412 S. 11th st., good 6-room house; $20.

D. B. BRENNAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
14 816 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

3112 School st., modern 6-room dwelling, gas, hot and cold water; rent per month, $30. Apply of

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
14 211 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE.

3100 Easton av., 11-room modern house; newly papered and painted throughout; suitable for physician or dentist; rent per month, $66.66. Apply of

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
14 211 N. 8TH ST.

M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.

109 N. 8th St.

Telephone, 477.

DWELLINGS.

2632 Euclid av., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, mansard roof, large stable, lot 180x409, fruit trees, etc	$75 00
3228 Chestnut st., 2-story stone front, 8 rooms, mansard roof	40 00
3041 Chestnut st., 3 story stone front, 10 rooms, bath, furnace and all modern improvements	55 00
Famous and Knox avs., 2-story frame, 6 rooms, large stable	25 00
1725 Mississippi av., 2 story stone-front, 10 rooms; mansard roof; all improvements and conveniences	75 00
4429 West Bell pl., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, all improvements	60 00
FLATS.	
3537 Cozzens av., 2d floor, 3 rooms, stone front	14 00
3006 Park av., 2d floor, 4 rooms with bath	20 00
3008 Park av., 1st floor, 4 rooms with bath	20 00
3010 Park av., 1st floor, 4 rooms with bath	20 00
3012 Park av., 1st floor, 4 rooms with bath	20 00
3012 Park av., 2d floor, 4 rooms with bath	20 00
2237 Walnut st., 1st floor, 3 rooms and bath	17 00
2239 Walnut st., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	21 00
2241 Walnut st., 1st floor, 3 rooms and bath	19 00
2241 Walnut st., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	22 50
18 S. 23d st., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	22 50
18 S. 23d st., 2d floor, 4 rooms and bath	22 50
20 S. 23d st., 1st floor, 4 rooms and bath	22 50
20 S. 23d st., 2d floor, 5 rooms and bath	27 00
ROOMS.	
3223 Cass av., 2d floor, 5 rooms	14 00
28 S. 8th st., 2d floor, 4 rooms	55 00
STORES.	
1403 Morgan st., large store	$25 00
28 S. 8th st., large store just completed	60 00
615 Elm st., store	15 00
617 Elm st., store	15 00
621 Elm st., store	15 00

2632 EUCLID AV., 2 ACRES.

10-room brick house; hot and cold water; good stable; fine fruit of all kinds; possession given April 1; can have premises with carpets on floor; will lease for term of years if desired. For particulars call at

FLORIDA, HAMMETT & CROSSWHITE,
14 821 Pine St.

PONATH & BRUEGGEMAN.,

515 Chestnut St. Telephone 4228.

DWELLINGS.

1946 Louisiana av., 8 rooms, detached house; $35.

FLATS.

3134 Clifton place, 3 rooms; $12.
3718 Morgan st., 1st floor, 4 rooms, $20.
1709A Goode av., 5 rooms, bath, etc.; very desirable; $20.50.
3132 Clifton pl., 5 rooms; $16
1511 Benton st., 4 rooms, 2d floor; $15.
1513 Benton st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $16. 14

HAYDEL & SON.,

FORMERLY

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.

TENTH AND CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

1809 Rutger st., 9 rooms, all conveniences.
3822 Delmar av., 11-room stone front, all conveniences.
531 S. Jefferson av., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1307 Hickory st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms.
1120 Valle av., 2-story stone front, 8 rooms.
2222 Adams st., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.
2663 Lucas av., 6-room house.
1811 Rutger st., 2-story stone front; 9 rooms.
1814 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
714 S. Broadway, 3-story brick, 8 rooms.
1731 Lucas av., 2-story brick, 5 rooms.
3542 Washington av., 3-story stone front; 11 rooms.
2710 Olive st., 3-story brick, 10 rooms.

FLATS.

2349 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 1st floor with bath.
2145 Geyer av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, bath.
2708 Locust st., 4 rooms, 1st floor, bath.
3220 Pine st., 6 rooms, 1st floor; furnished.
2834 S. Jefferson av., 3 rooms 2d floor.

ROOMS.

4218 Gratiot st., 1-story frame, 3 rooms.
4402 Pine st., 2 rooms, 2d floor.
3679 Manchester rd., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1421 Talmage av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1617 Franklin av., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
1214 N. 8th st., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1216 N. 8th st., rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1209 N. 17th st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.
1705 Biddle st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.

STORES, ETC.

1015 N. Broadway, 3-story brick house.
810½ S. 7th st., small store and rooms.
802 N. Broadway, 4-story brick building.
1402 Pine st., large store room.
716 Lucas av., 2d and 3d floor.
1701 Biddle st., saloon or grocery.
204 Chestnut st., small store; very cheap. 14

Aug. 10 We Remove to Wainwright Bld'g 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

LESLIE A. MOFFETT. JAS. M. FRANCISCUS, JR.

MOFFETT & FRANCISCUS,

Real Estate and Financial Agents,

622 Chestnut st.

$100 00—2819 Locust st., 15 rooms, 2 baths, furnace and stable.
83 33—3873 Delmar av., reception hall, 10 rooms, and furnace.
75 00—3684 Laclede av., 9 rooms modern.
50 00—1620 N. Broadway, 14 rooms in good repair.
40 00—510 S. Broadway, 8-room brick.
40 00—1913 S. Compton av., 8 rooms modern.
40 00—3009 Eads av., 8 rooms; modern.
35 00—5610 S. Broadway, 10 rooms, yard. (Carondelet.)
25 00—4060 Norfolk av., 6 rooms, large lot.
25 00—914-916 N. 6th st., 6 rooms.
16 00—609 O'Fallon st., 6-room brick.
13 00—1307 N. 6th st., 5-room brick.

FLATS.

28 00—2825 Henrietta st., 5 rooms modern.
28 00—2757 Lafayette av., 5 rooms modern.

ROOMS.

50 00—1137 Washington av., 8 rooms, 2d and 3d floors.
13 00—605 Market st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
9 00—821 Market st., 2 rooms, 3d floor.
8 50—3747 Gravois av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.

STORES.

65 00—2653 Park av., store.
30 00—1307 Washington av., store and 1 room.
15 00—323 Clark av., in good order.

Will Remove to Wainwright Bld'g Sept. 1.

LEON L. HULL & CO.,

Real Estate and House Agents.

Telephone 890. 804 Chestnut St.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT:

3543 Lindell av., 8-room frame, hall, bath and stable	35 00
3053 Easton av., 10 rooms, stone front, all improvements; possession Aug. 1	$ 37 50
4167 Olive st., new 8-room brick, hall, bath, gas, laundry, furnace; newly papered throughout	40 00
4163 Olive st., 8-room brick; all improvements; furnace, etc.	40 00
720 Leonard av., 6-room brick, hall and gas; all modern improvements	40 00
2622 S. 12th st., 8-room brick; hall, bath, gas, front and rear yards	30 00
3230 Morgan st., 6-room brick, corner house, all modern improvements	40 00
3224 Morgan st., 6-room brick, reception hall, bath, gas, hot and cold water	37 50
3049 Thomas st., 6-room brick, hall, bath, gas, laundry, front yard with side entrance	32 00
1825 Lafayette av., 10-room brick, hall, bath, gas, large yard, stable	35 00
2910 Dickson st., 6-room stone front, hall, bath, gas, hot and cold water, laundry	35 00
3047 Thomas st., 6-room brick, hall, bath, gas fixtures, and front and rear yards	30 00
2702 Clark av., 6-room brick, cellar, etc., all in complete order	20 00
FLATS AND ROOMS.	
1930 Morgan st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
1530 Olive st., 6 rooms, 3d floor, hall, bath, gas	25 00
2920 Dickson st., 6 rooms, 2d floor, hall, bath, gas, laundry; water paid	25 00
2800 Olive st., 6 large rooms, 3d floor; corner flat; all improvements	35 00
4246 Finney av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, hall, bath and gas	22 50
2819 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, hall, gas, bath; water paid	20 00
220 Plum st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
STORES AND OFFICES.	
218 N. 8th st., near Olive, good store	125 00
218 N. 8th st., near Olive, desirable offices.	
1400 Olive st., 3 elegant office rooms, 3d floor; electric lights	40 00
217 N. 14th st., near Olive; new store; steam heat; electric light	30 00
1400 Olive st., 2 offices, 3d floor	25 00
3867 Easton av., store with basement	19 00
304 Olive st., office, 2d floor front	12 00
1931 Franklin av., large store, cellar	25 00

FOR RENT.

Green & LaMotte.

Southeast Cor. 8th and Chestnut Sts.

DWELINGS.

3592 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard 9 rooms and saloon parlor; hall, gas, bath and furnace; possession Aug. 15.
3472 Laclede av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 10 rooms and laundry, furnace, hall, gas and bath.
2113 Pine st., 3-story stone front; 12 rooms; hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water; laundry, stable, etc.
1558 Lafayette av., 2-story stone front and mansard, 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath and laundry.
840 S. 7th st., 6 rooms, hall, etc.
502 West End pl., 2-story brick and mansard; 9 rooms; furnace, hot and cold water, etc.
517 Ware av., 2-story stone front and mansard; 9 rooms; hall, gas and bath; in good repair.
1742 Dolman st., 2-story detached stone front, 7 rooms and laundry.
1616 Pine st., 2-story brick, 7 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
1725 Dolman st., 2-story stone front, 6 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
2101 Clark av., 3-story brick, 12 rooms, stable.
2326 Chestnut st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms, and laundry.
826 S. 9th st., 2-story brick and mansard, 8 rooms, hall, gas and bath.
612 Carr st., 1-story brick, 3 rooms and basement.
1002 Pine st., 3-story brick, 13 rooms.

ROOMS.

3003 Easton av., 2d and 3d floors, 5 rooms, bath gas, etc.
2325 Division st., 2 rooms, rear.
1412 S. Compton av., 3 rooms, 1st floor.
1919 St. Charles st., 2 rooms, 1st floor.

STORES AND BUSINESS PLACES.

305 Locust st., 3-story building.
526-28 N. Main st., corner Washington av., 4-story building.
N. w. cor. 2d Carondelet and Park av., 2 large rooms, 2d and 3d floors; light and heat included.
308 N. Commercial st., store.
740 S. 4th st., store.
305 N. Levee, 4-story building, running through to Commercial.

OFFICES.

S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut st., offices 2d and 3d floors. 14

PAPIN & TONTRUP,

626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT

3512 Laclede av., 12 rooms	$75 00
218 N. Compton av., 8 rooms	50 00
224 N. Compton av., 8-room flat	35 00
3868 Washington av., 10 rooms	90 00
3603 Lindell av., 6-room flat	50 00
ROOMS AND FLATS	
1316 Linden st., 1 room	4 00
20 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 50
2646 Olive st., 2d and 3d floors	20 00
206 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
1410 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 1st floor	11 50
2306 Wash st., 5 rooms, 1st floor	15 50
2215 Scott av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	11 50
1718 Franklin av., 2 rooms, 1st floor	8 50
STORES AND OFFICES.	
312 Locust st., store	60 00
310 and 312 Locust st., 2d floor	50 00
212 N. 7th st., store	70 00
120 Pine st., 4-story building	75 00
303 and 305 N. 3d st., 3-story building	90 00
3146 Olive st., store	40 00
301½ N. 3d st., office	37 50
313 Olive st., 2 office rooms, 2d floor	25 00
516 N. Commercial st., warehouse	40 00
Corner 12th and Lucas av., saloon	
703 N. 12th st., store	
206 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	15 00

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

1913 Belleglade av., 1-story 4-room brick dwelling; front yard; side entrance; 3 blocks north of Easton av. and cable; 7 blocks west of Grand av.; $15; keys next door.
2215 Lucas pl., 12 rooms; furnace.
2616 S. Grand av., 6 rooms and attic.
5702 Cabanne av., 9-room Queen Anne; furnace.
2620 Lafayette av., 10 rooms; front yard.
809 Tayon av., 8 rooms; front yard.
2603 Chestnut st., double brick dwelling, 10 rooms; $40.
2619 Lafayette av., 7 rooms; side entrance, laundry, etc., front yard; cable and electric cars.
419 S. 6th st., 10 rooms; hall, conveniences.
117 S. 6th st., 14 rooms.
Also, other dwellings, flats, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
14 107 N. 8th st.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

1749 PRESTON PL., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	35 00
1424 MORGAN ST.—12 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.	50 00
2808 WASHINGTON AV., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	52 50
3038 THOMAS ST., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath	30 00
2704 DAYTON ST., 8 rooms; hall, gas, bath	
FLATS	
2129½ WASH ST., 3 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
2125 WASH ST., 3 rooms, 1st floor	15 00
2631 FRANKLIN AV.—4 rooms on 2d floor	15 00
2106 OLIVE ST., 5 rooms, 3d floor; hall, gas and bath	25 00

NEW FLATS.

3 rooms, bath, etc., St. Vincent and 34th sts.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
14 207 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,

213 N. EIGHTH ST.

We solicit rent collections. No charge for advertising

DWELLINGS.

2207 Lucas pl., 15 rooms, all conveniences	125 00
109 N. 8th st., 5 nice rooms, good repair	40 00
1423 N. 16th st., 6 rooms, good order	18 00
2624 Chestnut st., 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath	35 00
720 N. 11th st., 6 rooms, in good repair	20 00
3024 Bell av., 12 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace and good stable	75 00
FLATS.	
1805 Market st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	13 00
4340 Evans av., 4 rooms, 2d floor, all conveniences	23 00
N. e. cor. Easton and Hamilton avs., new flat	......
725 S. 4th st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
ROOMS.	
715 S. 4th st., 1 room, 1st floor, rear	5 00
923 Collins st., 2 rooms, 1st floor, rear	4 00
OFFICES	
Fine offices in the Mermod & Jaccard Building, 5th and Locust.	
213 N. 8th st., large offices, 3d floor	30 00
STORES	
201-3 Brooklyn st., large store, with 6 nice rooms above	75 00
214 N. Commercial, large store	35 00
706 and 708 Market st., 2 elegant stores, newly remodeled rooms above; rent each	80 00
303 N. 4th st., 3 upper floors; will put in good repair; well adapted for light manufacturing purposes; rent	100 00
708 S. 2d st., large store, rooms above	20 00
1236 N. Broadway, large store	30 00
1234 N. 3d st., large store, good repair	30 00
1250 N. 3d st., large store, good repair	30 00
612 St. Charles st., one-half or all of 2d floor, 34x140, well heated, good light, use of elevator; suitable for sample room or office	......
705 S. Main st., 3-story building, suitable for warehouse purposes or wholesale business	......
N. e. cor Easton and Hamilton avs., 2 new stores and flats above	......

FOR LEASE.

208-10-12 N. Broadway, large new 6-story building; location could not be better for any kind of business. 14

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8th St.

DWELLINGS.

1408 Park av., 6 rooms and improvements; $25.
3242 Olive st., 10 rooms, all improvements; $45.
27 S. Compton av., 6 rooms, all improvements; $30.
1304 Chouteau av., 10 rooms, all improvements; $37.50.
920 Ware av., 6 rooms, laundry, all conv.; $30.
1435 Wright, 6 rooms; $22.50.
48 Nicholson pl., 8 rooms, all imp., furnace, etc.; $60.
1823 La Salle st., 8 rooms; all improvements; $40.
McRee av., 1 block north Tower Grove; 7 rooms; all improvements; cheap.
2017 Rutger st., 10 rooms, all improvements; $60.
519 Spruce st., 6 rooms; $20.
109 S. 15th st., 10 rooms, all improvements; $40.
2669 Chestnut st., 10 rooms, all improvements; $65.
1606 Park av., 6 rooms; $20.
1321 Grattan st., 8 rooms, all improvements; $27.50.

FLATS

904 S. 4th st., 5 rooms, 2d floor, $20.
2513 Spring av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.50.
2337A Geyer av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, all improvements; $22.50.
2101 Walnut st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $16.
1313 Park av., 3 rooms, 2d floor, all improvements; $14.
2654 Scott av., 3 rooms; $11.
16 N. Leffingwell av., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $20.
2748 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, laundry and all conveniences, 1st floor; $26.

STORES AND OFFICES.

1017 S. Broadway, store and 2 rooms; $16.
2602 Park av., large store and heater; $35.
618 Pine st., large store and rooms above; $1,500 per annum.
3146 Chouteau av., store and 5 rooms; $40.
22 S. 17th st., 3-story building, large basement; cellars for warehouse or manufacturing purposes; $75.
10 S. Commercial alley, 3 large floors.
Small hotel, 901 and 903 S. 4th st., and 900 and 902 S. Broadway, with saloon attached; $125.
Elegant office rooms in Hagan Opera-house, steam heat, elevator, gas and electric light.
Elegant stores in Hagan Opera-house Building. 14

FOR RENT.

DWELLINGS.

3426 School st. 6 rooms, bath and laundry.	30
1528 Pine st. 9 rooms, all conveniences.	35
2726 Dayton st. 7-room stone-front.	37.50
2914 Morgan st. 10 rooms; stable.	50
1504 Pine st. 12 rooms, elegant repair	83.33
FLAT.	
4303 Evans av. 4 rooms and bath.	21
3947 to 3949 Page av. New 4 and 6-room flats, bath and all conveniences, 1st and 2d floors.	
4377 Page av. Elegant 5-room flat, 2d floor, bath, hall, gas, etc.	22.50

FISHER & CO.

714 Chestnut st.

Telephone 700. 14

FOR RENT.

Rutledge & Horton

1005 CHESTNUT ST.

TELEPHONE NO. 3943.

DWELLINGS.

3414 Lucas av., 12 rooms; in splendid condition	$65 00
3646 Finney av., 10 rooms	60 00
3919 Washington av., 7-room brick in good condition	45 00
4311 McRee av., 8 rooms, new, every convenience	40 00
2825 Dayton st., 8 rooms, all modern conveniences	35 00
1118 Vandeventer av., 6 rooms	30 00
3222 Franklin av., 6 rooms	25 00
3240 Franklin av., 6 rooms	25 00
5131 Natural Bridge rd., 4-room cottage	10 00
FLATS.	
907 Ware av., beautiful 6-room flat, 1st floor; every modern improvement	$37 50
4356 Finney av., elegant new flat, 5 rooms, 2d floor; all conveniences	27 50
2831 Chestnut st., 7 rooms, 2d floor; nice location	40 00
2831 Chestnut st., 6 rooms, 1st floor, nice location	35 00
2917 Spring av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, bath, etc.	22 50
3136 Clifton pl., 5 rooms, 1st floor	16 00
3138 Clifton pl., 3 rooms, 2d floor	15 00
3136 Clifton pl., 3 rooms, 2d floor	13 00
1111 N. 23d st., 2 rooms, 1st floor	10 00

Jas. M. Carpenter & Co.,

108 N. 8th St.,

HAVE FOR RENT THE FOLLOWING

DWELLINGS:

2237 Lucas av., 4 rooms, 3d floor; $14.
700 N. 23d st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $20.
3533 Chestnut st., 9 rooms.
3525 Chestnut st. 8 rooms; $40.
724 Cabanne av., 5 rooms.
3200 Pine st., 11 rooms.
2229 Lucas av., 3 rooms, 2d floor, rear, $9.
3738 Morgan st., 5 rooms, 1st floor; $20.
2235 Lucas av., 4-room flat, 1st floor; $16
3209 Washington av., 8 rooms.
3420 Pine st., 8 rooms; $55.
2704 Locust st., 6 rooms, 1st floor.

STORES AND OFFICES.

728 Cabanne av., corner store; $25.
309 Locust st., 2d and 3d floors.
Cotton Exchange, s. w. cor. Main and Walnut sts.; fine office rooms; all conveniences.
718 Cabanne av., store.
Mitchell Building, 210 and 212 N. 3d st., fine offices. 14

BIG BARGAINS IN OUR AUGUST REAL ESTATE PRICE LIST

Call or Write for One.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE, 213 N. EIGHTH ST.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

Wanted—Owners of houses, flats, stores, etc., to list same with us; we have every facility for finding A1 tenants.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
14 4th and Chestnut sts.

TO LET.

DWELLINGS.

1821 N. Grand av., 5 rooms, all conveniences; $20
3917 Lincoln av., 6 rooms; $20.
4649 Greer av., 5-room house; $12.

FLATS.

307 N. Leffingwell av., 7 rooms; $15.
2803 Olive st., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1409 Franklin av., 5 or 7 rooms, 1st and 2d floor; good repair; bath-room and closets.
2848 Easton av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $15.
2852 Easton av., 5 rooms, 2d floor; $18.

STORES AND OFFICES

900½ Chestnut st., fine real estate office; $20.
2844 Easton av., large store; $18.
2842 Easton av., store for small business; cheap rent; $18.
623 N. Main st. (corner) 3-story stores $50.
1409 Franklin av., large store, suitable for a dry goods store; this is an elegant location; can rent store with or without the flat.

GREER R. E. CO.,

902 CHESTNUT STREET.
PHONE 886. 14

HOUSEHOLD GOODS REMOVED.

CRUTTWELL Storage, Packing & Moving Co., s. e. cor. 21st and Pine—First-class furniture vans; goods packed and stored. Telephone 1744.

WM. O. LANGAN & CO., 1003 and 1005 Morgan st., storage and moving; first-class furniture vans. Telephone 2954.

FARMS FOR RENT.

Parties wanting farms near St. Louis call at No. 11 N. 8th st. F. D. Waters. 80

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale or Rent—Two 8-room houses, 4774 Cottage av. 7

For Sale—5318 Conde st., frame house, 4 rooms and stable; lot 50x116. 7

For Sale—A 6-room brick house; water, gas and all latest improvements. 4025 Fairfax av. 7

For Sale—Bargain, new 4-room house; $100 cash, balance monthly. 4207A Kennerly av. 7

For Sale—Or rent—6865 Manchester av., Ellendale, 4 rooms, large attic. Apply next door, or to C. H. Burch, Arloe, F. R. R. 7

For Sale—4204 Finney av., a splendid 6-room house; every convenience; nice neighborhood; a bargain if sold this week; easy terms. 7

For Sale—6-room house on Park av., near 29th st., for $4,400; $600 down, balance in monthly payments of $25. Ad. K 335, this office. 7

For Sale—New 5-room frame cottage, with lot 25x241, 5593 Wells av., near Citizen's extension; small cash payment and monthly payments; open evenings and apply at 1455 Arlington av. 7

For Sale—On Central av., just west of St. Louis & Suburban Electric Railway, neat new frame house; convenient; 8 rooms, reception hall, porch, cellar, etc.; lot 33.3x218.6; fine location; price only $3,000. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th st. 7

If you wish to sell real estate place it in the hands of F. S. HORTON & CO.,
7 Real Estate and Financial Agents, 111 N. 8th st.

$2400 WILL buy 3941 St. Ferdinand av., one-half block west of Vandeventer. 1-story brick house of 5 rooms, finished basement and large stable; lot 25x120 to alley.
J. CAVANAUGH & BRO.,
7 905 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

5173-5179 Bell av., 9-room houses; hardwood finish; open every day for inspection. Apply to owner on premises. 7

For Sale or Rent.

Two houses on McRee av., near Tower Grove av., one a new house with 7 rooms, the other 8 rooms, both in perfect order; sewer, gas, granitoid walks with splendid shade in front and rear yards; rent $37.50 and $40 RUTLEDGE & HORTON,
7 1005 Chestnut st.

5225 MINERVA AV.

A new two-story brick house of eight rooms and reception hall, large attic, hardwood mantels, large, roomy closets, electric lights, gas, furnace, bath, water, sewer, etc.; lot 30x190. Price $4,700.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
7 513 N. 6th st.

4008 PAGE AV.

A fine 2-story frame house, containing 5 rooms and cellar, stable in rear; lot 25x162; price $2,500.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
7 513 N. 6th st.

FOR $4,500

We offer a nice, comfortable 6-room brick house, with all conveniences, in good order.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

5-ROOM COTTAGES.

New brick cottages just completed; Gratiot st., just west of Manchester rd.; easy terms.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
7 626 Chestnut st.

A BARGAIN!

1483 Stewart place—6-room Queen Anne brick, beautifully decorated, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, shades; two-story stable; make us an offer.
JONES & SENTER,
7 817 Chestnut st.

1633 HELEN ST.

6-room brick, detached, large attic, all improvements made, lot 25x106; price, $5,800.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 4th and Chestnut sts.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Three new modern 6 and 8-room houses, No. 4335 to 4343 McRee av., 1 block north of Shaw's Garden, half block west of Market st. cars.; open to-day. 7

Have You Seen 3943 Iowa Av.?

Between Keokuk and Osage sts., if you will examine it; a nice, cheap, neat and substantially built 6-room brick residence, with lot 27x125 feet: price, $3,200. (7) CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

7012 S. BROADWAY.

2-story frame, 2 stores on ground floor and 7 living rooms on second, lot 45x110; will sell at a bargain.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 4th and Chestnut sts.

Central Property.

Nos. 1318, 1320 and 1322 Market st. Stores and 15 rooms, 50x100, $25,000.
7 JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

3309 LACLEDE AV.

3-story stone-front, 9 rooms, cemented cellar, 13 inch walls, all improvements made.
RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 4th and Chestnut sts.

EASY PAYMENTS.

Euclid av., near Washington av., electric line; lot 35x180, 2 story, 7-room brick, gas, bath, hot and cold water, electric bells, speaking tubes, 13-inch walls, finished in hard wood, large reception hall; frame stable; will be sold on easy terms; price, $5,500.
INSLEY & RUSSELL,
1017 Chestnut st.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Near Euclid av., north of Easton av., a new 2-story 6-room brick house, gas, electric lights, bath, hot and cold water, electric bells, speaking tubes and everything complete, finished in cypress; payments to suit; lot 33x126; price $4,500.
7 INSLEY & RUSSELL, 1017 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

4613, 4615, 4617 Delmar av., new 10-room stock brick houses; lot 30x150. For sale separately or all together. Each, $6,000. Apply to
JOS. X. MURPHY & BRO.,
7 821 Chestnut st.

5743 Etzel Av.

Two-story brick modern; 8 rooms, reception hall, electric lights, gas, bath and hot water; 87x235—$6,500. House is open; look at it to-day. 200x210 feet on Laclede av., north side, between Sarah and Boyle, at a bargain. Call and get price.
M. A. WOLFF & CO.,
14 7 105 N. 8th.

For Sale.

Two elegant Queen Anne brick houses, situated on the north side of **Castleman Av.**, opposite Compton Hill Reservoir, between Thurman and Lawrence avs.; 10 rooms each, reception hall, gas, bath, hot and cold water, finished attic, cemented cellar. Houses just completed and of the latest pattern. For full particulars see
HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
213 N. Eighth street.

7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent
7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent

7 Per Cent **INTEREST** 7 Per Cent

7 Per Cent Allowed for Money, from $50 upward, deposited with the 7 Per Cent

7 Per Cent **Lincoln, Exchange, Edison, Forest and Edison, No. 2,** 7 Per Cent

7 Per Cent BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. 7 Per Cent

7 Per Cent For 6, 9 or 12 months. Security absolutely gilt edge. Call and see us and be convinced. 7 Per Cent

7 Per Cent **Bergfeld-Parker Real Estate Co.,** 7 Per Cent

7 Per Cent 1027 CHESTNUT ST. 7 Per Cent

7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent
7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent 7 Per Cent

ANOTHER ELECTRIC R. R.

TO FAIRVIEW PARK

Will soon be running out into the County, connecting FAIRVIEW PARK with the city, via the Market Street Line, with cars running every ten minutes, from 6 a. m. to 12 p. m. Fairview Park is now reached by the Mo. Pac. R. R., which lands you at Tuxedo Station after 35 minutes' ride from Union Depot. Walk up Tuxedo Boulevard and in three minutes you reach the "Hill Top," where lies beautiful Fairview Park. Lots 50x150 and 50x190, at prices ranging from $8 to $15 per foot, payable $10 cash and $10 per month, without interest. A BIG CASH BONUS will be given to parties building houses costing not less than $2,000 within three months after purchase. Also a heavy discount for cash buyers. Take the Sunday train at 1 and 3:15 p. m. and you will find our salesmen there. Tickets can be had at this office any time during week.

HAYDEL & SON

Formerly JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
Tenth and Chestnut.

ARLOE BEAUTIFUL HOMES CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

At the most reasonable prices and easy terms. Inside the city limits, with all conveniences. Graded streets, granitoid walks, electric lights. Stone and frame houses. Reception halls; hardwood finish; hot and cold water; excellent sewerage. Two railroads and two proposed electric roads. Send to us for description and railroad tickets on premises or

E. W. LEE, Room 24, Emilie Building, 9th & Olive Sts.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

4745 GREER AV.

New six-room and attic, slate roof, brick dwelling. All modern conveniences. Price, $4,500. Can arrange monthly payments if desired.
B. W. THORNHILL, Agent,
7 1006 Chestnut St.

FOR SALE—5 ROOMS, $2,800.

2733 Allen av., 2-story brick dwelling; attic.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

For Sale—3d St.

Near Cedar, 2 story brick 11-room building front of lot and 2 story brick with 8 rooms in rear; lot 42.9x150; renting for $60 per month; $5,000.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

For Sale--Reduced to $4,000

1222 N. 14th st., 2 story 7 room brick in front of lot and double 12 room brick in rear; lot 25x125; a bargain.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE--WASHINGTON AV.

South side, east of Lay av., 6-room frame dwelling; lot 30 feet front; $2,800.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
7 107 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

New Queen Anne Dwelling.

3057 Marcus av., 7 rooms; reception hall; cemented cellar; furnace, etc.; lot 32 feet front, $5,000.
7 JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.

It Will Cost You Only $2200

To buy that nice cozy home at 4634 Nebraska av., between Neosho and Itaska sts., a 1-story 4-room brick residence, with lot 50x124 feet; you will want this house when you have seen it.
7 CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

Examine House 2811 S. Jefferson av.,

Between Lynch and Pestalozzi sts., if you want a nice 6-room brick residence with lot 25x121 feet; it is well built, conveniently arranged for one or two families, and the price is only $3,400; it will surely suit you; do not fail to see it. CHAS. F. VOGEL,
7 716 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

15 PER CENT INVESTMENT.

1512-1514 N. 9th st.; two-story brick houses; front and rear lot, 25x125; renting at $600 per annum; will sell for $4,000.
GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
7 1111 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Delmar av. house, west of Vandeventer av., has 12 rooms, very handsomely finished, built for owner's use one year ago; must be sold.
C. R. H. DAVIS & CO.,
7 820 Chestnut st.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

4164 DELMAR AV.

For sale, an elegant modern house, finished in the most perfect style, beautiful reception hall and stairway finished in quartered oak, elegant mantels, electric lights, porcelain bath, furnace, cemented cellars, etc. A great bargain.
7. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st.

5091 RIDGE AV.

A fine eight-room pressed brick dwelling, with reception hall, bath rooms, hot and cold water, electric bells and lights, speaking tubes, laundry and cemented cellar; lot 25x166. Price $4,800.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
7 513 N. 6th st.

$4,550 to $4,750.

We have several very fine press-brick houses, with broad front verandas, square halls, splendid finish and containing from six to eight rooms; cellars, attics, bath-rooms; all conveniences; water, sewer and gas. Lots 35x130.
Aubert av., east side, bet. Page and Easton; convenient to both Lindell electric and Citizens' cable lines. Open for inspection.

J. T. DONOVAN & CO., 513 N. 6th St.

$1,600, Monthly Payments.

We have secured the agency for two beautiful frame cottages on Locust st. line, near De Hodiamont av., and they must be sold quick.

SCHOLLMEYER REALTY CO.,
Phone 3911. 927 Chestnut st.

BARGAIN.

NEW HOUSE.

3136 BELL AV.

Rents for $720 per annum. If sold THIS week,

$5,200.

Rutledge & Kilpatrick,
720 Pine St.

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

PONATH & BRUEGGEMAN.

515 CHESTNUT ST. TELEPHONE 4228.

Franklin av., bet. 17th and 18th sts., 3-story brick building, with 1-story brick in rear; lot 25x150; $18,000.
Dickson st., a double 2-story brick dwelling, 6 rooms, gas, bath, etc., $6,000.
4462 Page av., a 7-room Queen Anne, finished attic, reception hall; gas, bath, etc.; open to-day for inspection; make us an offer.
Evans av., near Goode, a 2-story, 7-room brick dwelling; gas, bath, etc.; good stable; lot 30x125; $4,500.
Greer av., n. w. cor. Cora, a 2-story 5-room brick cottage; lot 25x130; price $2,600.
1121 Wyoming st., a 2-story 6-room brick dwelling; price $2,600.
1813 N. 18th st., two 2-story brick houses, renting to families for $660 per annum; price $6,000.
Benton st., near 10th, a 2-story 8-room dwelling; bath, gas, etc.; monthly payments; $3,300.
4747 LeDuc av., a 5-room brick dwelling; furred wall; good cistern; lot 41x250; price $3,000. 7

SURE BARGAINS.

2-story, 8 rooms, lot 50 feet front, Lafayette Park, for less than $7,000; very cheap.
Fine corner opposite the Union Depot; one of the finest business corners in the city, at a very low figure.
Large double dwelling, with lot 90x320, fronting on two streets, and only $7,000; would be cheap for $10,000.
Lindell av., near Boyle, north side; granitoid walks and sewer done; only $110 per foot.
Corner of McPherson and Boyle avs.; fine business corner.
Please examine and make your selection before it is too late.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
7 207 N. 8th st.

4 SALE.

Two new stone-front houses; detached; modern in every respect; reception hall, etc.; Maryland av., east of Newstead, one block north of Lindell av., on Olive st. car line; bargains.
RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK,
7 720 Pine st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN!

We have three modern, new, well-built houses, with hardwood finish, etc., on Olive st., near Boyle, for which we can take some vacant ground in part pay.
NELSON & MERSMAN,
7 8th and Chestnut sts.

FOR SALE.

NO. ONE INVESTMENT.
$5,500 will buy a handsome flat, 5 rooms on each floor; modern; No. 2738 Geyer av.; rent, $564 per year.
$5,800 will buy 4352 Finney av. flat; modern; renting for $600 per year.
$5,300 will buy 1216 Armstrong av., stone-front house in flats, 4 rooms each; bath, water closet on each floor; lot 43 ft. front.
$3,300 will buy 1124 Bayard av., stone-front house of 7 rooms and reception hall; lot 30x180 feet.
$3,100 will buy 3114 Hickory st., 6-room house; cheap.
D. B. BRENNAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
7 816 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a fine 25 or 50-foot lot in Mount Auburn; must sell immediately. Address M. M., 3173 Brantner pl., city. 8

FOR SALE—Cheap—Lot 50x120 on n. s. Cottage av., bet. Vandeventer av. and Sarah st. Apply to Geo. Fesch, 209 Pine st. 8

COTTAGE AV., bet. Vandeventer and Warne; 50x120; price $17; terms to suit.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
8 626 Chestnut st.

IF you wish to purchase real estate you will consult your interest by calling on
F. S. HORTON & CO.,
8 Real Estate and Financial Agents, 111 N. 8th st.

FOR SALE.

S. e. cor. of Forest Park boulevard and Sarah st. We want an offer for the corner; lot 50x200.
GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
8 1111 Chestnut st.

For Sale—Easton Av.

S. s., between Vandeventer av. and Sarah st.; lot 50x218; $55 per foot. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

For Sale—Cabanne Av.

S. s., east of Goodfellow; lot 200x215; $32 per foot. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
8 107 N. 8th st.

HARNEY HEIGHTS,

At the end of Benton Bellefontaine Electric cars. See it and then call on us. E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.

CHOICE FOR SUBDIVISION.

51 Acres on Suburban Electric.

This tract, situated on the northwest corner of Page av. and Isadore av., one block west of the electric road. It lies high and beautiful, and there is no finer tract for subdivision on the market to-day. It will yield over 13,000 front feet.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
8 626 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE.

Lot 60x185 feet, Clemens av., bet. Clara and Goodfellow, s. s.; cheap.
Lot 30x147.6 feet, n. s. West Belle pl., west of Whittier st.
Lot 170x155 feet, Horton pl., n. s., 300 feet west of Hamilton av.
Lot 30x142.6 feet, Delmar av., 100 feet east of Newstead, s. s.
Lot 100x142.6 feet, Westminster pl., s. w. cor. of Sarah st.
Lot 50x142.6 feet, Westminster pl., s. s., 150 feet west of Sarah st.
Lot 33x142.6 feet, Delmar av., s. s., 90 feet west Sarah st.
Corner lot, Bell and Leonard avs.; must be sold.
8 C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CHEAP lot at Ellendale; 50x160; west side of Hermitage av., about 200 ft. south of Old Manchester rd.; price $10 per foot; easy terms.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

STOP

At Oak Ridge to-day, on Suburban electric line, and join our syndicate. Shares, $50; payable $10 a month. You buy at $5 a foot, high beautiful lots covered with forest trees. Shares will earn $219 profit at present selling prices. Get ready for fall business.
CITY & SUBURBAN INVESTMENT CO.,
9 811 Locust st.

SUBURBAN.

100-acre farm on Clayton rd., 16 miles from Court house; $60 per acre.
25 acres, 8-room house, 8 miles from Court-house one-fourth mile from Mo. Pac. R. R.
6-room frame dwelling at Old Orchard; lot 100x175 at a bargain.
5-room cottage with 2½ acres of ground, at Fairview; stable, etc., five minutes' walk from station; 45 minutes drive by rock road into city; monthly payments.
Sutton Station, 12 50-foot lots between the Big Bend rd. and Maplewood.
PONATH & BRUEGGEMAN, 515 Chestnut St.

SUBURBAN HOME.

We have for sale at Normandy a nice 7-room frame residence, with 144x200 feet of ground. Call at Normandy Hills Station Sunday and see it.
FRANK WATKINS,
or E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.,
9 804 N. 8th St.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MURDOCH PLACE.

Seven acres laid out in thirty-five lots, each 50x135. Will sell the whole at a bargain.
PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

8 PER CENT 8
AUGUST SERIES.
SUCCESS
AND
COMMON SENSE
BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
Eight per cent interest paid on advance dues or money loaned the associations.
K. C. BLOOD, Sec'y, 509 Fagin Building.

8% INTEREST

THE CONTINENTAL

Building and Loan Association

Will pay you 8 per cent for money left on deposit Secured by first mortgage on real estate taken by us at 50 per cent of its cash valuation; $5 deposited monthly will realize $1,000 in 100 months. Our officers are among the leading financial men of Missouri and our references of the highest standing. General office, 327 Chestnut st. July 1 we had loaned and secured to us by real estate and first deed of trust $177,825, bringing us an income for interest, premium and dues amounting to $3,112.93 per month, or over $37,000 per year from this source alone. Our loans are mostly in Southwest Missouri, in bright, growing towns like Springfield, Joplin, Webb City, etc. This is better than any guarantee fund that can be promised by any association. General office, 327 Chestnut st., cor. 4th.

8% THE ÆTNA LOAN CO. OF ST. LOUIS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Incorporated under the Building and Loan laws of Missouri, will allow you 8 per cent interest on all sums of $50 or more, secured by first-mortgage real estate at 50 per cent cash valuation. Shares, 500 each; monthly payments, $2. Shares in force at end of fifth month; guarantee stock, 200 shares, $100,000; series stock, $736,000. Total, $836,000. The guarantee stock remains pledged for the full payment in cash of the series stock at its limited maturity; monthly series; no back dues; you can join any time.
For prospectus, list of founders and further information, call or address T. A. Johnson, Secretary, office (rooms 1 and 2, up-stairs), 117 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron. Call Monday, 3834 Delmar av. 68

FEAT OF TWO ST. LOUIS BOYS.

Vincent Fusz's Account of a Trip up Pike's Peak.

Vincent Fusz, son of Louis Fusz of this city, writes interestingly from Manitou, Colo., of his own and his brother's ascent of Pike's Peak. He says:

We left the hotel at 7:30 a. m. and got to the base of the peak at 7:45. We followed the cog-wheel route. We intended to regulate ourselves, walking fifteen minutes and resting three, but we soon had to shorten the walks and lengthen the rests. Soon the rests were as long as the walks. It was all we could do to stand on our feet for three or four minutes, when we would have to drop to the earth, not sitting up, but lying flat on the ground, so tired we became. I had on my thinnest clothing to make my burden as light as possible. I wore an alpaca coat and no vest. Eugene wore an ordinary coat and a vest. I told him he had made a mistake and thought no more about it just then. After we had passed the half-way house, however, the temperature fell and I remembered that we would have to encounter snow on the summit, and I with only an alpaca coat. I saw that it was I who had made the mistake. But, as yet, it was comfortable enough, the exercise keeping us warm. A few more hours' walk however, made me wish I had something heavier. Eugene magnanimously consented to lend me his vest, which I readily accepted.

Thus far the prospect for a good view from the summit was favorable, but not long after, a few clouds appeared and were at once drawn towards the peak. We were determined, however, to finish the journey. I expected my nose to bleed at any moment, the atmosphere was so rarefied and the temperature so low. More clouds began to gather. We were yet below the timber line. By this time, we were hardly able to move along. I had a queer sensation of drowsiness, and would have fallen asleep every time I lay down, if I had not jumped up right quickly. I had a severe pain in the chest and my heart beat very fast. By actual comparision with the watch, the pulse beats were 162 per minute. Yet on we went until we were at an elevation where timber of any kind ceases to grow. Here and there were patches of snow. The lightning played about us on every side, above and below, followed by fearful peals of thunder. We were in the clouds themselves. A light cold rain began to fall. We had still to make a perpendicular ascent of about 3,000 feet before we would reach the top. This meant almost three miles more of a walk, the timber line being at an altitude of about 11,300 feet. The rain changed to snow, and to add to our discomfort we could not see more than one hundred feet ahead. We could not see how far we had yet to go; it seemed an endless trip. I frequently consulted my watch and the hands seemed to be whizzing around the face of the dial. One o'clock came and as yet no summit. Afterwards the clouds opened a little and we could see a few eagles flying in the distance. Soon the peak became enveloped in another cloud and all was obscure again. We met a man coming down who had lost his hearing almost entirely. We wanted to ask him how close we were to our journey's end, and it took all the power of Eugene's lungs to make him understand. He told us he could not stand any more and had not reached the top. He was cold and shivering, and presented a pitiable sight. He said he had been with some companions, but he had to let them go up without him. We found afterwards he had come within a short distance of the summit, but did not know it, because the snow was falling and obscured the vision. We passed a few burros, but did not know to whom they belonged, or how they got there. We were tempted to mount two of them and ride the rest of the way, but wanted to have the honor of walking up all the way.

Of a sudden we perceived dimly in the distance the United States Signal Station and knew that our journey was close at an end. On our arrival we entered and threw ourselves on chairs near the stove. After resting awhile ate something. A cup of hot, strong beef tea relieved me considerably, but I soon went back to my chair near the fire shivering. Eugene was wet, cold and sick. I wanted to give him back his vest, but he refused. He hugged the stove as closely as possible. We had arrived at about 2 p. m., the upward trip having taken about six and a quarter hours. I stayed with Eugene until 2:30 o'clock, but as he did not get any better I told him that he should ride down on the train, which was due in half an hour. He waited for the train, and, as I had not much time to spare, I started down. A heavy snow was falling and the ground already white, but I went on and hurried down the slope. I soon got back into the timber district and after half an hour from this I passed out of snow and rain. I heard the whistle of the train coming down. It passed me about half way. I noticed wild flowers and picked a bouquet for mamma. A couple of hours more walk and I was in Manitou, the entire journey having consumed just nine hours. I was not so fatigued as I expected to be. The coming down was a rest compared to the ascent. I went to bed at 9 and woke at 4:45 o'clock the next morning with my nose bleeding.

Religious Notes.

Rev. B. J. Pinkerton will preach at the Central Christian Church, Finney avenue, near Grand avenue, Sunday morning, occupying the pulpit of Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, who is away on a month's vacation. No preaching in the evening.

The young men of St. Vincent's parish will meet next Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock at the hall, Ninth street and Park avenue. Next Sunday, Aug. 14, they will approach holy communion in a body, and Monday evening, Aug. 15, being the first of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the annual reception of the young men into the Sodality will take place.

Dr. M. B. Chapman, editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, is back again after a few weeks spent at the seashore, and will fill his pulpit at Mount Auburn M. E. Church South, to-day, morning and evening.

At the Second Christian Church, Eleventh and Tyler streets, to-day, the morning sermon will be preached by W. W. Hopkins, and the evening sermon by O. A. Bartholomew, pastor of the Mount Cabanne Christian Church.

The open-air meetings on Easton avenue, between Pendleton and Newstead avenues, are well attended. Rev. J. H. Ogden will preach at 8 p. m. to-day on "God's Message to the World, and How to Receive It." To-night his theme will be "How to Reason."

St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church will give a picnic and lawn party at Lindell Park, Monday, Aug. 15. An athletic programme has been arranged.

The Rev. Felix R. Hill, Jr., son of the former pastor, will preach at Cook Avenue M. E. Church this morning at 11 o'clock.

A Bad Tumble.

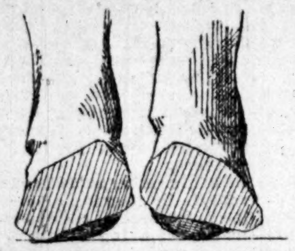
Yesterday afternoon Ellen Brown was found lying in the yard in rear of 1015 Lucas avenue and bleeding from a scalp wound she had received in falling. She was sent to the Dispensary and thence to the City Hospital.

GOOD SHOES.

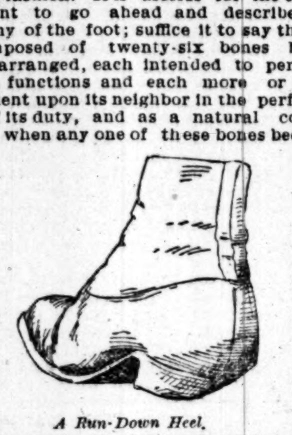
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THOSE THAT FIT THE FOOT OR SUIT THE EYE.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The lack of judgment of the human family in being unable to select a boot or shoe to fit their feet, while it has been the means of affording certain parties a position of "carrying the banner" advertising places where walking can be made easy once more for the small sum of 25 cents, has also been instrumental in compelling many a man, woman and child to walk more than half of the time on one foot and to strike some of the most peculiar and ridiculous attitudes, only characteristic of the individual who unexpectedly brings his foot in contact with a stray brick-bat that is always in waiting for a sore toe on either foot. There is no excuse for an individual of either sex being bothered by their feet, yet there are thousands of persons who are never comfortable unless their shoes have been removed and they are resting in a big arm chair, their feet incased in a pair of slippers that are invariably too old to wear in the street, or do not suit the particular fancy of the owner. The idea maintained by many persons that their feet must be in fashion, regardless of the Almighty Providence to make them so, has caused more than one to walk the floor at the dead hour of midnight and awake early in the morning with that tired, worn-out feeling over dreaming over the walk to be taken with a pair of too large or too small shoes that leads one to wish that he had grown up with one saddle-complected laundrymen and in a pair of wooden slippers. Very few people of the present generation seem to understand that the foot is a part of the human body and must not be changed by fashion, for our body is a gift and its several parts are beautifully adapted for the purposes for which they were intended. As the foot is a fixed member, and not susceptible of being molded to suit our sweet will, then the shoe should be made to conform to the needs of the foot and not to the dictates of a fickle fashion. It is useless for the correspondent to go ahead and describe the anatomy of the foot; suffice it to say that it is composed of twenty-six bones beautifully arranged, each intended to perform certain functions and each more or less dependent upon its neighbor in the performance of its duty, and as a natural consequence when any one of these bones become incapacitated for the duty assigned it, to that extent is the foot crippled until a point is reached where the inconsistent owner walks the streets a veritable cripple. This is also an explanation to the man who wondered in younger days and ponders now, no matter the size and shape of his present footwear, he is obliged to rise an hour earlier in the morning in order to hobble down town to his place of business in time and reaches his destination fifteen minutes after his partner has arrived, who left the paternal roof thirty minutes afterward.

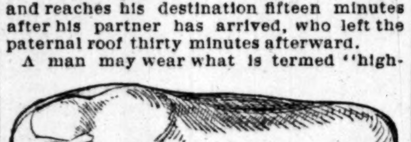


[Front view of a right and left foot cut off at the instep, showing by their dissimilarity that the same shoe will not fit both feet.]



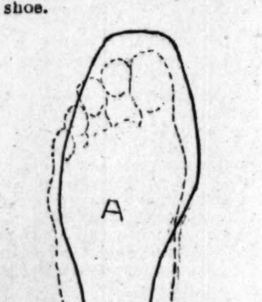
A Run-Down Heel.

A man may wear what is termed "high-water" trousers, a coat that is too short, a vest that is too long and a hat that is out of style, but, other than appearing ludicrous, his health is not injured. But how is it with his shoes? Wear a shoe that is too narrow, too broad, too small or too large and that moment your comfort is affected, and finally the health of the foot. The first indication of a good-fitting shoe is comfort, and it is the idea of what constitutes a good-fitting shoe about which most people err, for it is not always the comfortable shoe that is a good fitting one. The man who has for years wedged his foot into a shoe that was never intended for him just for the sake of fashion, when putting on a loose shoe pronounces it mosta comfortable luxury, but in time it will not escape the ravages of corns and bunions, and the comfort will be of very short duration, as the slipping up and down of the shoe would be of such a pronounced character as to cause the skin to break and the foot to become sore enough to preclude the wearing of the shoe.



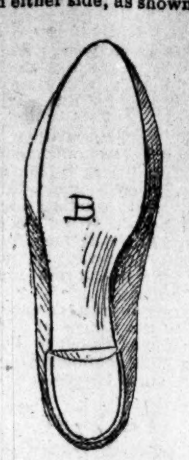
[Showing by outlines that the style of the shoe at the toe does not affect the comfort of the foot if it be properly drafted.]

Another shoe that is equally uncomfortable is one that is of entirely different contour from that of the foot, an example of which is shown in the figure where an attempt is made to place a foot of straight contour into a curved shoe.



When an attempt is made to break your foot to fit the shoe it is anything but pleasant, and it is only a question of time until you come to the sad realization that you are the possessor of a veritable corn field. Another shoe, quite the reverse of the figure shown above, is what is commonly called the straight-soled, and is put on what is known as a bowed boot. In this case the foot is broken in the opposite direction from the one shown above. However, the process is none the less unpleasant, nor less productive of baneful results.

There are men, and by the way, some women have the same weakness, who from one year's end to another, cramp their feet into shoes that are several sizes too narrow, thinking that if they have not a narrow foot, they ought to have, and by wearing a narrow shoe they will prevent its spreading. As a matter of course this is a mistake, and a very grave one, as the abnormal transverse strain on the shoe causes the material to lend all its pliability in that direction, and before the shoe is worn out the foot projects beyond the sole on either side, as shown in the figure below.

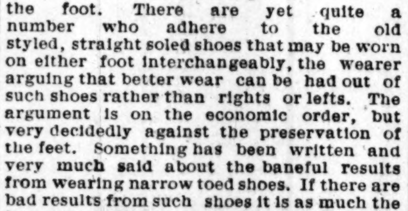


The little toe will eventually work its way over the sole, and to a degree draws its neighbors with it. As a result, the shoe presents a run-down, lop-sided appearance, and the foot is being carried with it to a certain extent. A man who would not hesitate to crowd his foot into a narrow shoe, could not be induced to wear a No. 6 hat on an 8¼ head, yet of the two the hat would be the preferable and present just as tidy an appearance. In this particular it would not be out of place to ask why the foot is made to suffer to suit the looks of its owner? No attempts are made in this age to reduce the head or the hands or the arms, but just as soon as a young lady puts on her first long dress and a young man is suddenly apprised of the fact that he can remain away from his mother's apron string long enough to escort the young lady across the way to an entertainment, the first inclination is to make their feet suffer to please their fancy by crowding them into shoes entirely too small, while other parts of the form are allowed to remain in comfort. Of course in this connection there is room for argument, as some ladies, a very few, you know, practice the custom of compression to a certain extent, but that is neither here nor there.

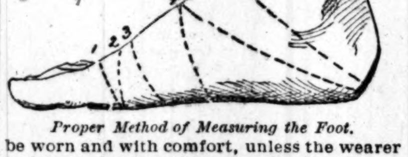
Side View of the Bones of the Foot.

A very important feature of a comfortable shoe is a sole that conforms to the shape of the foot. There are yet quite a number who adhere to the old styled, straight soled shoes that may be worn on either foot interchangeably, the wearer arguing that better wear can be had out of such shoes rather than rights or lefts. The argument is on the economic order, but very decidedly against the preservation of the feet. Something has been written and very much said about the baneful results from wearing narrow toed shoes. If there are bad results from such shoes it is as much the ignorance of the shoemaker as the unsuspecting customer, as narrow toed shoes can be worn and with comfort, unless the wearer insists on having them too short. Just so long as shoemakers persist in carrying the point of the shoe to the center of the foot the wearer of the same will be administering a barbarous treatment to that very useful member, but as fashion has more than once overruled reason, the civilized world will continue to tolerate it, although such treatment to dumb animals would be investigated by the authorities and the persecutor prosecuted, but not in such a barbarous manner as the most useful members of the human body are imposed upon by thoughtless and cruel owners by wedging them into a shoe that was never intended for them.

Bones of a Healthy Foot.



Proper Method of Measuring the Foot.



Position of the Foot in a High-Heeled Shoe.

Public College of Music.

Mrs. P. Anton, well known in the musica circles of the city, has been actively engaged for some time in an effort to organize a musical college in St. Louis, the purpose being the giving at stated times of musical concerts to popularize music, and by means of them to musically educate the masses, who under present existing conditions have neither the time, the opportunity nor the money to acquire a knowledge of music. Due announcement of the initial concert will be made, at which the plan of the proposed college will be announced, also the conditions requisite to membership. Mr. Anton has met with sufficient encouragement from the music-loving and philanthropic people of the city to give her a lively hope of the early success and popularity of her undertaking.

Those desiring further information concerning the proposed college are invited to address Mrs. P. G. Anton, Public College of Music box. She will fully explain the plans and purposes of the enterprise.

HAVE you been out to Ramona or Florissant on the St. Louis & Suburban Railway? If not go to-day. The cars run every ten minutes on the company's own right of way, enabling them to run so rapidly as to secure low temperature the hottest of hot days.

Bachelors' Picnic.

NOKOMIS, Ill., Aug. 6.—The bachelors' grand basket picnic to be held at Bones' Grove, near here, Wednesday, Aug. 10, will probably be the largest ever held in this (Montgomery) county. Hon. Charles W. Bliss of Hillsboro, Hon. E. P. Gillson of Shipman, Hon. James Atterbury of Litchfield, William M. Todd of Raymond and others will be present and deliver addresses to the Bachelors, the Shelbyville Glee Club and Krole's brass band and orchestra will furnish the music for the occasion. One of the novel attractions will be a wedding that is advertised to take place on the grounds. A crowd of 10,000 people is expected to be present.

Destitute Women.

Mary Whitefield, living at 809 South Third street, who was reported sick and destitute, was sent to the City Hospital yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon Mary Lee, a widow living at 749 South Second street, was found sick and destitute and was sent to the Female Hospital.

MONS. DE PARIS.

M. DEBLIER HAS BEEN POPULAR SINCE RAVACHOL'S EXECUTION.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 25.—The hero of the hour in Paris is very decidedly the headsman. That he has freed the world from such a monster as Ravochol constitutes in itself a claim to the consideration of society, and that sensational execution has brought "M. de Paris," as he used to be called, into decided prominence. He is no longer nick-named "M. de Paris," by the way. That appellation took its rise in the by-gone days before the invention of the guillotine, when the nobles were beheaded by the axe or sword and the plebeians were hanged. Then every town in France possessed a gallows and a headsman's block, and there were as many "Monsieurs" in the ghostly profession as there were cities in the land; M. de Ronen, M. de Lyon, M. de Donai, etc. Now there is only one executioner for all France. When his services are required he starts off by rail accompanied by his two assistants and with the separate portions of the dismounted guillotine neatly packed in long boxes, whereof the railway employes know well the aspect, and stand in decided horror. M. Deibler, the present headsman, as did his predecessors before him, looks with commendable care after the working of his death-dealing engine. He always oils, with his own hands, the grooves down which the heavy blade descends, and invariably tries it three or four times when the whole machine is in place to make sure of the perfection of its working, always terminating the process with a little nod of satisfaction. He is very careful of his guillotine, and is, I doubt not, as attached to it as a sailor is to his ship or a painter to his pet palette.

M. Deibler is something over 50 years of age. He is of a massive build and is said to be prodigiously strong, a quality that aids him greatly in his work. He wears a heavy gray mustache, limps slightly, and in his professional garb, a black suit always of immaculate neatness and freshness and a high hat, he looks like a well-to-do shopkeeper in his Sunday clothes. He never gets flurried or excited, but is always imperturbably calm and cool. The son of an executioner and married to the daughter of the headsman of Algiers (that colony being too distant from France to admit of the transport thither of the "wood of justice," is provided with a guillotine of its own) there is no element of sensationalism about his existence and his occupation. It was his inheritance, that is all. In fact he is now training his eldest son to succeed him, a long apprenticeship being necessary to teach a novice the requisite rapidity and dexterity in fulfilling his terrible duty. For it is the executioner that straps the criminal to the fatal plank. One of his assistants then shoves the plank and the doomed man (who is bound face downwards so that he need not behold the glittering blade overhead) under the two lofty supports. There a board, with a circular hole formed in it to receive the neck and opening and closing with a hinge, is at once shut down, so that the victim is held motionless. One of the aids then seizes his ears to prevent any possible struggles, a precaution that dates from the execution of Troppman, who contrived at the last moment to so twist his head around that the heavy axe shore it obliquely in twain instead of neatly dividing the neck. Then the executioner himself gives a touch to the strong cord that holds the blade in its place, it descends swirtly and all is over. All this takes place so quickly that the duration of a French execution is measured by the seconds, seldom exceeding half a minute. M. Deibler prides himself upon getting the thing over in a shorter space of time than any of his predecessors, even the renowned Sanson himself, was able to do.

In private life this redoubtable functionary is the most quiet and commonplace of men. He is a devoted husband and an affectionate father, is extravagantly fond of music and delights in rearing and taming canary birds. He has been an assiduous attendant at the popular matinees at the Grand Opera ever since they were established, and always takes his wife and children with him. Also he may frequently be seen in their company at the open-air performances of the military bands of Paris which take place in the gardens, either of the Palais Royal, the Luxembourg or the Tuileries. He speaks with a very naif lack of emotion concerning the operation of his functions. Some one asked him recently how he felt on returning home after the execution of Ravachol. M. Deibler brightened visibly. "The journey and the change of air did me a world of good," he remarked enthusiastically. "I was rather run down before I started, but I am all right now."

It would be a curious exercise in statistics to find out and record the different ways in which the principal criminals that have been executed in France met their fate. Troppman, who murdered eight persons, fought to the last and severely bit the executioner in the hand when he was binding him to the plank. Koenig struggled and screamed, shrieking, like poor Mme. Dubarry, that he did not want to die, till the ax fell and cut short his cries. Frey went to his death howling curses against President Grevy and calling him an assassin because in his case he had failed to exercise the right to pardon, which that eminent chief magistrate was decidedly only too fond of doing. Pranzini, strong man though he was, met his fate in a condition of almost total insensibility. Provost, the ex-policeman, went to the scaffold with dignity and composure. His last words were: "I hope that the association will forgive me for the stain my deeds have left upon its annals." Ravachol is the only instance on record of a criminal who went singing to the guillotine. Yet, with all his noisy vociferations it is evident that his iron hardihood forsook him at the last, and he comported himself less like the fiend in human shape that he had been supposed to be, than after the fashion of a vulgar assassin. Yet how many guiltless victims, slain for conscience's sake or on account of political offenses, have died bravely and calmly. There is a line of French poetry that declares

The crime, and not the scaffold, makes the shame,

And one might also declare that it is crime and not the guillotine that turns the victim into a coward. Neither is it the influence of good birth and breeding that suffices to impart courage, for one of the most aristocratic of French assassins, Dr. Pommereul, nearly died of terror when the moment of his execution came, and he was carried to the scaffold literally in an expiring condition.

The most extraordinary precautions surrounded the execution of Ravachol. It was given out at the moment of the headsman's departure that his destination was Rennes, where there is a condemned criminal of minor celebrity awaiting his ministrations, evidently to throw the Anarchists off the scent, and to arrest an attempt on his life, and there was question of having the guillotine erected in a cellar, but that project was finally abandoned. It is certain that Ravachol expected to be rescued up to the moment when he was bound to the plank, and the authorities had received more than one anonymous communication informing them that such an attempt would be made. But it is no easy matter for any mob to break through the serried phalanx of troops that always surrounds the guillotine, and the guards having been doubled on that occasion the effort was rendered wholly impossible. But a truce to this gruesome subject, which force of circumstances has made one of the absorbing topics of the hour. And, looking around for something more agreeable wherewith to close my letter, the stern visage of Prince Bismarck rises before my mental vision.

I cannot say that the Iron Chancellor has ever been a sympathetic personage, so far as our country and our country people are concerned. He has always frankly detested the United States, and he has made no secret of his sentiments in that respect. Our country is too much the Land of Liberty and affords too convenient a refuge for those harassed Germans who want to get out of the way of military despotism. It must be confessed too that certain experiences of his own with traveling Americans have not tended to make our citizens more popular with him. He was at one time, and that was during the period of his highest prosperity and power, rather inclined to be civil to those amongst our leading men that came to Berlin. But he once admitted a well-known American statesman to a private interview, at which the Prince discoursed freely, and as he doubtless thought, confidentially, concerning a political question of world-wide importance. The visitor, on taking his departure, went straight to the telegraph office and dispatched to a leading American newspaper all the details of the conversation. The wrath of the Prince was simply unbounded, and for months afterwards the mere mention of the name of an American sufficed to put him into a passion. He was, however, most courteous to Gen. and Mrs. Grant on the occasion of their visit to Berlin in 1878, calling to see them at their hotel and chatting with them most agreeably and unceremoniously. One detail of the visit was imparted to me by a person who chanced to be present. Mrs. Grant asked the Prince if his son, Count Herbert, the bridegroom of the other day, was married. "No," responded the Chancellor, "he is far too busy running after other men's wives to find time to take one of his own." The scandal that brought about the divorce of Princess Elizabeth of Carolath Beuthen, famed as being the most beautiful woman in Germany, was even then being whispered abroad, so the reply of Prince Bismarck was as correct as it was candid. But one can imagine the amazement caused by it in the breast of that very correct matron, Mrs. Grant.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Plans have been made and approved by competent experts and financial arrangements are about completed for the construction of another large hotel.

The building alone will, it is estimated, cost not less than $600,000. Architect Henry Maltby designed the plans, which, coming under the early Florentine style, may be more properly classed as American architecture with the most appropriate adaptation for the purpose intended.

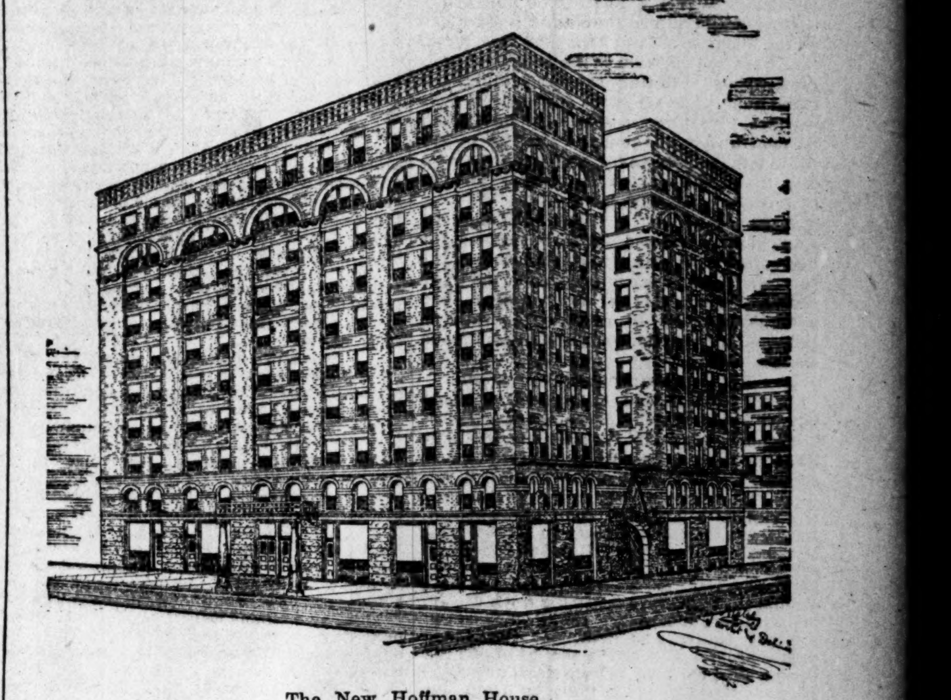
It will be ten stories in height, of strictly fire-proof construction, modern and first-class in every detail of finish, much attention having been given to the interior decoration. This structure is to be erected on the northwest corner of Pine and Ninth streets, on the property fronting 115 feet by a depth of 109 to an alley, recently purchased from the George D. Hall estate and Mrs. Preston Player, by Dexter Tiffany at $1,350 a foot. This enterprise has been quietly progressing for some time past, and now that it has been gotten fairly under way, ground for the excavation of the building is to be broken by Sept. 15, no unforeseen circumstances preventing.

This hotel is to be conducted upon the European plan, and among several experienced and competent hotel managers in Eastern cities who have examined the plans for the house, there is one responsible man who has agreed to enter into a long lease of the premises on a basis of 8 per cent per annum upon the total cost of the realty and improvements. At the present time stock to the amount of $280,000 in the enterprise has already been subscribed for, and it is anticipated that $80,000 of the issue remaining will be taken by Ninth and Pine street property owners adjacent to the projected improvement, as this fine large hotel will be very beneficial to the neighborhood.

There will be 252 guests' rooms in the hotel, in addition to the parlors, dining-rooms, servants' quarters, dormitories, linen rooms, kitchen, etc. The first floor will be taken up by two fancy store-rooms, the restaurant, passenger and freight elevators. In the main corridor there will be a mosaic floor of elaborate design, and plain mosaic flooring in all the other corridors, halls and dining-rooms, and all the wainscoting is to be done in white Italian marble.

The improvement is to be made by the Hoffman Hotel Co., of which Samuel H. Hoffman is President, Wm. Pickles Vice-President, Wm. Simpson, Treasurer, James C. Wilson, Secretary and Henry Maltby, Manager.

Among others of the stockholders in this enterprise are Geo. F. Bruce, Jas. Black, Porter White, Van Nort Bros., F. A. Drew Plate Glass Co., F. L. McGinnis.



The New Hoffman House.

JOHN I. MARTIN BELLIGERENT.

An Exciting Scene in a Trial in a Justice Court.

At the office of Justice John F. Mieller, John I. Martin, William Saeger and John W. Saeger his son, became involved in a difficulty. The case of Luebering Bros. vs. Wm. Saeger and wife for a bill of groceries amounting to $52 was on trial. Mr. Tom Rowe appeared for William Saeger claiming that his client was not of right responsible for the bill because she was not living with him at the time it was contracted, July 8, that Mr. Saeger had warned Luebering Bros. by letter that he would not pay any bills which his wife might run up, but yet, he said, they did so. Col. Martin, in behalf of Luebering Bros. and incidentally in behalf of Mrs. Saeger, took an opposite view of Mr. Saeger's duties in the matter. It was thus that he eloquently pleaded:

"Your Honor, this poor, weakly woman has been for twenty-seven years a faithful and obedient wife to this sturdy giant behind me. She was ever alive to his interests. She bought flour to knead and bake bread for him and his children. Your Honor, Mr. Saeger should have wept for joy at the good wife who was so economical of his resources. The items in this bill are all necessaries of life for Mr. Saeger and his wife——"

At this stage of Col. Martin's address, Mr. Saeger brought the fore legs of his chair to the floor with a bang and startled the court-room with the remark: "That is a great big lie."

Col. Martin was wide awake to the dignity of his office and to the gravity of the insult, and he made an instant break for Mr. Saeger. The latter gentleman hid behind his chair.

At this stage John W. Saeger, the son, a young man 6 feet high, leapt over the railing of the court and advanced toward Col. Martin.

This intrusion was to the taste of Col. Martin who is too chivalrous to strike an old man. Fast and quick toward John W. Saeger hastened Col. Martin. Mr. Saeger, Jr., apparently saw the mistake his filial affections had led him to make, for the young man hurried back to the other side of the railing. But Col. Martin kept due on and was about to send a bolt from his terrible left when the Constable seized him around the body and stayed his course for a moment—but no longer. A shake of Col. Martin's frame threw the limb of the law to the ground. "Mr. Martin!" shouted Justice Mielert. The voice of the Court did more than the might of the Constable, for Col. Martin becalmed his turbulent spirit in a moment, and with a bow of mingled grace and humility, said, "Your Honor," and went on with his speech in a quiet, logical train of thought. Mr. William Saegar and his son, John W. Saegar, had in the interim made their way through the crowd and did not appear in court again while Col. Martin was in that part of the city.

In Honor of Thomas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6.—The rendezvous of the First Regiment, which will hold its encampment here on the 15th, will be named Camp Thomas, in honor of Lieut. E. D. Thomas of the Fifth United States Cavalry.

CARONDELET NEWS.

Cutting Scrape Between Colored Men—South End Notes.

John Cole and Samuel Harding, both colored, got into a quarrel last night about 8:30 o'clock, on Broadway and Bates street, over a game of cards, and in consequence Cole received an ugly wound on the forehead, supposed to have been done with a knife. Harding escaped.

A month has passed since the city Workhouse gang started to grade Krauss street, between Michigan and Pennsylvania avenues. The street was to be lowered to a depth ranging from three feet to one foot. After excavating the gang was removed to another quarter of the city, leaving that thoroughfare in a most deplorable condition. The sidewalk on each side of the street has been torn up, leaving the thoroughfare practically in a condition that it cannot be utilized. The residents of that section of the city are now at work getting up a petition asking the Board of Public Improvements to complete the grade and put the street in a condition that it can be used.

The Carondelet Gun Club will give a prize shoot to-day at its park in Luxemburg.

The C. L. C. will give an outing to-day at Butler's Lake.

Prof. Victor Spiegelberg, a well-known school teacher of St. Louis County, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Tenth District.

Company H, N. G. M., will meet Tuesday evening and make arrangements for a three-days' encampment. The encampment will be held at Carondelet Park.

Miss Rachel Stevenson has returned from a pleasant visit to Arcadia, Mo., where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Paule.

Mrs. L. F. Waibel left last evening for Denver in company with Mrs. H. H. Philper.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brimmer are spending the heated term among the Adirondacks.

The South End Improvement Association will hold a meeting to-morrow evening to discuss some method of improvement in carrying off the alleged obnoxious gases from the zinc works.

The transfer boat Junius Morgan, from Cairo, is at the docks undergoing repairs.

Capt. W. H. Grapevine of the Missouri Pacific Transportation Co. will put a gang of laborers at work to-morrow repairing the roadway leading from the ferry wharfboat to East Carondelet.

About 6:30 o'clock last evening a boy giving his name as Zeller while riding horseback was thrown violently to the ground on Shirmer street near Broadway. Zeller was badly hurt about the body and head. His injuries were dressed by Dr. L. F. Waibel.

Henry Westerman, engineer of fire engine company No. 2, who for the past week has been confined to his home on account of sickness, is once more attending to his duties.

Mr. W. Frank Street had a very narrow escape from receiving personal injuries last evening while bicycle riding. At the corner of Minnesota and Nagel avenues a young man, whose name is unknown and who was also riding a bicycle, collided with Mr. Street, knocking him off his wheel to the ground. The unknown gentleman also fell and was badly bruised about the face. Mr. Street escaped injury.

A degree team, similar to that of the celebrated Wiley Degree Team, will be organized this afternoon by the Carondelet Odd Fellows.

The Warner-Bartholdt Republican Club of Luxemburg held an enthusiastic meeting last evening and enrolled ten members. The club will have a flag raising next Saturday.

The meeting which was to be held this evening at Messmer's Hall to organize a lodge of the Select Knights A. O. U. W. was deferred until next Saturday evening.

A large number of people attended the Post-office employes' river excursion last evening.

Judge Leahy of this ward is making an excellent race for the Congressional nomination in the Tenth District. He has a strong following in the city wards and many of the townships in St. Louis and Franklin Counties have declared in favor of him and it now looks as if the Judge will be the Democratic nominee. Judge Leahy was not an aspirant for the honor and consented to make the race only after the most earnest solicitation on the part of his constituents here and in St. Louis County.

Christian Brothers Threatened.

The Christian Brothers are realizing that eternal vigilance is necessary to preserve their beautiful grounds from being divided and subdivided by a street. The owners, agents and boomers of property back of them are using every effort to run streets through the college grounds in order to advance the value of their real estate. In the language of one of the Brothers it has come down to a case of one side watching the other. The Brothers are compelled to be constantly on the alert lest a march be stolen upon them.

Two Children Lost.

Belle and Isaac Roberts were reported to the police as missing yesterday. Belle is 13 years old, of a light complexion and light hair, and wore a red plaid dress, a red hat and a dark waist. Isaac is 4 years old and had on a red waist and knee trousers and a dark hat. They reached the city yesterday morning with their parents, who were on their way from Kansas to St. Charles, Mo. They were separated from their parents at Sixteenth and Morgan streets.

MOBS OF A CENTURY.

The One That Shrieked Before George Washington's Doors.

AN UPRISING OF 1799 AND THE FIRST TRIAL FOR TREASON.

Many Mobs in Pennsylvania—Bloodshed in Baltimore in 1812—Churches Burnt in Philadelphia—Sack of the Ursuline Convent at Charleston Heights—Bread Riots in New York.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

This free country, where law has always triumphed in the end, has seen many bloody mobs from the beginning of its history. Some of them are almost forgotten and are worth recalling.

One of the problems which beset the early politicians was the aggressive and brutal custom of England in impressing our seamen on the high seas. It so happened that about 1793, when the question of impressment was particularly agitating the public mind, England and France became engaged in open warfare. Washington decided upon a policy of neutrality. The general feeling in the United States, however, was with France. The tri-color represented liberty, and as such was popular with us.

At this juncture a florid, fat, fantastic Frenchman appeared in America as the accredited representative of France or of the Girondists, who were uppermost at the time. Citizen Genet, as he was called, had a dangerous duty to perform. Secretly he proposed to get America to assist the French against England.

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY MENACED.

Citizen Genet landed at Charleston, where he was received with every mark of favor. Later he moved on to Philadelphia, where he was welcomed in a fashion that led him to suppose he had the whole of America at his feet. The Fourth of Suly that year was more of a French celebration than an American. Genet, the red cap of liberty on his head, sat at the post of honor. He sang the "Marseilles" with tremendous effect. The red cap of liberty was passed from man to man around the table. Next day the town was on fire with enthusiasm for the French cause. Another dinner was held. At this Genet passed around the board the head of a pig upon a huge platter. As each guest arose, the platter passing before him, he stuck his knife in the pig's head—symbol of the late French King—at the same time uttering maledictions on the head of royalty!

Next Genet distributed a number of letters of marque and reprisal to such American ship's captains as his glowing offers of reward could allure into a system of piracy directed against Great Britain. The news came to official ears. Genet promptly denied his act of treason. He explained that the commissions were not given under authority of the French, but under seal of private French enterprise; but all this only made the matter worse. In due course the Little Democrat was fitted out as a privateer. Genet came on to New York, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. A trusted official in the employ of the Government called on Citizen Genet and asked an explanation of the fitting out of the Little Democrat. In wild rage, the irate Frenchman threatened Washington, declaring that he would appeal from the President to the people. Messrs. Henfield and Singletree, alleged pirates, were promptly arrested, and subsequently they were discharged. This was a new victory for Citizen Genet, who sat in the old Tontine coffee house, New York City, laughing gleefully, while outside, from the flagstaff, flaunted in the breeze, the red cap of liberty and the French flag. He called the proposed piracy "serving France." He said that the United States in prosecuting was guilty of "the crime of abandoning friends."

A placard was carried through the streets representing Washington on the guillotine. Excitement rose to such a pitch that for days fully 10,000 people stood under Washington's windows, before his house in Philadelphia, threatening to drag the President through the gutters.

Washington was on the point of ordering Genet out of the country when word came that Genet's party had gone to pieces in France. He was forced to abandon his mission to become a private American citizen.

MOBS IN THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Pennsylvania, the State of many riots, was the first State in the Union to witness a popular uprising.

In March, 1792, the Germans in Eastern Pennsylvania resisted the officers who came to take the measure of the windows in their houses. A direct tax had been levied on window glass. Thirty citizens were arrested. They were conveyed to jail to await trial. Suddenly a body of horsemen, headed by one Fries, appeared, surrounded the prison and effected the release of the prisoners. The milita was promptly called out. The mob reigned for some days all though Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery counties. Fries was captured and placed on trial for treason. It was the first time such a charge had been pressed against a citizen of the United States. He was convicted, pleaded hard for a second trial and finally was condemned to death. At the last moment President Adams came forward with a pardon. For this he made many political enemies.

BALTIMORE SEES FIRST BLOOD.

In Baltimore, August, 1812, the first blood was shed by a mob after the revolution. A newspaper of that city violently attacked President Jefferson's embargo, which stopped the foreign commerce of the country. One dark night a mob broke into the office of the paper, smashed the presses and sacked the building. In the course of the riot eleven men and women were ruthlessly shot down.

THE FAMOUS MOB OF 1826.

The abduction of the poor Batavia bricklayer, William Morgan, is still surrounded with some mystery, but not the disorders which preceded it.

Morgan had just been initiated into the secrets of Free Masonry. He was very needy and thought that he might make a little money by publishing some of the "secrets" of the order. As he had a turn at writing, his task was filled. In due course the manuscript was handed to a country printer.

The affair came to the ears of a local lodge. The Free Masons broke into the printing-office, smashed the presses, stole the manuscript and finally burned down the building. Morgan was brought to trial and finally discharged. After that he disappeared from the sight of men. The result was that other mobs rose and denounced Free Masonry all over the Union. Morgan's book was a feeble effort, after all.

As a result of the Morgan excitement, the Phi Beta Kappa Secret Society was expelled from Harvard in 1831. Free Masonry became a political issue.

CHURCHES BURNED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The year 1834 is notorious for its riots. Political excitement was roused by President Jackson's refusal to recharter the United States Bank. A worthless paper currency soon menaced thousands with ruin. The April elections in New York City witnessed some severe rioting. For four days troops were quartered in Washington Square, trying to quell the violence of the mobs.

In October of the same year, the city of Brotherly Love was shocked by terrible riots. The mob destroyed thirty buildings, among them two churches. An old negro was made to leap out of an upper story of a high building. The ringleaders were convicts and miscreants of the worst kind.

But this riot was less disgraceful than the attack on the Ursuline Convent, at Charlestown Heights, near Boston, which occurred in the same year. Somehow a story spread that a young girl who had taken the veil had been so abused that she had escaped to save her life, but had been recaptured and now was inured in a dungeon under the convent. The story was utterly absurd. As a matter of fact, a girl, delirious from fever, had wandered away and had returned voluntarily, under the care of her brother. A band of lunatics, dressed as for a masquerade, surrounded the convent one night and ordered all the inmates to leave in half an hour under penalty of death. Then the building was burnt. The work of destruction was continued for hours. All the sacred vestments, the altars, the hymn books, the religious libraries, the personal effects of the inmates, were dragged to the lawn, heaped up and destroyed by fire.

But the outrage did not end there. A year after the burning of the convent, the anniversary was celebrated by the populace of Bunker Hill, who gave a grand picnic, with a shooting match, an effigy of the Lady Superior of the convent being used as a target.

BREAD RIOTS IN 1837.

In the year 1837, owing to commercial distress, mobs fought for bread in the streets of New York. A year before, on Dec. 15, 1835, a terrible fire occurred in the vicinity of Wall and Pearl streets. Over seven hundred stores were destroyed, valued at $20,000,000. Large quantities of merchandise on the docks ready for shipment, were licked up by the fire. The season following was one of great suffering. That winter there were mass meetings and denunciation of high rents. Affairs came to a climax when it was hinted that certain dealers had cornered the flour market, in the hope of squeezing the last penny out of a people already on the verge of starvation. A huge mob formed near the New York City Hall. It descended upon the warehouse of a flour dealer. The doors were broken in, the windows were smashed; the famishing people broke through the walls. Then they knocked in the heads of the barrels and rolled them into the gutter. "Old crones darted forward like birds of prey," says the historian of the hour, "and, filling baskets and aprons with the soft drift, which lay knee deep on the pavement, whiter than snowflakes, made off to their homes."

A GALLOWS FOR EARLY EDITORS.

The methods of that earliest of Abolition editors, William Lloyd Garrison, conduced to mob violence. One of Garrison's schemes was to print the picture of a slave on a handkerchief, roll it in a wrapper and send it, along with inflammatory tracts, to slave owners in the South. On one occasion a mob of 3,000 tore open the United States mail bags in Charleston, seeking Garrison's tracts. Not long after that he imported a hot-headed Englishman named Thompson to stir matters by public addresses. Thompson spoke so well that one night Garrison found set up before his door a gallows in the streets of Boston, an ominous warning of his fate. The next day a furious mob of fully 5,000 people chased the editor through the streets. He was caught and a rope put around his neck. There were loud cries that he should be hanged. The Mayor interceded and Garrison was arrested, as a feint to get him out of the hands of the mob. He passed the night in jail. The streets were thirsting for his gore. But he was spirited away and lived to see many another mob.

A MOB MURDER AT ALTON.

A murder was committed by a mob at Alton, Ill., on Nov. 7, 1837. Elijah P. Lovejoy, a Presbyterian minister, had been driven out of St. Louis for inviting free discussion in the paper on the slavery matter. He crossed to Illinois, but was again suppressed. Nothing daunted, Lovejoy made preparations for starting a new paper. Presses and type were on the way. Lovejoy was visited by a deputation and told to quit the town. Instead he went to the freight house and tried to defend his property. He fell, pierced by five bullets. The rioters then set fire to the freight shed, destroyed the press, smashed it in little pieces and bore the fragments, along with the type, to the river.

There have been other mobs within the memory of persons who are now only middle-aged, including the draft rioters.

MEAT SHOP LICENSE.

Collector's Office,
St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1892

Owners of meat shops are requested to pay their license, due July 1, 1892, there by avoiding additional costs.

HY. ZIEGENHEIN, Collector.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Several New Suits Filed Yesterday—Court Notes.

W. C. F. Lange filed suit yesterday against John H. Holschen for $575.95. Lange alleges that Holschen acted as his agent in a sale of a piece of property which brought $18,000. After deducting the commission at 2½ per cent and certain other items agreed upon he alleges there was coming to him $17,427. He avers that he received only $16,851.05, and sues for the balance.

James B. Johnson filed an ejectment suit yesterday against John B. La Barge for the possession of a lot in city block 162, fronting fifty feet on Sixth street, the monthly rental of which is alleged to be $100.

Nathan N. Thompson brought suit yesterday against Otto Fehlhammer for $10,000 damages. He alleges that he fell through a hole in the second story of defendant's planing mill at Seventh and Barton streets on March 14, 1892, and injured his right arm.

A. O. Terry and T. F. Terry, doing business as Terry Bros., began a suit yesterday against Robert C. Greer, doing business as the R. C. Greer Real Estate Co., for $537.50, which the plaintiff alleges is their share of the commissions in a sale of real estate alleged to have been negotiated by plaintiffs and defendants.

A. B. Williams filed suit yesterday against J. W. Teasdale, doing business as J. W. Teasdale & Co., for $1,122.25, the price of a carlood of dried apples alleged to have been sold defendant at Wayne County, New York, on or about May 5, 1892.

Samuel E. Loveless filed suit yesterday against Frank D. Beyer, asking for the appointment of a receiver for a business conducted by plaintiff and defendant at 2818 Easton avenue, under the name of the Anchor Portrait Co.

Moses G. Case began a mechanic's lien suit yesterday against Henry Erdbruegger and William Grafmann for $339.25.

Court Notes.

Milecin Laing yesterday assigned a stock of wines and liquors at 324 South Second street, valued at $1,600, to Jake Weinback for the benefit of his creditors.

Henry Brun, by his will admitted to probate yesterday, leaves to his daughters Mary, Caroline and Maggie all his interest in the Harugari Lodge.

Public Administrator Charles Scudder was granted letters of administration yesterday on the estate of F. Jones.

THE only electric road running out into the county is the St. Louis & Suburban, whose cars run from Sixth and Locust to Wells every two minutes, and to Ramona every ten minutes. A ride on these cars is the best possible relief during a period of excessive heat.

Military Orders.

The following orders were issued from the Armory yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGT. INFANTRY, N. G. M.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6, 1892.

Order No. 41.]

The following officers are hereby detailed for the purpose of supervision of companies drilling in Armory. They will report verbally as to attendance, proficiency, etc., to these headquarters weekly:

Lieut.-Col. E. Batdorf—Monday and Thursday.
Maj. J. H. Cavender—Tuesday and Friday.
Capt. C. A. Sinclair—Wednesday and Saturday.
By order of COL. WETMORE.
H. H. HINTON, Captain and Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REG., INFANTRY, N. G. M.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6, 1892.

Order No. 40]

The following commissioned officers are hereby detailed to command the two companies to be furnished by this regiment as a part of the provisional regiment to accompany the Governor to the dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in October, 1892:

Capt. C. A. Sinclair, Company G; Capt. H. A. Chapin, Company H; First Lieutenant O. G. Putnam, Company E; First Lieutenant B. B. Allen, Company A; Second Lieutenant C. H. Cruknell, Company G; Second Lieutenant J. F. Langton, Company A.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

These officers will report in writing to these headquarters for duty. By order of COL. WETMORE.

H. H. HINTON, Captain and Acting Adjutant.

SWORD AND LASH.

Torture to Which Soldiers and Sailors Were Once Submitted.

COL. STREATOR'S REVIVAL OF AN OLD NAVAL PRACTICE.

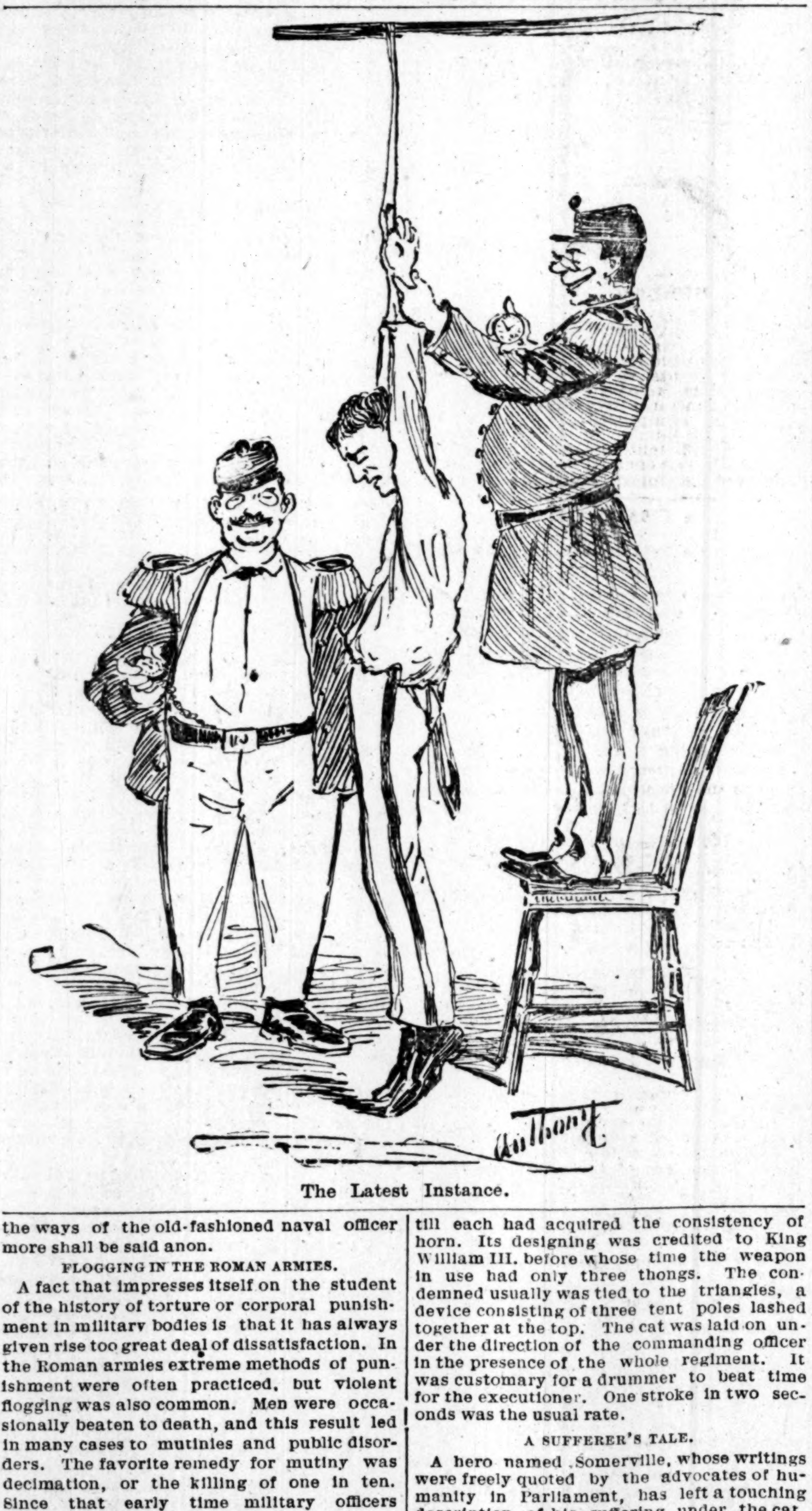
The Cat-o'-Nine-Tails and the Triangles—Running the Gauntlet—The Chain and Ball in the French Army—Flogging Around the Fleet—Some Naval Instances.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

It is to be presumed that a certain event, which recently attracted attention at Homestead, Pa., has awakened a general desire for information concerning military punishments. When Col. Streator ordered Private Iams to be hung up by the thumbs as a punishment for a verbal indiscretion he returned to a picturesque old method which has fallen into disuse among civilized nations for many years.

To many the incident will bring up a whole train of recollections of thrilling works of fiction. They will yearn to read again of the cat-o'-nine-tails and the triangles, running the gauntlet, keelhauling, bracing and other such things that lent to stories of naval and military life much of their interest. Capt. Marryat in one of his delightful novels makes a Captain, a fine old-style sea-dog, order a seaman to receive six dozen lashes for spitting on the quarter-deck. The author, as a naval officer, had often superintended floggings, and, probably, hangings from the yard arm, and could appreciate the humor of the situation.

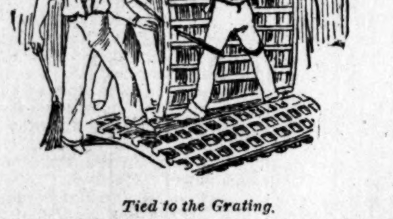
Inquiry seems to show that the punishment revived by Col. Streator was one in favor rather among naval than land forces. On shipboard there are many conveniences, including pulleys for suspending a man and the operation gives an opportunity to display seamanlike ingenuity in the use of ropes. A favorite way of inducing sobriety in the old navies of this country and England was to tie up a seaman by the hands so that the tips of his toes barely touched the deck. But of the ways of the old-fashioned naval officer more shall be said anon.



The Latest Instance.

FLOGGING IN THE ROMAN ARMIES.

A fact that impresses itself on the student of the history of torture or corporal punishment in military bodies is that it has always given rise too great deal of dissatisfaction. In the Roman armies extreme methods of punishment were often practiced, but violent flogging was also common. Men were occasionally beaten to death, and this result led in many cases to mutinies and public disorders. The favorite remedy for mutiny was decimation, or the killing of one in ten. Since that early time military officers have naturally resorted more or less to violence as a means of maintaining order among men accustomed to violence. As early as the end of last century, however, there was some outcry in the English Parliament against corporal punishment in the army, but the wars of the beginning of this century caused military men to have things their own way. Corporal punishment in the form of violence has disappeared in European armies as they have become nations in arms. This account of torture or corporal punishment must therefore deal with more or less ancient history.



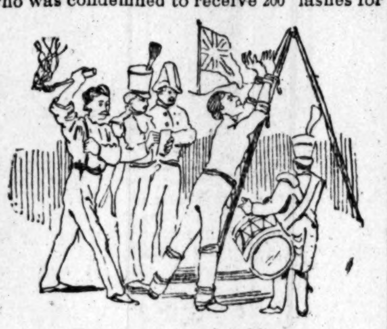
Tied to the Grating.

Corporal punishment was abolished in the English army and navy later than in those of any European power. At the time of its abolition in England it was not even practised in the Russian army. Until the Army and Navy Discipline Act of 1879 was passed by Mr. Gladstone a British soldier was liable to be flogged to death at any time. When the offense charged was a minor one the punishment was inflicted by the authority of a regimental court martial, at which the Colonel presided. The other officers were not in the habit of thwarting their Colonel, and he seldom failed to hold up the hands of a subordinate who wished to have a man flogged. Discipline had to be maintained in the service. Power to flog was given under the mutiny act, first passed in 1889, and renewed annually. The effect of the army and navy discipline act is practically that flogging is only to be inflicted in war time for offenses for which death is an alternative punishment.

Sir Charles Napier, writing about the British Army at the end of last century, says that he frequently saw from 600 to 1,000 lashes inflicted in consequence of sentences of regimental court-martials only. A man who had suffered a part of his punishment was often brought from hospital to receive the remainder. Officers and non-commissioned officers carried rattans or supplejacks and used them freely.

FOR INSUBORDINATE VERSE.

In a debate in the House of Commons, in 1811, attention was called to the case of a private in a militia regiment near Liverpool, who was condemned to receive 200 lashes for complaining of the inferior quality of the bread served out to the men and afterwards writing a song about it.



Flogging the British Soldier.

The offenses for which the cat could be administered were mutiny, insubordination and violence, or using or offering to use violence to superior officers, drunkenness on duty, sale of or making away with arms, ammunition, accoutrements or necessaries; stealing from comrades, immoral or other disgraceful conduct. It would be hard to find a case of misconduct which could not be brought under one of these heads. From 1821 to 1823 one man out of every two tried by court-martial was flogged. About 18,000 men each year were tried.

The instrument in use, called the cat-o'-nine tails, was a weapon consisting of a wooden handle, about eighteen inches in length, armed with nine thong of the same length, each thong bearing five or six knots, compressed and hardened into sharp edges till each had acquired the consistency of horn. Its designing was credited to King William III. before whose time the weapon in use had only three thongs. The condemned usually was tied to the triangles, a device consisting of three tent poles lashed together at the top. The cat was laid on under the direction of the commanding officer in the presence of the whole regiment. It was customary for a drummer to beat time for the executioner. One stroke in two seconds was the usual rate.

A SUFFERER'S TALE.

A hero named Somerville, whose writings were freely quoted by the advocates of humanity in Parliament, has left a touching description of his suffering under the cat. He was a private in the Scots' Greys, and was condemned in 1832 to receive 00 lashes for "highly unsoldierlike conduct in dismounting without leave when taking his lessons in the riding school, and absolutely refusing to remount his horse when ordered to do so."

The sentence was carried out in the riding-school, where the regiment was formed round the walls. Somerville says the cat's nine tails were three times the thickness of ordinary whipcord, with six hard knots in it. A pailful of water to wash his back and a basin of water to drink were handy. He was brought into the square formed by the regiment and ordered to strip to the waist, Then he was lashed so firmly to a ladder that he could not stir, and this was placed against the wall. The Sergeant-Major stood ready with pencil and notebook to count the strokes. The Colonel told the farrier, one Simpson, to do his duty.

"Simpson," writes the sufferer, "took the cat as ordered; at least, I believe so. I did not see him, but I felt an astounding sensation between the shoulders under my neck which went to my toe-nails in one direction, my finger-nails in another, and stung me to the heart as if a knife had gone through my body. The Sergeant-Major called in a loud voice 'one,' and I felt as if it would be kind of Simpson not to strike me on the same place again. He came on a second time, a few inches lower, and then I thought the former stroke was sweet and agreeable compared with that one. The Sergeant-Major counted 'two.' The cat was swung twice round the farrier's head again, and he came on somewhere about the right shoulder blade, and the loud voice of the reckoner said 'three.' The shoulder-blade was as sensitive as any other part of the body, and when he came again on the left shoulder, and the voice cried 'four,' I felt my flesh quiver in every nerve from the scalp of my head to my toe nails."

So he goes on to describe the whole number laid on, which was 100 instead of 200 as ordered. Fresh men were called in to relieve the farrier, and one was a stalwart young trumpeter, who had been practicing with the lash for some days on a stable post. They traveled over the same raw places time and again. When Somerville was unbound he was taken to a hospital, and there he remained for many days so stiff that he could not move. The description of this terrible experience is found in this "Autobiography of a Workingman."

A SOLDIER SAYS THEY LIKE FLOGGING.

There are many British officers who maintain that the service has gone to the devil since abolition of torture. At the time the act of 1879 was passed Archibald Forbes, the well-known war correspondent, who had been a private soldier, said that discipline could not be maintained without the cat in the English Army. He gave a personal instance. Shortly after his enlistment in a hussar regiment he was punished slightly for disorderly conduct. An officer, thinking to give him a timely warning, said: "Young man, are you aware that you are a second-class man?" Forbes, who was a reckless youth and not troubled by this classification, said: "Am I, indeed?" The officer, however, added that as a second-class man he was liable to be flogged for a comparatively small offense. This changed his views of the situation, and he behaved so well that he soon became a first-class man again.

Mr. Forbes also mentioned several cases where vicious men had been restored to a sense of self-respect by a sound flogging. He declared that the majority of the men were in favor of it as an institution. They showed their fondness by inflicting it themselves on comrades guilty of disgraceful conduct. Their method was known as "cobbing," and under it the tied-down form of the offender was belabored with belts having buckles. It was and is very severe.

Life in the British Navy in the good old days was diversified by flogging and fighting, hanging and preaching. At the end of the last century and the beginning of this, the glorious days of that navy in some respects, the captain was empowered to order floggings without even the formality of a court martial. Then every man on the ship flogged his subordinate. The boatswain's mate who received a rope's ending from the boatswain passed it on to an able seaman, who did as much for an ordinary seaman, who beat a powder monkey, who liked a younger powder monkey.

A BRITISH OFFICER TIED TO THE GRATING.

Young gentlemen of good family not infrequently received marks of displeasure from their superiors which they carried on their backs for the rest of their lives. Admiral Cornwallis, brother of the Marquis of unenviable American fame, once ordered an officer of his ship to be lashed to the grating and flogged for no apparent reason. The reason was that having a severe wound in the head he was liable to lose his mind when he took a glass of wine too much. In an insane condition he took an unaccountable dislike to the officer and caused him to be flogged. The next day he expressed his sincere regret and offered his cane to his victim with the request that he would thrash him. The other, however, refused to take a mean advantage of his superior, and was rapidly promoted.

An experienced writer says that the cat used in the navy was so redoubtable that one stroke of it was equal to three of the military instrument. The tails of the naval cat were of rope thicker than a man's wrist and several times knotted instead of whipcord. "In the army," he says, "the drummer who flogs stands on one spot and delivers the lash without moving his position, his arm alone giving the force of the blow, but in the navy the boatswain's mate, who has this duty to perform stands full two strides from the delinquent. He combs out the cat, as it is termed, by running his fingers through the strands and separating them from each other after each lash. Then waving it over his head he makes a step forward and with an inflexion of his body that gives his whole strength to the operation he delivers the stroke at the full sweep of his arm."

FLOGGING ROUND THE FLEET.

Terrible punishment was a flogging round the fleet. The victim received an equal part of the whole number awarded alongside of each ship composing it. If he was sentenced to 300 lashes in a fleet composed of ten sails, he would receive thirty strokes alongside of each ship. When such a ceremony was to be performed a launch was fitted up with "a platform and shears." It was occupied by the prisoner, the provost-marshal, the boatswain and his mates, with their implements, and armed marines at the bows and stern. When he had received the allotted number of lashes alongside his own ship, he was allowed to sit down with a blanket over his shoulders. Boats which were sent by the various ships then towed the launch to the next member of the fleet, where the same dose was repeated. After the wretch had received one batch of stripes alongside one ship the blood was allowed to congeal and the wounds partially to close. When the torture was renewed at the next ship they were torn open again. The sailor's constitution, it appears, enabled him to stand more than the soldier.

Many tales of flogging in the navy have an apparent element of humor. For instance, Capt. Corbet, who commanded Her Majesty's frigate L'Africaine, was in the habit of ordering the last man down from reefing the topsails to be flogged. This officer was also notorious for gallantry. Off the Island of Mauritius he fell in with two French frigates, which he attacked. Early in the action he was severely wounded, and when he found out that the capture of his ship was inevitable, he tore off his bandages and bled to death.

FREEZING TO DEATH.

A practice in the British navy was to make a man sit on the crosstrees in cold or stormy weather till he was frozen stiff or shaken off into the sea. A naval officer in his reminiscences tells of a case of this kind. The man on the lookout in the bowsprit of a ship off the coast of Norway was almost blinded by a storm of sleet and hail driving in his face. He was unable to see as well as the officer on deck, whose eyes were protected and aided by a glass. As a punishment for not sighting the land before the officer he was ordered to sit for four hours on the crosstrees. He had to be lowered by specially constructed tackle and died from exposure. This crosstree practice is at present not unfamiliar to the merchant service.

Keel hauling was not a common thing even in the old times. It consisted in dropping a man by a line over one side of the ship and hauling him up on the other after he had passed under the keel. Rather more uncertainty attached to it than to walking the plank, a proceeding enforced by pirates on undesired prisoners.

AN EARLY BRITISH OUTRAGE IN BOSTON.

A brutal outrage was perpetrated by a Capt. St. Leo, commanding a British man-of-war, on a number of eminent citizens of Boston, many years before the revolution. The Captain was apprehended for walking in Boston on the Lord's Day, taken before a justice of the peace, and under the godly laws of Massachusetts sentenced to pay a fine, which he refused to do, and instead sat in the stocks for some time. There the citizens gave him much advice as to his future conduct on Sunday. He expressed contrition, made friends with the inhabitants and several days later invited a number of leading ones to dinner on his ship in the harbor. After the festivity he had them tied to the grating and well flogged. Perhaps it was an aggravating circumstance that the punishment was inflicted not on the back but on the fleshiest part of the person. While the ceremony was in progress he blasphemously talked to them of Sabbath observance. Then he put them ashore and sailed away.

Flogging was abolished in the United States Navy in 1850. Commander McCalla of the Enterprise, who was lately court-martialed in Brooklyn, used the flat of his sword on sailors who incurred his displeasure. There are still living American naval officers who are inhumane enough to regret the abolition of flogging.

PUNISHMENT IN EUROPEAN ARMIES.

The French were the first to abolish the use of the lash in the army.

Before the Franco-Prussian war many offenses were punishable by imprisonment for a long term of years, with a boulet or cannon-ball attached to the leg, a very severe punishment. For desertion the sentence might be three years, with the boulet. The prisoner was kept at work ten hours a day, dragging an eight-pound ball after him. Then he was taken back to his cell and chained up with the weight still attached. For a second desertion the punishment was ten years. For mutiny a cannon ball of double weight was used. This form of punishment appears to partake of a corporal nature, although not technically coming within the meaning of the word. In the Continental armies, however, blows with the flat of the sword and with canes are freely administered to privates by officers and non-commissioned officers.

In the Prussian army, before the abolition of corporal punishment, men were exempt from it as long as they remained in the first class. For misconduct they were liable to be degraded to the second class, after which they might be punished summarily by their officers. Flogging was done with small canes by non-commissioned officers in the guard-room.

Flogging and running the gauntlet were common punishments in the armies of Austria and Russia in the early part of this century. The second was one of the most terrible forms of military torture, and was very liable to cause death. It was one, however, which Col. Streator would have found difficult to carry out, as it requires the hearty co-operation of a large part of a regiment.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

The usual limit was six times up and down between a hundred men. It was necessary that the culprit should be first broken by a court-martial and then condemned to the running operation. The regiment assembled in full force and the culprit, stripped to the waist and his head half-shaved, was brought out by the executioner, a non-commissioned officer, who tied the unfortunate's two hands firmly to the muzzle of his musket, which had the bayonet fixed. An assistant marched before the sufferer, holding the butt of the gun so that the bayonet was pointed at the latter's stomach. Two others held his arms so that he should not fall backward or sideways. Often the prisoner in his agony sprang forward and impaled himself on the bayonet after the punishment had commenced.

A roll of the drum gave the signal for the operation to begin. The victim was brought to the entrance of the long lane through which he was to travel, consisting of two rows of fifty soldiers, each armed with a pliant hazel or ash switch. Between them he was made to walk slowly. Each gave him a heavy stroke with the switch as he passed. If he quickened his pace the bayonet pierced his stomach; if he shrank back or tried to fall the assistants pushed him forward to help him up. A man was seldom able to pass from end to end twice without fainting. In case he became insensible he was removed to the hospital, kept there till he was sufficiently recovered and then brought back to the torture again.

Often this method was intentionally used as a means of inflicting death. At Moscow, in 1841, three young soldiers were so condemned to run the gauntlet for robbing and beating their master. One was sentenced to receive 3,000 blows, the others 2,000. The first received his whole 3,000. The other two fainted away. One of them died, and the second recovered and received the balance of his 2,000 blows.

In the Hungarian army the officer was empowered to order flogging at his discretion. The youngest subaltern might have a man thrashed within an inch of his life for a rusty buckle, a uniform unbrushed, or unpunctuality on parade. In a book of travel in Hungary, published about twenty years ago, the writer relates that he witnessed the drill of a regiment of cavalry one morning; while the greater part wheeled off, to his surprise one troop remained on the ground. He approached in a spirit of inquiry and found a man stretched at full length on the sand, while an officer thrashed him for an offense at drill. The Hungarian cavalry had then, as it has now, a European reputation for brilliant work, but discipline is no longer preserved in that forcible way.

In the Portuguese army it was the custom to punish by strokes of the sword. A corporal seized the offender and struck him on the flat of the back with his sword. The punishment often caused injury to the lungs and sometimes a broken back.

The code of the United States army has never permitted flogging in time of peace.

ANOTHER STREATOR.

How a Case of Cruel Punishment Was Treated in War Times.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

The punishment of Private Iams by the officers at Homestead has recalled a similar occurrence that took place at Rolla, Mo., in October, 1861, and the outcome shows how such cases were regarded in war times. The 36th Illinois Volunteer Infantry was then encamped there, and attached to the regiment were two companies of cavalry, A and B, the latter under command of Capt. Henry A. Smith. The writer was present and was cognizant of what follows.

The facts, moreover, are detailed at length in a book published by L. G. Bennett, containing a history of the regiment. A trooper belonging to Capt. Smith's company found means of getting out of camp, and becoming intoxicated, was unable to report at roll-call. After sobering up he reported his absence and the cause of it to Col. Greusel, a veteran of the Mexican war, who reproved him sharply, but as this was his first offense, he concluded not to punish him, making him promise, however, to keep sober in the future. On reporting to Capt. Smith for duty, he caused his immediate arrest. The Captain then personally assisted in tying his hands, gagging him by passing a rope over his mouth, and then jerked the poor fellow about the company quarters until his mouth and tongue were badly lacerated and bleeding. He then kicked him brutally as he lay on the ground. This was too much for average human nature to endure, and the men interfered and rescued their comrade from further violence. Ascertaining the extent of his injuries, a simultaneous rush was made for the Captain with the avowed intention of putting an eternal quietus on his kicking and gagging propensities. The uproar caused by these summary proceedings attracted the attention of the officer of the day, who called out the camp guard for the captain's protection, but he had to leave camp and sought refuge in a house in the outskirts of the town, where he lay concealed during the night and succeeding day. The next night he was secretly conducted to Dillon, a station six miles from Rolla, on the railroad, and when the next train passed he went to St. Louis. He was afterwards cashiered and dismissed from the service. "Such brutality," adds Mr. Bennett, in conclusion, "might be appreciated among Comanche savages, but the army of the United States, particularly that branch of it to which by some unfortunate circumstance he had been attached, could very well dispense with his services."

Capt. Smith settled in St. Louis and married into a respectable family. He was afterwards arrested as an accomplice with Charley Noyes in an express robbery, for which he was tried and sentenced to the Missouri penitentiary.

En Route to the Conclave.

It was a wise passenger agent to conceive the happy idea of contributing to the comfort of the Knights who patronize his road in furnishing something inexpensive which would, at the same time, be appreciated by all. Anyone who has taken a ride across the plains of Kansas and Nebraska to the Rockies will know how grateful to all travelers is an abundant supply of pure water. So, when the passenger agent above referred to ordered Hygeia water, clear as a crystal, sparkling as a diamond, for the Knights to drink, he did something that will be remembered by all. They will return enthusiastic believers in this wonderful table water and will use it on all occasions henceforth.

ARMY PUNISHMENTS

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR PENALTIES INFLICTED UPON SOLDIERS.

The recent punishment of Private Iams at Homestead, Pa., appears to civilians and militiamen particularly severe and barbarous, but to regular officers whose experience goes back to or ante-dates the war it will not appear astonishing, although it is probable that no regular officer would have inflicted on one of his soldiers such a punishment as tying up by the thumbs for such an offense as the Pennsylvania militiaman was guilty of. The articles of war prescribe certain punishments for certain offenses, but as every officer who has served in the field with troops knows, other penalties than those prescribed by the rules and regulations are frequently inflicted. In fact, it is only within comparatively recent times that what might be classed as cruel and unusual punishments have disappeared from the sentences of courts-martial.

ARMY PENALTIES.

A study of the records of the War Department in the years before the war would develop facts that would make the hair of an ordinary militiaman stand on end, and would cause the punishment imposed upon the Pennsylvanian with the unfortunate determination of words to the mouth appear like coddling. For slight breaches of discipline a chain with a twenty-pound ball attached was fastened to the right ankle of a soldier for periods varying from two weeks to six months. For graver offenses the condemned was obliged to carry a log weighing thirty pounds on his shoulder around a circle twenty feet in diameter for ten hours a day, the period of sentence being often one of many months. Another favorite sentence was confinement in the guard-house for a certain period of time, the culprit being deprived of bedding and blankets for two days out of three. This sentence in the Northern posts was one of peculiar severity.

But the punishments mentioned were inflicted by regularly organized courts-martial and cannot be compared with the treatment that Iams received. To make a fair parallel, the manner in which violators of regular army or volunteer discipline in the field were handled must be considered. In the days when there was a frontier and when a few troops were required to keep in check an overwhelming horde of Indians the regulars were kept busy for twelve months in the year. The scattered garrisons seldom contained enough officers to constitute a regular court-martial, and when in the field the troops had to be governed with an iron hand, as insubordination or mutiny, if left unpunished, would be likely to result in the loss of an entire command.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENTS.

Hence a number of summary punishments were devised which, while having no authority in law, were so generally employed as to obtain a certain right by prescription. For slight offenses some officers ordered extra tours of guard duty, but this did not meet with general favor, it being argued that a duty of a soldier requiring him to be constantly on the alert, and to exercise his best faculties, should not be degraded into a punishment. Therefore, offenders when sent on guard, had their knapsacks loaded with stones or other heavy substances, and were required to quickstep their beats for two hours. This was what was known as "push drill." Another method was to place an evil-doer on guard in the center of the camp with a beat of five paces. At each end of the beat he was required to halt, solemnly present arms and return to the other terminus, where the same performance was repeated. Kept up for eight hours a day through several weeks, this infliction was by no means a light one.

SPREADEAGLING.

The life of the cavalryman frequently depends upon the condition of his horse, and those who failed to properly care for their animals were treated with great rigor. The soldier who gave his horse a sore back was obliged to lead him until the hurt was cured. Sometimes, when the injury was the result of gross negligence, the soldier was loaded with the saddle and accouterments of his mount and compelled to carry them for days, while leading his animal over burning deserts or rugged rocks. For a repetition of the offense the culprit was "spreadeagled." The process was as follows: The man, at the end of a day's march, would be led to a wagon, held against the wheel, his arms and legs extended as widely as possible, and tied to the wheel. Here he would remain until next morning, and the sentence might continue over a period of many days. There were several positions in which a man condemned to "spread-eagling" might be placed, perpendicular, oblique, horizontal or inverted, the last being the least comfortable.

PICKETING OUT.

An officer traveling without wagons on the northern plains during the winter devised an ingenious substitute for spread-eagling which met with great favor. The weather was bitterly cold, and the ground covered with snow. Without their animals the command would probably have perished. A couple of civilian teamsters became insolent, and declined to feed their stock. Strong measures became necessary, and they were adopted. The teamsters were seized and deprived of all clothing save shoes, shirts and trousers. Two picket pins were driven firmly into the ground, the ropes were attached to the ankles of the teamsters and they were left to themselves. There were but two alternatives—move or freeze. The teamsters preferred the former and throughout the long, bitter night kept up a trot in a circle, the diameter of which was measured by their picket ropes. In the morning two well-beaten paths were observable in the deep snow. There was no further trouble in regard to the care of animals on that trip.

Another favorite mode of punishment for light offenses was to tie a man's wrists together, to the cords fasten a rope about ten feet long, and attach the other end of the rope to the tailboard of a wagon. In a dusty country the victim would in an hour present such a spectacle that his own brother would not recognize him.

During the war the penalty of tying up by the thumbs was very frequently imposed, although there is no authority to be found for it in the articles of war. Strong cords were tied around the thumbs just below the joint and the sufferer drawn up until his toes just touched the ground. A man was sometimes kept in this position for hours, being revived when fainting by having buckets of cold water dashed over him. The punishment, while painful, seldom entails any evil consequences.

FENCE-RAIL TORTURE.

Another method of preserving discipline was to give an infringer of orders a heavy rail, with orders not to lose it for a certain number of days. Those who have carried a sharp-edged, sap-soaked rail through several hard marches declare that the experience is one which no one desires to repeat. The rail of the Virginia snake-fence was also used in another manner to enforce discipline. It would be placed between two uprights, and an offending soldier would be requested by his sergeant to "join the cavalry." This meant that he should mount astride the rail with his feet some distance from the ground. To each foot a carbine was then attached and the culprit obliged to ride his bare-backed steed until released. After a few moments the sufferer felt as if he was mounted upon a razor.

BUCKING AND GAGGING.

A more severe punishment was that known as "bucking and gagging." In this the soldiers' wrists were tied together, and brought down over his knees, a stick was then thrust between the knees and the elbows, causing the man to assume a ball-like shape. His mouth was then distended by a huge gag, and in this helpless position he was laid out where the sun could play on him with full force, a sentinel having orders to turn him over every half hour, so that both sides should be equally touched.

The lash has been used in the United States army, but never on soldiers, except in a few unauthorized cases. It has been a theory among American officers that a man who has been flogged is not fit for a soldier, and therefore only deserters, who would not be allowed to re-enlist, were ever scarred by the whip. This method of punishment was stopped soon after the Mexican war. During wartime deserters and mutineers are shot, spies are hanged. But these punishments are inflicted by courts martial. The great majority of penalties during active service are inflicted by order of the company or regimental commander. Many would not bear strict legal scrutiny. But during times of peace the regular officers inflict no punishments save the most trifling, without the order of a court martial, and probably no class of the community so severely reprobate the treatment of Private Iams, as they regard it not only as unnecessary and inhuman, but also as highly unmilitary.

TALK ON TAILS.

THEIR UTILITY AS ORNAMENTS, RUDDERS, BALANCING POLES AND LEGS.

A mere list of the accomplishments of tails would, if complete, occupy the space of several articles, says the *Pall Mall Budget.*

In the Arctic regions it is a respirator and a fur boa in one, for the white fox curls its bushy tail over its nose and throat and sleeps snugly with the thermometer 50 below zero. In the torrid zone it may become a fan.

With the whale and crocodile it is a powerful weapon of defense and in the case of the latter animal and also of the whale's arch-enemy, the thresher, of attack.

The kangaroo uses its tail as a fifth leg, but the ambition of the organ (if we may so speak) not satisfied with playing this part, causes it to assume the function of a balancing pole when the animal leaps, and it is said, I do not know with what amount of truth, that a freshly and completely educated kangaroo turns half somersaults and alights on its head every time it tries to jump forward.

Among fishes and fish-like mammals the tail is the chief means of propulsion through the water. Birds use it as a rudder and also as an inclined plane in sliding up and down currents of air in the manner that Mr. Maxim is trying to imitate.

The tail is also among the feathered population and in a few instances among mammals, wonderfully varied and developed for æsthetic purposes, and in the peacock and others of the gallinaceous tribe especially is the chief ornament when the cock bird goes a courting.

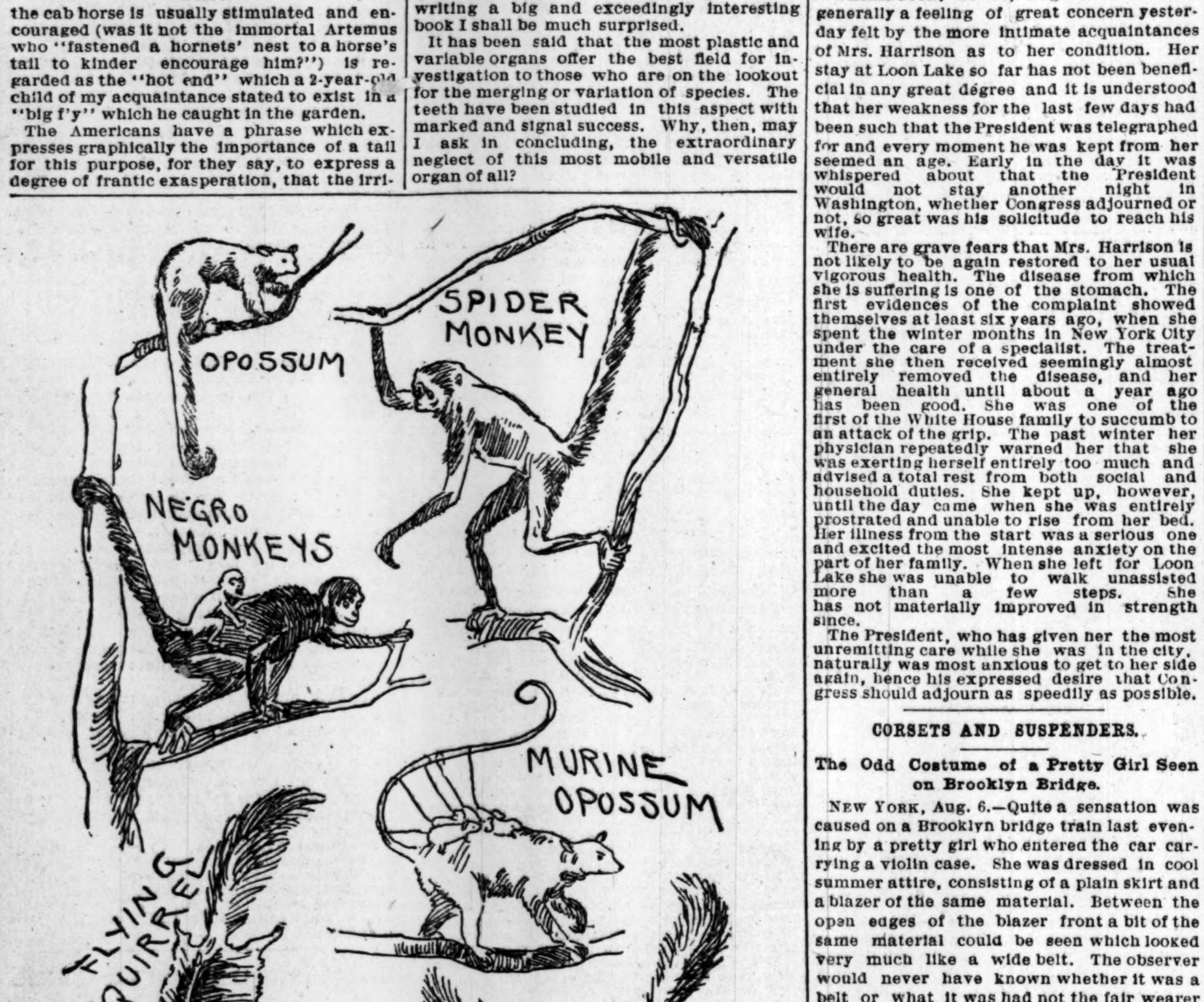
An extreme instance of this is seen in certain Japanese fowls which have tail-feathers upward of ten feet long. To the opossums and platyrhine apes the tail is an extra hand, and among many members of the squirrel tribe it acts as a parachute.

In numberless instances this organ is a wonderfully effective means of defense against voracious and stinging insects, as any one can observe in watching the never-ceasing rhythmic swing of the tails of cattle grazing in the summer, or the quick beating and swishing of those of more sensitive horses. How automatic this action is can be observed on Ludgate hill any hour of the year; for, as the whip drops on the panting 'bus or cab horse an instant an almost inevitable swish follows.

Jehu for the moment is regarded as a troublesome and gigantic "cleg" who can be beaten off or intimidated by a jerk of the shorn and docked remnant of a weapon which is left to his victim; and doubtless the knotted porpoise-hide shoelace wherewith the cab horse is usually stimulated and encouraged (was it not the immortal Artemus who "fastened a hornets' nest to a horse's tail to kinder encourage him?") is regarded as the "hot end" which a 2-year-old child of my acquaintance stated to exist in a "big f'y" which he caught in the garden.

Fear.

The Americans have a phrase which expresses graphically the importance of a tail for this purpose, for they say, to express a degree of frantic exasperation, that the irritated one is "as mad as a stump-tailed bull in fly time."

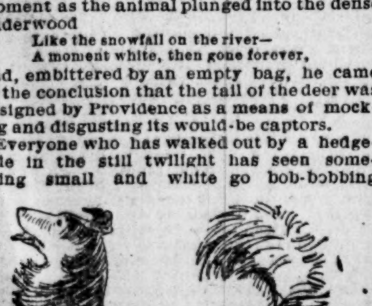


Although a decorative and therefore a noticeable part of the animal in some instances, there are others in which the tail is conspicuous, and the reason not so plain. An Englishman hunting deer in Texas was frequently chagrined to observe nothing of his quarry but the white "flag" twinkling for a moment as the animal plunged into the dense underwood

Like the snowfall on the river—
A moment white, then gone forever,

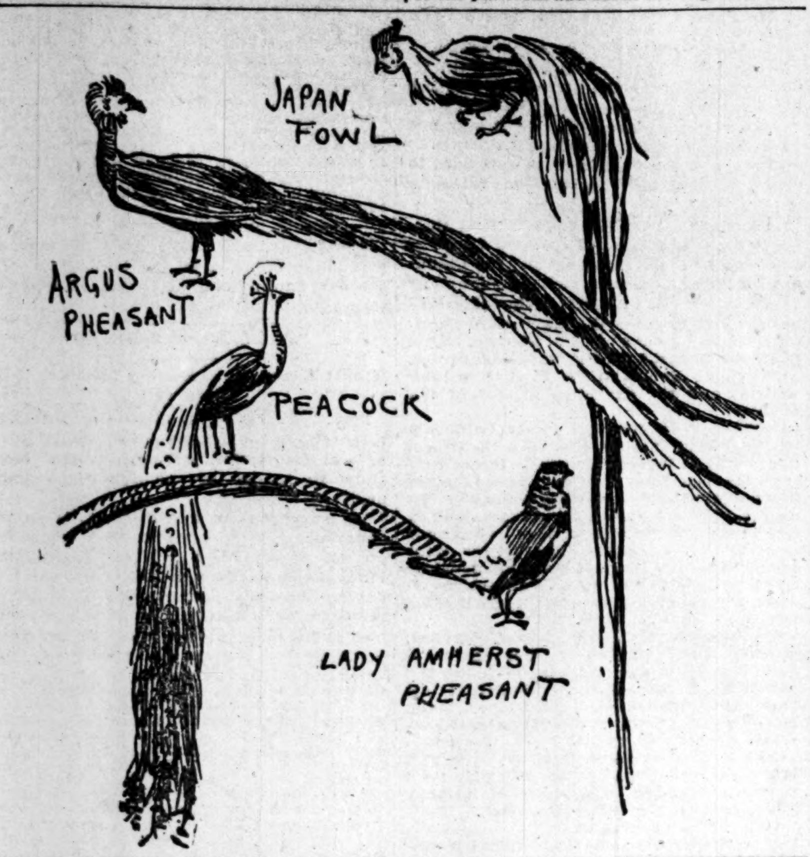
and, embittered by an empty bag, he came to the conclusion that the tail of the deer was designed by Providence as a means of mocking and disgusting its would-be captors.

Everyone who has walked out by a hedge-side in the still twilight has seen something small and white go bob-bobbing away from him, and at last vanish in the bushes. If the light is sufficient it will be observed that this something is a tuft of fluffy white fur with a rabbit at the far end of it. Both the deer and the rabbit are timid animals and desirous of avoiding notice, and therefore the question arises: Why are they endowed with this apparently detrimental means of self-advertisement?


Pleasure.

Naturalists say that it is satisfactorily proved that the conspicuous tail of the rabbit and such like social timid animals is a danger signal for the benefit of the community.

A dozen rabbits are out nibbling supper at different distances from the hedge or warren, which is their place of refuge on a dark night. A fox, man or other baleful beast approaches. Generally the rabbit furthest out in the field first becomes aware of the danger, and he canters in towards the place of safety. As he passes his fellows the white tail, plainly seen even when the nocturnal shadow is thickest, tells them that "something is up," and for precaution's sake they run in, too. Even the measure and nearness of the peril can be conveyed in this way. A quickly-moving and vibrating white spot means a scuttling gallop and "danger" urgent and imminent, while slow up-and-down bobs of the visible tail indicate a loping cantor and might stand for "caution" in the rabbit's signal code.



I will content myself, therefore, with throwing out a few queries which may form material for cogitation. Why does a dog wag his tail? Why does he droop it when dejected? Why does he clap it between his legs when terrified? Why does he bristle it out when hostile? If any one can answer these questions fully and satisfactorily without writing a big and exceedingly interesting book I shall be much surprised.

It has been said that the most plastic and variable organs offer the best field for investigation to those who are on the lookout for the merging or variation of species. The teeth have been studied in this aspect with marked and signal success. Why, then, may I ask in concluding, the extraordinary neglect of this most mobile and versatile organ of all?

COLORADO WASHOUTS.

Why the Western Roads Suffer in This Respect.

In reference to the washout on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L. T. Derby of Denver, who is at the Southern, said: "Eastern railroad men do not understand the risks to which the plains railroads are subjected. The soil on which the ties are laid is merely a loose conglomerate of sand, which melts away before water as rapidly as ice before the sun. When heavy rains fall, as they often do, the track may be undermined for hundreds of yards, and the ties may be sustained only by the rails. An engineer on approaching such a washout sees nothing unusual, the track apparently being perfectly firm. But when the engine strikes the weak point it gives way and a wreck is the result. There is nothing that can guard against these washouts and they will always be a menace to railroad work in that part of the country."

Mr. Derby states that he has seen miles of track so undermined.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Collector's Office,
St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1892.

You are respectfully requested to call at my office and pay your license, due since July 1, 1892, and thereby save additional costs.

HY. ZIEGENHEIN,
Collector.

Fight on the Crystal City.

Valentine Koerner, a steamboat contractor for the Anchor Line, was locked up at the Chestnut Street Police Station last night for hitting Joe Schultz, one of the deckhands of the steamer Crystal City, on the head with a stick of wood. The trouble occurred while the boat was loading at the East St. Louis elevator, and as soon as the boat returned to this side Koerner was placed under arrest and Schultz was taken to the City Dispensary, where his injuries were dressed. Dr. Nichols, who dressed the wound, gave a certificate that the injuries were not dangerous, and bail was according taken for Koerner. Schultz was removed to his home in the rear of 612 Cerre street. He is a single man 39 years old.

THE only electric road running out into the county is the St. Louis & Suburban, whose cars run from Sixth and Locust to Wells every two minutes, and to Ramona every ten minutes. A ride on these cars is the best possible relief during a period of excessive heat.

Injured at the Natatorium.

Frank Cullen, a boy 16 years old and living at 2941 Montgomery street, was hanging by his hands to the swing at the Natatorium last night, when his hands slipped off and he fell to the platform and broke his right forearm in two places. Prof. Clark had the boy sent home in a carriage. Herman Gallowitz, one of the teachers, claims he warned Cullen not to hang so long.

MRS. HARRISON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Her Family and Friends Alarmed at Her Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—There was generally a feeling of great concern yesterday felt by the more intimate acquaintances of Mrs. Harrison as to her condition. Her stay at Loon Lake so far has not been beneficial in any great degree and it is understood that her weakness for the last few days had been such that the President was telegraphed for and every moment he was kept from her seemed an age. Early in the day it was whispered about that the President would not stay another night in Washington, whether Congress adjourned or not, so great was his solicitude to reach his wife.

There are grave fears that Mrs. Harrison is not likely to be again restored to her usual vigorous health. The disease from which she is suffering is one of the stomach. The first evidences of the complaint showed themselves at least six years ago, when she spent the winter months in New York City under the care of a specialist. The treatment she then received seemingly almost entirely removed the disease, and her general health until about a year ago has been good. She was one of the first of the White House family to succumb to an attack of the grip. The past winter her physician repeatedly warned her that she was exerting herself entirely too much and advised a total rest from both social and household duties. She kept up, however, until the day came when she was entirely prostrated and unable to rise from her bed. Her illness from the start was a serious one and excited the most intense anxiety on the part of her family. When she left for Loon Lake she was unable to walk unassisted more than a few steps. She has not materially improved in strength since.

The President, who has given her the most unremitting care while she was in the city, naturally was most anxious to get to her side again, hence his expressed desire that Congress should adjourn as speedily as possible.

CORSETS AND SUSPENDERS.

The Odd Costume of a Pretty Girl Seen on Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Quite a sensation was caused on a Brooklyn bridge train last evening by a pretty girl who entered the car carrying a violin case. She was dressed in cool summer attire, consisting of a plain skirt and a blazer of the same material. Between the open edges of the blazer front a bit of the same material could be seen which looked very much like a wide belt. The observer would never have known whether it was a belt or what it was had not the fair wearer been heated and removed her blazer, throwing it over her arm in true man-fashion. Then it was seen that the girl had on a pair of corsets, outside of her blouse. They were made of the same material as the vest of the costume, of regulation height and were separated in front, being laced together with a silken cord.

The strangeness of the costume was increased by having a pair of blue silk suspenders, buckles and all, fastened to the top of the corsets, both front and back. It was a question whether the suspenders supported the corsets or vice versa.

At the Brooklyn end of the bridge quite a crowd gathered, and though she was very pretty, some rather shyly guyed her. She hastily called a cab and was driven away. A policeman came along and dispersed the crowd. He tried to get the girl's name, but was unsuccessful. This morning one of Anthony Comstock's officers spent two hours about the bridge trying to locate the girl. It is said he will proceed against her if he finds her.

IRON HALL.

Branch No. 93 Denounces Reflections on Supreme Justice Somerby.

Branch No. 93 of the Order of the Iron Hall held its regular weekly meeting last night. The matter of greatest importance to the members was the status of the present suit instituted at Indianapolis for the appointment of a receiver.

After a thorough interchange of opinion and several emphatic speeches on the subject a resolution was adopted denouncing the "unwarranted attack" made on their Supreme Justice, F. D. Somerby, by "unprincipled parties."

And it was further resolved, That we indorse the action taken by our Supreme Justice and our Executive Committee, to whom we tender our unanimous support, because of the unjust reflection cast upon our order; that as a branch we are entirely satisfied with the Supreme management, not having a single claim unpaid to date." T. J. Matthews, F. Cremer and M. A. Cooper constituted the committee who drew up the resolutions.

A Dry Goods Blaze.

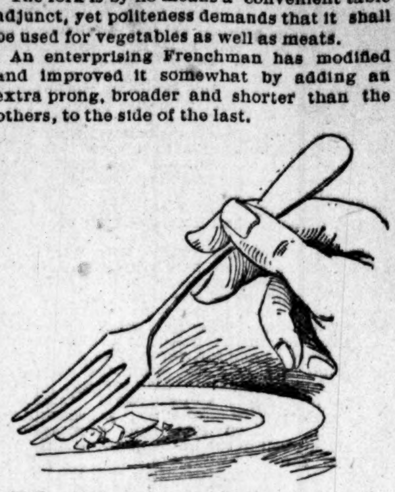
MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 6.—The large dry goods stock of M. Alshuler & Co. was damaged by fire to the extent of $10,000 at an early hour this morning. A very severe electric storm had been playing over the city for an hour or more and it is supposed an electric spark ignited the blaze. Sixteen thousand dollars insurance was carried on a stock valued at $22,000.

ODDITY CORNER.

A Frenchman's Device for Better Table Service.

The fork is by no means a convenient table adjunct, yet politeness demands that it shall be used for vegetables as well as meats.

An enterprising Frenchman has modified and improved it somewhat by adding an extra prong, broader and shorter than the others, to the side of the last.



This additional prong is shaped like the blade of a knife, although perfectly dull, so that lips and tongue cannot be injured.

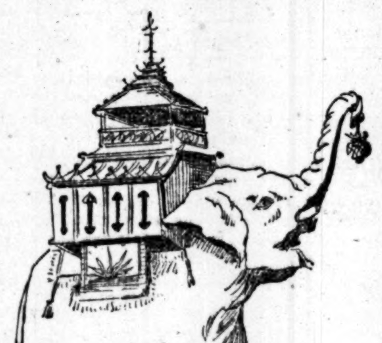
The new fork is considered a very practical novelty and seems to recommend itself especially for picnic lunch baskets and traveling bags, where a combined spoon and fork is very desirable.

BERLIN'S ELEPHANT.

A Monster Animal With a Theater on Its Back.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BERLIN, July 6.—Imitating the example of Jonah, who made himself comfortable inside the whale, the Berliners enjoy the novelty of an immense elephantine structure, located in the beautiful garden of the hippodrome.



The monster is over forty-five feet high, his uplifted trunk carries an electric light and a winding stairway leads through one of the legs into the hollow space of the giant.

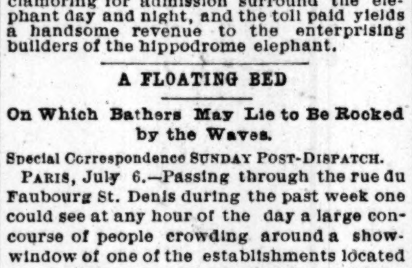
There an oriental stage greets the eye with a set of Arabian actors, four women and two men. The audience, which is restricted to twenty-five, occupy the parquet. Crowds clamoring for admission surround the elephant day and night, and the toll paid yields a handsome revenue to the enterprising builders of the hippodrome elephant.

A FLOATING BED

On Which Bathers May Lie to Be Rocked by the Waves.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 6.—Passing through the rue du Faubourg St. Denis during the past week one could see at any hour of the day a large concourse of people crowding around a show-window of one of the establishments located on that densely populated thoroughfare. The attraction was a toy bed with a doll resting on it floating in a large basin of water. The novel contrivance is not a toy bed destined for the amusement of children, but the model of a novel bathing apparatus.



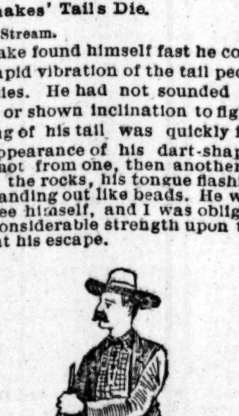
The bed is formed of a sheet of canvas stretched over a very light metal frame. At the head and foot of the bed two hollow metal tubes, filled with air, keep the thing afloat. A canvas canopy, prettily fringed, protects the face of the bather against the sun rays. This curious novelty, it is said, will be largely used at Trouville, the most popular watering-place in France, by the devotees of surf-bathing.

ALIVE TILL THE SUN GOES DOWN.

Not Until the Hour of Twilight Comes Do Snakes' Tails Die.

From Forest and Stream.

When this snake found himself fast he commenced that rapid vibration of the tail peculiar to his species. He had not sounded his rattles till then or shown inclination to fight. Now the buzzing of his tail was quickly followed by the appearance of his dart-shaped head which shot from one, then another of the crevices of the rocks, his tongue flashing and his eyes standing out like beads. He was writhing to free himself, and I was obliged to press with considerable strength upon the stick to prevent his escape.


The Snake Was Now Furious.

The rattles buzzed at frequent intervals, but I noticed that he always ceased rattling just before striking; also that the action of the muscles which vibrated the rattles was perfect, notwithstanding the fact that the pressure of the stick almost severed them from the main portion of the body. The snake was now furious and struck repeatedly at the stick which tortured him, and I was not sure, but thought he struck his fangs into his tail.

Anxious to kill him and so end his torture I had nothing at hand but the stick, which if moved would allow him to get into the rocks. Suddenly, however, he freed himself, and got where he might have escaped, but he evidently was prepared for vengeance. Instead of withdrawing into the rocks he protruded himself in various directions and allowed me to strike at his head a number of times until he received the blow that settled his career forever.

With the stick I then drew him from the rocks and found him to be the largest I have encountered. He would have measured nearly four feet and was near if not quite three inches in diameter. Of rattles he had fourteen, but some had been broken or worn away. He was a remarkably active and prettily marked reptile of his kind.

After securing the rattles as a trophy I fell to wondering why the dozen fatal wounds he had received had not driven all the life from his body, but he still writhed and twisted, and then I remembered that "snakes' tails never die until the sun goes down."

FOR THE PATRONS

OF THE

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

In case any of you meet with an accident, in which you lose your life, we propose to GIVE your heirs **FIFTY DOLLARS,** the conditions imposed being simply that the Coupon, properly signed, shall be on the person meeting with the accident.

In case the result should be:

THE LOSS OF A LEG, - - -	Our Gift would be $50.00
THE LOSS OF AN ARM, - - - -	Our Gift would be 50.00
THE LOSS OF AN EYE, - - -	Our Gift would be 50.00
THE LOSS OF A HAND, - - -	Our Gift would be 50.00
THE LOSS OF A FOOT, - - -	Our Gift would be 50.00
A BROKEN LEG, - - - -	Our Gift would be 25.00
A BROKEN ARM, - - - - -	Our Gift would be 25.00

The Coupon will be found in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, top of Second Page. Cut it out, sign your name and address in ink, put in your pocket and it will be honored by us from Sunday Morning until Midnight the Saturday following.

We don't ask you whether you bought the Coupon or where you got it, only that you have it on your person—a mark of your confidence in the INTENTIONS of the POST-DISPATCH to

HELP ITS PATRONS.

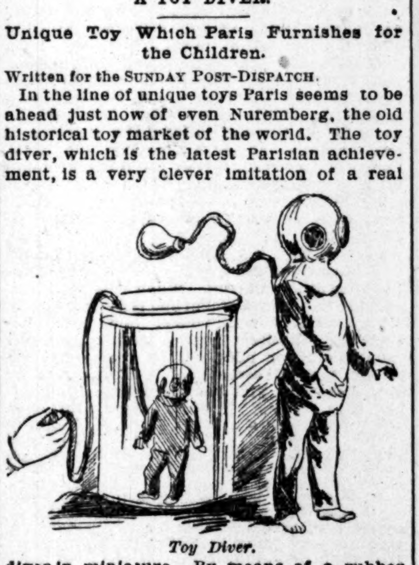
We propose to help your family in case of your death, or help you pay your doctor bills in case you meet with any of the injuries above specified.

A TOY DIVER.

Unique Toy Which Paris Furnishes for the Children.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

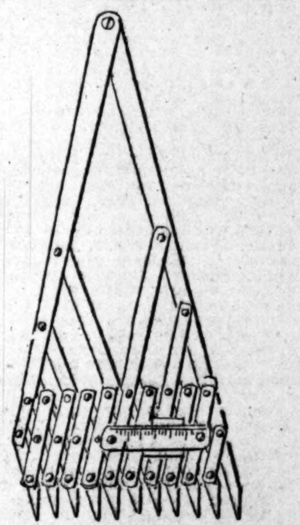
In the line of unique toys Paris seems to be ahead just now of even Nuremberg, the old historical toy market of the world. The toy diver, which is the latest Parisian achievement, is a very clever imitation of a real diver in miniature. By means of a rubber ball the puppet can be made to descend and rise at will to the surface of a vessel filled with water. The action is very simple. A rubber ball is skillfully secreted in the body of the doll. As soon as the outside ball is compressed, the tube to which it is attached inflates the inside one with air, in consequence of which the diver rises to the top. When the pressure is relinquished, he descends once more to the bottom of the artificial sea, ready to do his duty.


Toy Diver.

MULTIPLE DIVIDERS.

A New Mechanical Instrument Which Will Help Draftsmen.

This new mechanical instrument, which has just been patented abroad, will prove of great value to mathematicians and civil engineers, for it combines several qualifications, serving as a ruler, measure, divider, compass and goniometer.



The instrument is made of flexible steel laminæ. Between the two guide-rods forming the sides of a compass, the intermediate parallelograms are easily adjusted. They end in points and form the measure and divider proper. The vernier, or scale, running along the graduated instrument is divided into millimeters, and the scale indicates the distance which separates point from point in centimeters.

DOGS OF WAR.

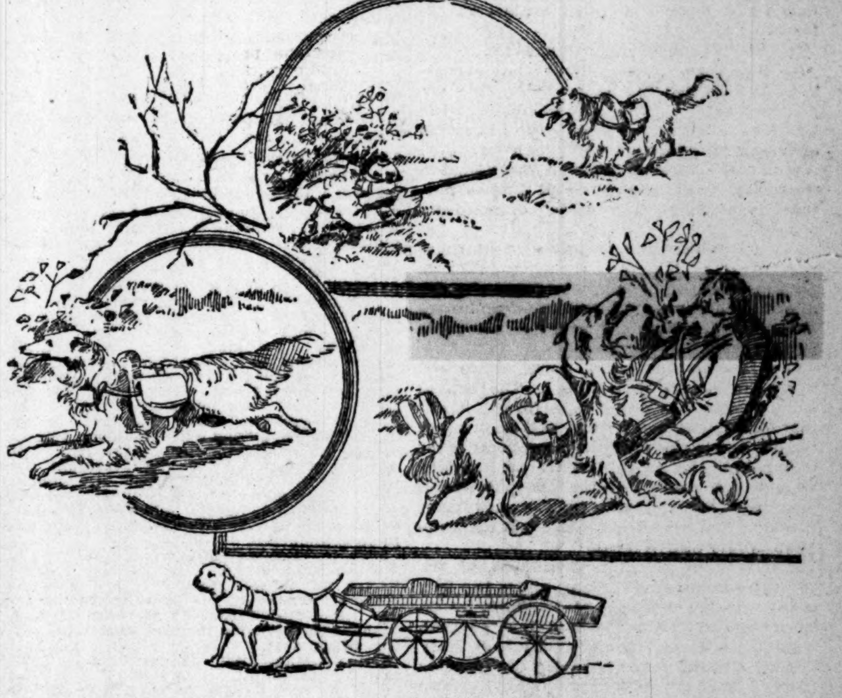
The Scotch Collies to Be Given a Place in European Armies.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BERLIN, July 26.—For the past year numerous tests and experiments were made with the Scotch collie dogs for military purposes especially during times of war, and it has been found that this dog is the best and most available among the various breeds of dogs, and from now on trained collies will be added to the standing armies of Germany and France.

The services to which the Scotch collies will be trained are numerous. They will serve as messengers for carrying dispatches and important communications to those army divisions stationed in the immediate vicinity of the enemy. During the progress of a fight, where the troops happen to be scattered over a vast area of territory they will be used for carrying ammunition to the various divisions. They are furthermore trained for reconnoitering, and for hunting up the wounded and carrying them on ambulances, especially constructed for that purpose, to the field hospitals. For the latter purpose these dogs are almost invaluable.

The Scotch collie's bump of locality seems to be more strongly developed than that of other canines. Besides this, the dog is quiet, faithful and unusually intelligent. For reconnoitering purposes the dogs are trained to run ahead of a division of soldiers, search the territory closely and to announce suspicious circumstances by standing still in their tracks.


Reconnoitering.
As a Messenger.
Hunting Up Wounded.
Ambulance Service.

Another field for his activity is outpost duty. In this case the dog is trained to scent the approach of strangers and to return at once to his master to announce this fact to him. All this must be done very quietly, of course, so as not to disturb the enemy.

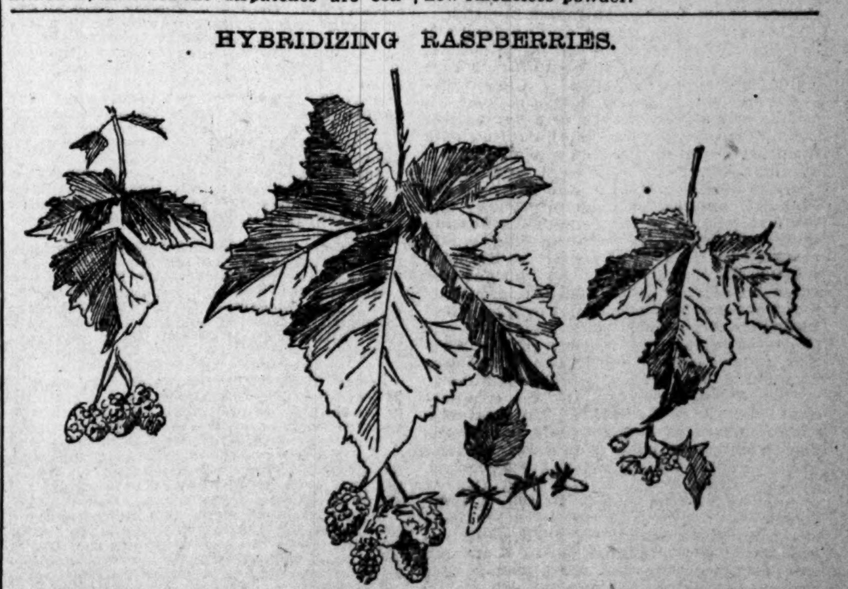
As messengers dogs do better service than the best bicycle corps, for territorial obstacles do not exist for them in the same degree as they do for the cyclist. When doing duty as messenger the dog wears a collar around his neck, to which a leather pouch is attached, in which the dispatches are concealed. The collar is numbered and bears also the name of the army division to which the dog is detailed. In war times this name can be affixed in cypher, so that the enemy may not be any the wiser as to the location of the division in question, to which the dog belongs, should the dispatch fall into his hands.

Some of the best and strongest dogs are detailed to the Red Cross division of the army, where they do valuable service in hunting up the wounded in timbered and valley regions, where they are likely to escape the eye of man, especially after dark.

When the dog discovers a wounded soldier he places his two fore-paws on the body of the man and barks until assistance comes, With this service is combined the ambulance service. Small but well-built wagons, which can carry two men, are easily drawn by a good strong collie. These ambulances are low, have good springs and the tires are covered with rubber. One of these wagons, with two attendants and a dog, can do twice as much field work as has heretofore been done by two Red Cross men with a litter. This has been demonstrated during the spring maneuvers, where this branch of the dog service was put to the severest and most exhaustive test.

Battalions of trained dogs are now being organized, and the Scotch collie will be one of the features of future wars, as well as the new smokeless powder.

HYBRIDIZING RASPBERRIES.


Pacific Coast Dewberry. The Hybrid Form. Silerian Raspberry.

It is only a short time since it was supposed to be possible to cross the raspberry with the blackberry; and ever since Luther Burbank of California had, in 1884, succeeded in crossing the Red Antwerp raspberry with the Pacific coast dewberry (Rubus ursinus) it has often been stated that no practical results had been obtained, says *Meehan's Monthly.*

The middle figure in the accompanying cut shows a leaf and some fruit of one of Mr. Burbank's later hybrids which bears large and perfect fruit in the greatest abundance, ripening in California with the earliest strawberries and before our well-known standard raspberries and blackberries are in bloom.

A leaf and fruit of the California dewberry—the pistillate parent—is shown at the left; and the staminate parent, the Siberian raspberry—Rubus cratægifolius—at the right. All are about one-third natural size.

Curiously all the other seedlings from the same cross, though varying greatly in foliage and growth between the two parents, were barren, though most of them bloomed abundantly, the blossoms of many appearing to be perfect. It is also remarkable that the hybrid should ripen its fruit several weeks before either of its parents and to excel them much in productiveness and size of fruit though retaining the general appearance and combined flavors of both; the blossoms are large and handsome and are followed in an incredibly short time with the large, glossy black fruit.

TALK ON TAILS.

THEIR UTILITY AS ORNAMENTS, RUDDERS, BALANCING POLES AND LEGS.

A mere list of the accomplishments of tails would, if complete, occupy the space of several articles, says the *Pall Mall Budget*.

In the Arctic regions it is a respirator and a fur boa in one, for the white fox curls its bushy tail over its nose and throat and sleeps snugly with the thermometer 50 below zero. In the torrid zone it may become a fan.

With the whale and crocodile it is a powerful weapon of defense and in the case of the latter animal and also of the whale's arch-enemy, the thresher, of attack.

The kangaroo uses its tail as a fifth leg, but the ambition of the organ (if we may so speak) not satisfied with playing this part, causes it to assume the function of a balancing pole when the animal leaps, and it is said, I do not know with what amount of truth, that a freshly and completely educated kangaroo turns half somersaults and alights on its head every time it tries to jump forward.

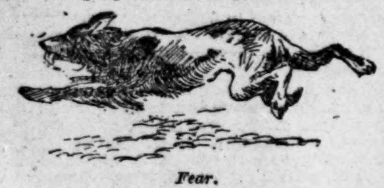
Among fishes and fish-like mammals the tail is the chief means of propulsion through the water. Birds use it as a rudder and also as an inclined plane in sliding up and down currents of air in the manner that Mr. Maxim is trying to imitate.

The tail is also among the feathered population and in a few instances among mammals, wonderfully varied and developed for æsthetic purposes, and in the peacock and others of the gallinaceous tribe especially is the chief ornament when the cock bird goes a courting.

An extreme instance of this is seen in certain Japanese fowls which have tail-feathers upward of ten feet long. To the opossums and platyrhine apes the tail is an extra hand, and among many members of the squirrel tribe it acts as a parachute.

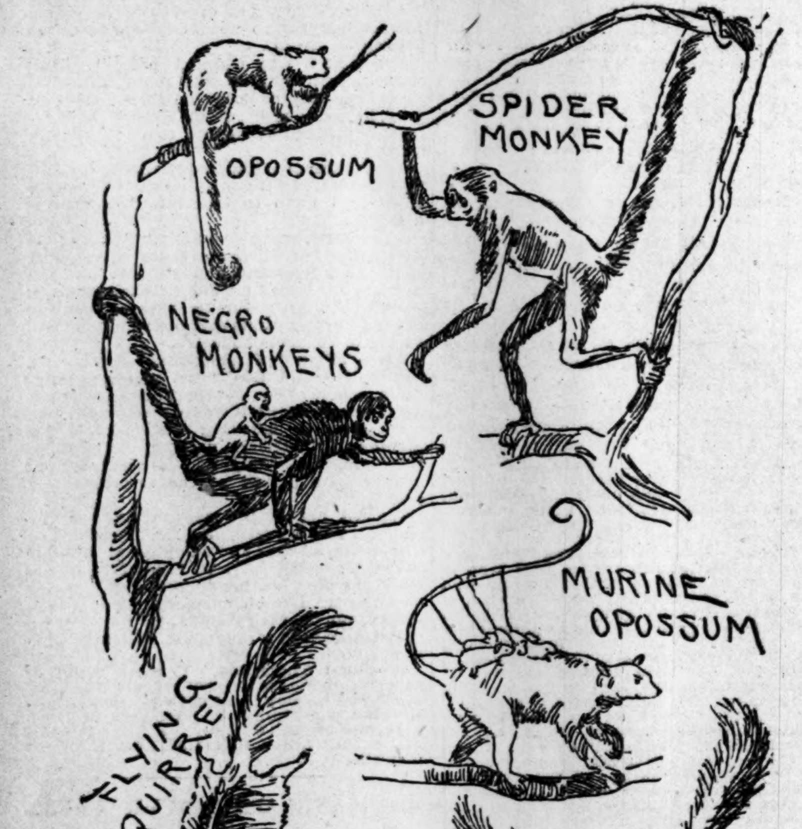
In numberless instances this organ is a wonderfully effective means of defense against voracious and stinging insects, as any one can observe in watching the never-ceasing rhythmic swing of the tails of cattle grazing in the summer, or the quick beating and swishing of those of more sensitive horses. How automatic this action is can be observed on Ludgate hill any hour of the year; for, as the whip drops on the panting 'bus or cab horse an instant an almost inevitable swish follows.

Jehu for the moment is regarded as a troublesome and gigantic "cleg" who can be beaten off or intimidated by a jerk of the shorn and docked remnant of a weapon which is left to his victim; and doubtless the knotted porpoise-hide shoelace wherewith the cab horse is usually stimulated and encouraged (was it not the immortal Artemus who "fastened a hornets' nest to a horse's tail to kinder encourage him?") is regarded as the "hot end" which a 2-year-old child of my acquaintance stated to exist in a "big f'y" which he caught in the garden.



Fear.

The Americans have a phrase which expresses graphically the importance of a tail for this purpose, for they say, to express a degree of frantic exasperation, that the irritated one is "as mad as a stump-tailed bull in fly time."

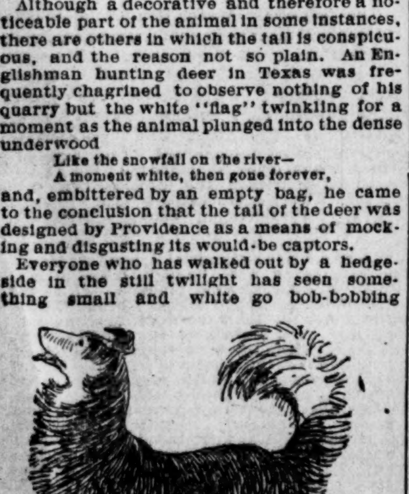


Although a decorative and therefore a noticeable part of the animal in some instances, there are others in which the tail is conspicuous, and the reason not so plain. An Englishman hunting deer in Texas was frequently chagrined to observe nothing of his quarry but the white "flag" twinkling for a moment as the animal plunged into the dense underwood

Like the snowfall on the river—
A moment white, then gone forever,

and, embittered by an empty bag, he came to the conclusion that the tail of the deer was designed by Providence as a means of mocking and disgusting its would-be captors.

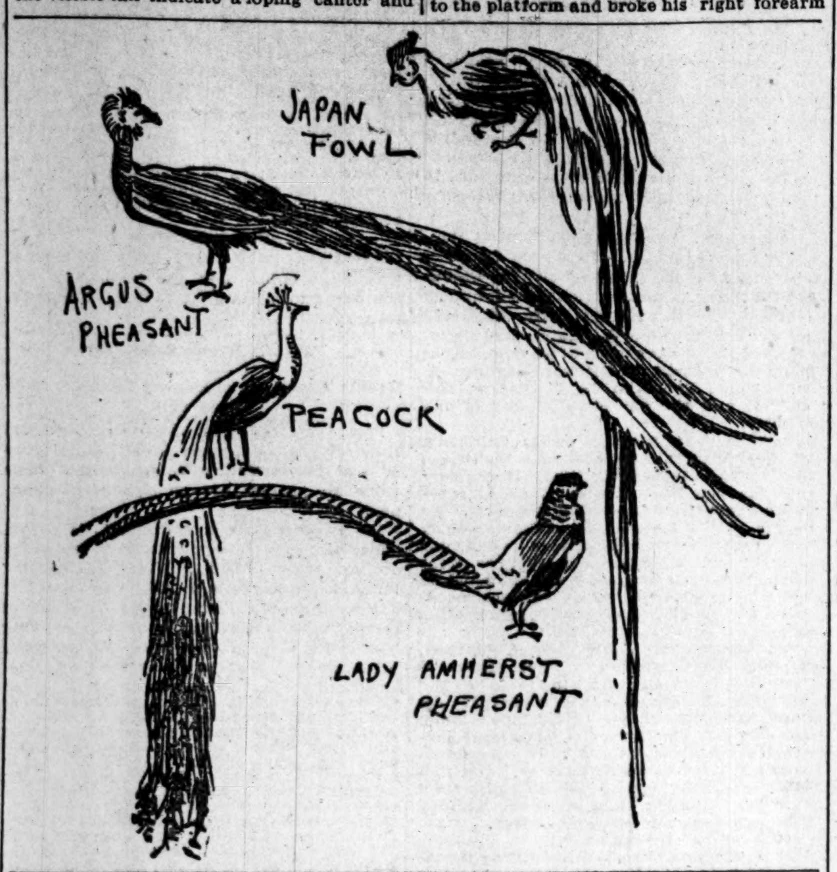
Everyone who has walked out by a hedgeside in the still twilight has seen something small and white go bob-bobbing away from him, and at last vanish in the bushes. If the light is sufficient it will be observed that this something is a tuft of fluffy white fur with a rabbit at the far end of it. Both the deer and the rabbit are timid animals and desirous of avoiding notice, and therefore the question arises: Why are they endowed with this apparently detrimental means of self-advertisement?



Pleasure.

Naturalists say that it is satisfactorily proved that the conspicuous tail of the rabbit and such like social timid animals is a danger signal for the benefit of the community.

A dozen rabbits are out nibbling supper at different distances from the hedge or warren, which is their place of refuge on a dark night. A fox, man or other baleful beast approaches. Generally the rabbit furthest out in the field first becomes aware of the danger, and he canters in towards the place of safety. As he passes his fellows the white tail, plainly seen even when the nocturnal shadow is thickest, tells them that "something is up," and for precaution's sake they run in, too. Even the measure and nearness of the peril can be conveyed in this way. A quickly-moving and vibrating white spot means a scuttling gallop and "danger" urgent and imminent, while slow up-and-down bobs of the visible tail indicate a loping canter and might stand for "caution" in the rabbit's signal code.



I will content myself, therefore, with throwing out a few queries which may form material for cogitation. Why does a dog wag his tail? Why does he droop it when dejected? Why does he clap it between his legs when terrified? Why does he bristle it out when hostile? If any one can answer these questions fully and satisfactorily without writing a big and exceedingly interesting book I shall be much surprised.

It has been said that the most plastic and variable organs offer the best field for investigation to those who are on the lookout for the merging or variation of species. The teeth have been studied in this aspect with marked and signal success. Why, then, may I ask in concluding, the extraordinary neglect of this most mobile and versatile organ of all?

COLORADO WASHOUTS.

Why the Western Roads Suffer in This Respect.

In reference to the washout on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe L. T. Derby of Denver, who is at the Southern, said: "Eastern railroad men do not understand the risks to which the plains railroads are subjected. The soil on which the ties are laid is merely a loose conglomerate of sand, which melts away before water as rapidly as ice before the sun. When heavy rains fall, as they often do, the track may be undermined for hundreds of yards, and the ties may be sustained only by the rails. An engineer on approaching such a washout sees nothing unusual, the track apparently being perfectly firm. But when the engine strikes the weak point it gives way and a wreck is the result. There is nothing that can guard against these washouts and they will always be a menace to railroad work in that part of the country."

Mr. Derby states that he has seen miles of track so undermined.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Collector's Office,
St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1892.

You are respectfully requested to call at my office and pay your license, due since July 1, 1892, and thereby save additional costs.

HY. ZIEGENHEIN,
Collector.

Fight on the Crystal City.

Valentine Koerner, a steamboat contractor for the Anchor Line, was locked up at the Chestnut Street Police Station last night for hitting Joe Schultz, one of the deckhands of the steamer Crystal City, on the head with a stick of wood. The trouble occurred while the boat was loading at the East St. Louis elevator, and as soon as the boat returned to this side Koerner was placed under arrest and Schultz was taken to the City Dispensary, where his injuries were dressed. Dr. Nichols, who dressed the wound, gave a certificate that the injuries were not dangerous, and bail was according taken for Koerner. Schultz was removed to his home in the rear of 612 Cerre street. He is a single man 39 years old.

THE only electric road running out into the county is the St. Louis & Suburban, whose cars run from Sixth and Locust to Wells every two minutes, and to Ramona every ten minutes. A ride on these cars is the best possible relief during a period of excessive heat.

Injured at the Natatorium.

Frank Cullen, a boy 16 years old and living at 2941 Montgomery street, was hanging by his hands to the swing at the Natatorium last night, when his hands slipped off and he fell to the platform and broke his right forearm in two places. Prof. Clark had the boy sent home in a carriage. Herman Gallowitz, one of the teachers, claims he warned Cullen not to hang so long.

MRS. HARRISON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Her Family and Friends Alarmed at Her Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—There was generally a feeling of great concern yesterday felt by the more intimate acquaintances of Mrs. Harrison as to her condition. Her stay at Loon Lake so far has not been beneficial in any great degree and it is understood that her weakness for the last few days had been such that the President was telegraphed for and every moment he was kept from her seemed an age. Early in the day it was whispered about that the President would not stay another night in Washington, whether Congress adjourned or not, so great was his solicitude to reach his wife.

There are grave fears that Mrs. Harrison is not likely to be again restored to her usual vigorous health. The disease from which she is suffering is one of the stomach. The first evidences of the complaint showed themselves at least six years ago, when she spent the winter months in New York City under the care of a specialist. The treatment she then received seemingly almost entirely removed the disease, and her general health until about a year ago has been good. She was one of the first of the White House family to succumb to an attack of the grip. The past winter her physician repeatedly warned her that she was exerting herself entirely too much and advised a total rest from both social and household duties. She kept up, however, until the day came when she was entirely prostrated and unable to rise from her bed. Her illness from the start was a serious one and excited the most intense anxiety on the part of her family. When she left for Loon Lake she was unable to walk unassisted more than a few steps. She has not materially improved in strength since.

The President, who has given her the most unremitting care while she was in the city, naturally was most anxious to get to her side again, hence his expressed desire that Congress should adjourn as speedily as possible.

CORSETS AND SUSPENDERS.

The Odd Costume of a Pretty Girl Seen on Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Quite a sensation was caused on a Brooklyn bridge train last evening by a pretty girl who entered the car carrying a violin case. She was dressed in cool summer attire, consisting of a plain skirt and a blazer of the same material. Between the open edges of the blazer front a bit of the same material could be seen which looked very much like a wide belt. The observer would never have known whether it was a belt or what it was had not the fair wearer been heated and removed her blazer, throwing it over her arm in true man-fashion. Then it was seen that the girl had on a pair of corsets, outside of her blouse. They were made of the same material as the vest of the costume, of regulation height and were separated in front, being laced together with a silken cord.

The strangeness of the costume was increased by having a pair of blue silk suspenders, buckles and all, fastened to the top of the corsets, both front and back. It was a question whether the suspenders supported the corsets or vice versa.

At the Brooklyn end of the bridge quite a crowd gathered, and though she was very pretty, some rather shyly guyed her. She hastily called a cab and was driven away. A policeman came along and dispersed the crowd. He tried to get the girl's name, but was unsuccessful. This morning one of Anthony Comstock's officers spent two hours about the bridge trying to locate the girl. It is said he will proceed against her if he finds her.

IRON HALL.

Branch No. 93 Denounces Reflections on Supreme Justice Somerby.

Branch No. 93 of the Order of the Iron Hall held its regular weekly meeting last night. The matter of greatest importance to the members was the status of the present suit instituted at Indianapolis for the appointment of a receiver.

After a thorough interchange of opinion and several emphatic speeches on the subject a resolution was adopted denouncing the "unwarranted attack" made on their Supreme Justice, F. D. Somerby, by "unprincipled parties."

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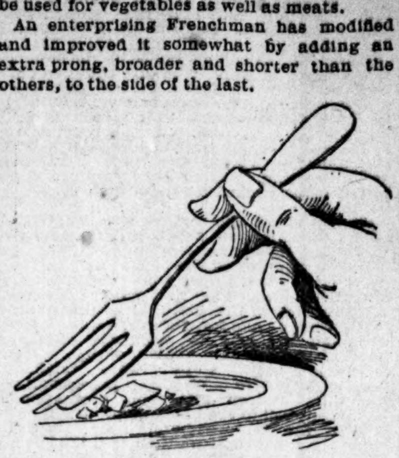

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BERLIN'S ELEPHANT.

A Monster Animal With a Theater on Its Back.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

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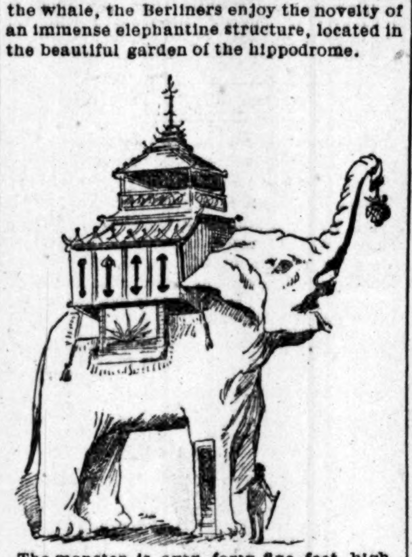

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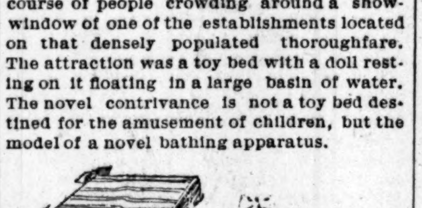
There an oriental stage greets the eye with a set of Arabian actors, four women and two men. The audience, which is restricted to twenty-five, occupy the parquet. Crowds clamoring for admission surround the elephant day and night, and the toll paid yields a handsome revenue to the enterprising builders of the hippodrome elephant.

A FLOATING BED

On Which Bathers May Lie to Be Rocked by the Waves.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 6.—Passing through the rue du Faubourg St. Denis during the past week one could see at any hour of the day a large concourse of people crowding around a show-window of one of the establishments located on that densely populated thoroughfare. The attraction was a toy bed with a doll resting on it floating in a large basin of water. The novel contrivance is not a toy bed destined for the amusement of children, but the model of a novel bathing apparatus.



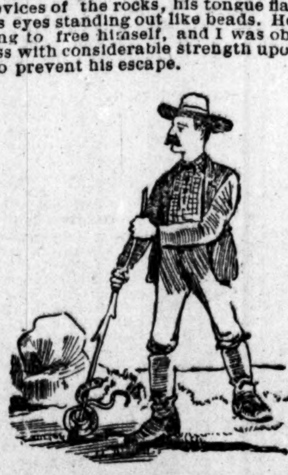
The bed is formed of a sheet of canvas stretched over a very light metal frame. At the head and foot of the bed two hollow metal tubes, filled with air, keep the thing afloat. A canvas canopy, prettily fringed, protects the face of the bather against the sun rays. This curious novelty, it is said, will be largely used at Trouville, the most popular watering-place in France, by the devotees of surf-bathing.

ALIVE TILL THE SUN GOES DOWN.

Not Until the Hour of Twilight Comes Do Snakes' Tails Die.

From Forest and Stream.

When this snake found himself fast he commenced that rapid vibration of the tail peculiar to his species. He had not sounded his rattles till then or shown inclination to fight. Now the buzzing of his tail was quickly followed by the appearance of his dart-shaped head which shot from one, then another of the crevices of the rocks, his tongue flashing and his eyes standing out like beads. He was writhing to free himself, and I was obliged to press with considerable strength upon the stick to prevent his escape.



The Snake Was Now Furious.

The rattles buzzed at frequent intervals, but I noticed that he always ceased rattling just before striking; also that the action of the muscles which vibrated the rattles was perfect, notwithstanding the fact that the pressure of the stick almost severed them from the main portion of the body. The snake was now furious and struck repeatedly at the stick which tortured him, and I was not sure, but thought he struck his fangs into his tail.

Anxious to kill him and so end his torture I had nothing at hand but the stick, which if moved would allow him to get into the rocks. Suddenly, however, he freed himself, and got where he might have escaped, but he evidently was prepared for vengeance. Instead of withdrawing into the rocks he protruded himself in various directions and allowed me to strike at his head a number of times until he received the blow that settled his career forever.

With the stick I then drew him from the rocks and found him to be the largest I have encountered. He would have measured nearly four feet and was near if not quite three inches in diameter. Of rattles he had fourteen, but some had been broken or worn away. He was a remarkably active and prettily marked reptile of his kind.

After securing the rattles as a trophy I fell to wondering why the dozen fatal wounds he had received had not driven all the life from his body, but he still writhed and twisted, and then I remembered that "snakes' tails never die until the sun goes down."

FOR THE PATRONS

OF THE

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

In case any of you meet with an accident, in which you lose your life, we propose to GIVE your heirs **FIFTY DOLLARS**, the conditions imposed being simply that the Coupon, properly signed, shall be on the person meeting with the accident.

In case the result should be:

THE LOSS OF A LEG, - - - -	Our Gift would be $50.00
THE LOSS OF AN ARM, - - - -	Our Gift would be 50.00
THE LOSS OF AN EYE, - - - -	Our Gift would be 50.00
THE LOSS OF A HAND, - - - -	Our Gift would be 50.00
THE LOSS OF A FOOT, - - - -	Our Gift would be 50.00
A BROKEN LEG, - - - -	Our Gift would be 25.00
A BROKEN ARM, - - - -	Our Gift would be 25.00

The Coupon will be found in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, top of Second Page. Cut it out, sign your name and address in ink, put in your pocket and it will be honored by us from Sunday Morning until Midnight the Saturday following.

We don't ask you whether you bought the Coupon or where you got it, only that you have it on your person—a mark of your confidence in the INTENTIONS of the POST-DISPATCH to

HELP ITS PATRONS.

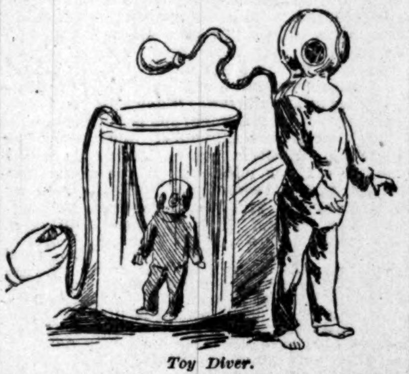
We propose to help your family in case of your death, or help you pay your doctor bills in case you meet with any of the injuries above specified.

A TOY DIVER.

Unique Toy Which Paris Furnishes for the Children.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

In the line of unique toys Paris seems to be ahead just now of even Nuremberg, the old historical toy market of the world. The toy diver, which is the latest Parisian achievement, is a very clever imitation of a real diver in miniature. By means of a rubber ball the puppet can be made to descend and rise at will to the surface of a vessel filled with water. The action is very simple. A rubber ball is skillfully secreted in the body of the doll. As soon as the outside ball is compressed, the tube to which it is attached inflates the inside one with air, in consequence of which the diver rises to the top. When the pressure is relinquished, he descends once more to the bottom of the artificial sea, ready to do his duty.

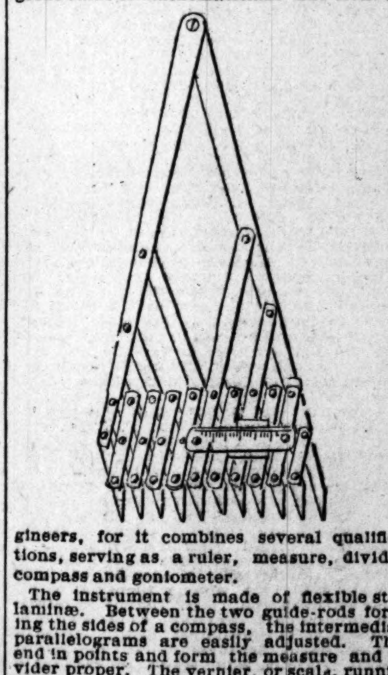


Toy Diver.

MULTIPLE DIVIDERS.

A New Mechanical Instrument Which Will Help Draftsmen.

This new mechanical instrument, which has just been patented abroad, will prove of great value to mathematicians and civil engineers, for it combines several qualifications, serving as a ruler, measure, divider, compass and goniometer.



The instrument is made of flexible steel laminæ. Between the two guide-rods forming the sides of a compass, the intermediate parallelograms are easily adjusted. They end in points and form the measure and divider proper. The vernier, or scale, running along the graduated instrument is divided into millimeters, and the scale indicates the distance which separates point from point in centimeters.

DOGS OF WAR.

The Scotch Collies to Be Given a Place in European Armies.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BERLIN, July 26.—For the past year numerous tests and experiments were made with the Scotch collie dogs for military purposes especially during times of war, and it has been found that this dog is the best and most available among the various breeds of dogs, and from now on trained collies will be added to the standing armies of Germany and France.

The services to which the Scotch collies will be trained are numerous. They will serve as messengers for carrying dispatches and important communications to those army divisions stationed in the immediate vicinity of the enemy. During the progress of a fight, where the troops happen to be scattered over a vast area of territory they will be used for carrying ammunition to the various divisions. They are furthermore trained for reconnoitering, and for hunting up the wounded and carrying them on ambulances, especially constructed for that purpose, to the field hospitals. For the latter purpose these dogs are almost invaluable.

The Scotch collie's bump of locality seems to be more strongly developed than that of other canines. Besides this, the dog is quiet, faithful and unusually intelligent. For reconnoitering purposes the dogs are trained to run ahead of a division of soldiers, search the territory closely and to announce suspicious circumstances by standing still in their tracks.

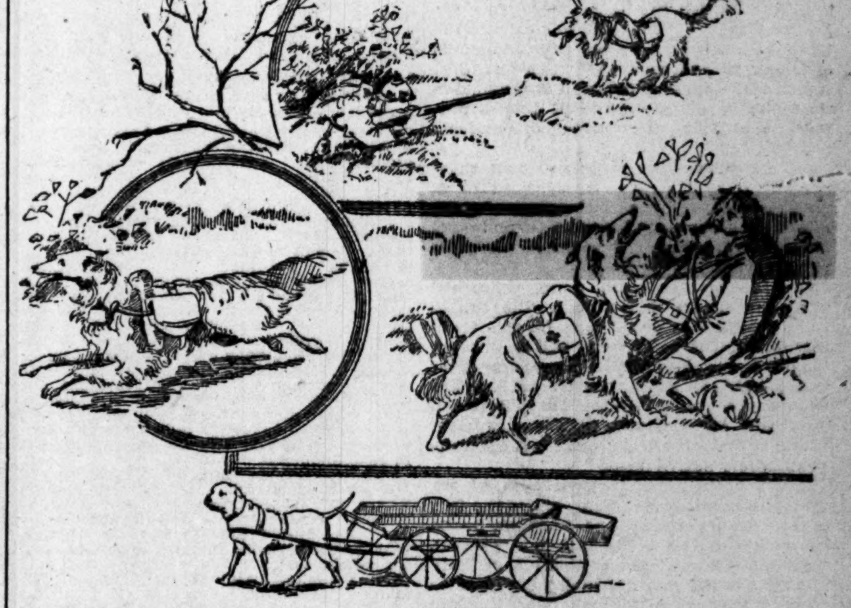
Another field for his activity is outpost duty. In this case the dog is trained to scent the approach of strangers and to return at once to his master to announce this fact to him. All this must be done very quietly, of course, so as not to disturb the enemy.

As messengers dogs do better service than the best bicycle corps, for territorial obstacles do not exist for them in the same degree as they do for the cyclist. When doing duty as messenger the dog wears a collar around his neck, to which a leather pouch is attached, in which the dispatches are concealed. The collar is numbered and bears also the name of the army division to which the dog is detailed. In war times this name can be affixed in cypher, so that the enemy may not be any the wiser as to the location of the division in question, to which the dog belongs, should the dispatch fall into his hands.

Some of the best and strongest dogs are detailed to the Red Cross division of the army, where they do valuable service in hunting up the wounded in timbered and valley regions, where they are likely to escape the eye of man, especially after dark.

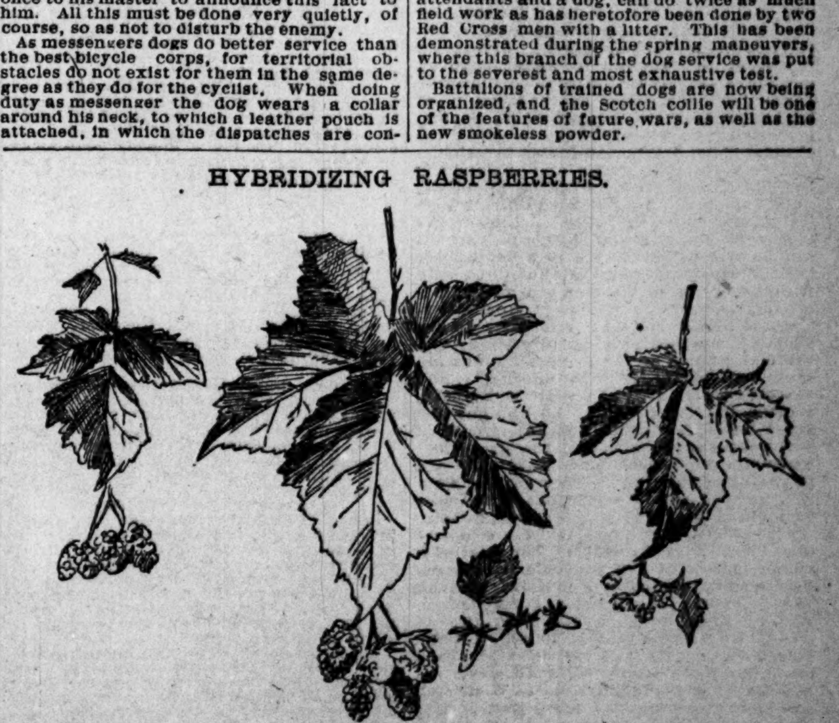
When the dog discovers a wounded soldier he places his two fore-paws on the body of the man and barks until assistance comes. With this service is combined the ambulance service. Small but well-built wagons, which can carry two men, are easily drawn by a good strong collie. These ambulances are low, have good springs and the tires are covered with rubber. One of these wagons, with two attendants and a dog, can do twice as much field work as has heretofore been done by two Red Cross men with a litter. This has been demonstrated during the spring maneuvers, where this branch of the dog service was put to the severest and most exhaustive test.

Battalions of trained dogs are now being organized, and the Scotch collie will be one of the features of future wars, as well as the new smokeless powder.



Reconnoitering.
As a Messenger.
Hunting Up Wounded.
Ambulance Service.

HYBRIDIZING RASPBERRIES.



Pacific Coast Dewberry. The Hybrid Form. Silerian Raspberry.

It is only a short time since it was supposed to be possible to cross the raspberry with the blackberry; and ever since Luther Burbank of California had, in 1883, succeeded in crossing the Red Antwerp raspberry with the Pacific coast dewberry (Rubus ursinus) it has often been stated that no practical results had been obtained, says *Meehan's Monthly*.

The middle figure in the accompanying cut shows a leaf and some fruit of one of Mr. Burbank's later hybrids which bears large and perfect fruit in the greatest abundance, ripening in California with the earliest strawberries and before our well-known standard raspberries and blackberries are in bloom.

A leaf and fruit of the California dewberry —the pistillate parent—is shown at the left; and the staminate parent, the Siberian raspberry—Rubus cratægifolius—at the right. All are about one-third natural size.

Curiously all the other seedlings from the same cross, though varying greatly in foliage and growth between the two parents, were barren, though most of them bloomed abundantly, the blossoms of many appearing to be perfect. It is also remarkable that the hybrid should ripen its fruit several weeks before either of its parents and to excel them much in productiveness and size of fruit though retaining the general appearance and combined flavors of both; the [illegible] are large and handsome [illegible] in an incredibly short time [illegible] large, glossy black fruit.

FACE TO FACE.

Great Powers Maneuvering for Vantage in Central Asia.

England, Russia and China Meet at India's Gateway.

A BOUNDARY LINE DISPUTE WHICH MAY HAVE GRAVE RESULTS.

How the British Got Their Foothold in the Cliffs and Valleys of the Pamirs—Hard Fighting Was Required to Subdue the Fierce Native Tribes—Afghanistan Will Press Her Claims With an Army in the Field.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Even domestic politics are overshadowed by the gravity of the news from the Pamirs. China and Great Britain are both moving in defense against Russian aggression, while the Afghans also lay claim to part of the disputed territory, and are attempting to hold it both against the Chinese and Russians. The British are decidedly strengthened for opposition to Russia's advance by the recent British conquest of the petty States of the Hunza and Nagar, situated between the Little Pamir and the frontier of Kashmir.

The allied States of Hunza and Nagar comprise all the valleys draining into the Kanjutu, or Hunza River, which flows into Gilgit River, two miles below Gilgit Fort. This river is extremely difficult of access, to which fact is due the immunity with which the tribes mentioned have been able to carry on their raids on their neighbors. These valleys are buried in a gigantic mountain system containing some of the highest peaks of the Himalayas, Mount Rakoposhi, which towers above Chalt, being 25,560 feet in height, while a number of other summits exceed 24,000 feet. Immense glaciers descend into the ravines, the Nagar River itself rising in the vastest of known glaciers, which is nearly thirty miles in length.

Surrounded thus by granite precipices and huge wastes of ice and snow, affording only a hazardous passage during a few summer months in the neighboring countries, Hunza-Nagar has but one vulnerable point, the ravine of the Kanjutu River, while the junction of that torrent with the Gilgit River is the one gateway of the country practicable for an invading force. Even this entrance is practically closed during the summer months, for often the river, swollen by the melting snows, becomes an unfordable and raging torrent, overflowing the whole bottom of the valley at many points so that the only way left by which one can ascend the gorge is a rough track, high up on the cliff side, carried along narrow ledges and overhanging frightful precipices—a road fit only for goats and cragsmen, which could be successfully held by a handful of men against a large force.

PREPARED FOR THE STRUGGLE.

Holding this virtually impregnable position, the British are much more strongly prepared than a year ago to obstruct the Russian advance, should the Russians endeavor to encroach on British territory. A part of the Russian invasion is confined to the territory beyond the line of British possessions, although approaching dangerously near it.

There is good reason to believe that these powers are at last confronting each other for supremacy in that region which is the key of the highway to India. The Pamirs are the point at which the paths of the great powers cross.

The English are much more concerned about the Pamirs than China. The British acknowledge they don't care for this territory for itself alone—for it is not an inviting region, and in the winter is the reverse of inviting—but they know that if the Russians should successfully pass the Hindu Kush and penetrate Afghanistan, such a movement would have a most disastrous effect upon the gunpowdery native races.

In spite of the peaceful assurances of the present Russian government, and in the face of the warning attitude of England, Russia has advanced within the last few years to the gates of Herat. The occupation of Merv by Russia in 1885 gave her such a conspicuous point of strategic advantage over England that in case of hostilities the most sanguine of English soldiers confess the beginning of a war would be simply signalized by a series of Russian triumphs, however effectually they might be repulsed ultimately.

RUSSIA'S AMBITION.

Russia alone could cope with China very efficiently, could overrun and conquer her even. It is most likely, if Russia is successful in the coming Indian contest, that she will carry her victories into Chinese territory, and whenever she is ready for such action the recent border complications will serve as an excellent casus belli. But before she turns her banners towards Mongolian territories she has to incorporate European Turkey into her possessions; she has to plant the holy cross on the mosque of St. Sophia, for which prize she will have to stake the chances of her arms on an Indian invasion.

It is certain that Russia and England will be obliged to engage in hostilities sometime, unless a social internal revolution in both countries change the policy of the governments and the attitude of the peoples. If not the present Emperor's own intentions, the military spirit of Russia is animated with the prospect of an Eastern war, of an Eastern invasion, which will have to find expression sooner or later. Another man like Skobelef, another such enterprising and brilliant general at the head of the Russian army, and hostilities with England would become only a matter of a year's or a week's consideration. In fact, if he had not died when he did the probabilities are greatly in favor of the supposition that the strength of Russian arms would have been long ago measured against the prowess of the English, and the ascendancy of one or the other would have been finally established in Asia.

"We have to consider," said the conqueror of Pleyna, "in the event of our enterprise wholly succeeding that we could destroy the British empire in India, which for England would involve incalculable consequences. But even in the event of our enterprise not wholly succeeding, that is to say, if India herself does not rise and we do not manage to get into the country, we shall, nevertheless, tie the whole Indian army to Hindostan and prevent the English from transporting part of the army to Europe—nay, we should even compel England to send some portion of her European troops to India."

ITS STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE.

The English say that the Pamir plateau belongs to nobody in particular and the Russian claim is simply the natural outcome of Russian opinions and desires. Grontchevski and other Russians believe that the English, the Afghans and the Chinese have been gradually closing in upon this region, or intend to do so, and wish to take their share before it becomes too late. The consideration that the Pamir may be barren or uninhabited and of no value whatever to anybody does not affect the matter in the least for the Russians.

The country known generally as the Pamir is bounded on the north by Russian Turkestan, on the east by the Chinese Empire and on the south by Afghanistan. It is a very elevated plateau some 10,000 or 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, covered throughout the winter months by deep snow, and reached from warmer and more fertile districts only by passes most difficult to traverse at any time and in winter rendered quite impassable for ordinary traffic. Forming, as it does, a kind of corner stone at which meet the great empires of Russia and China and the province of Afghanistan—which latter is nowadays equivalent to England, so far as the defense of India is concerned—it assumes an importance which would be far greater were it of a more practicable nature and less difficult of access for large bodies of troops. Its popular name, "The Roof of the World," speaks sufficiently eloquently as to its very elevated position, and, therefore, its inaccessibility, and the few travelers who have penetrated to its interior give graphic, but scarcely encouraging pictures of this land of snow and ice, of precipitous mountains and scarcely practicable passes.

BATTLE ON THE CLIFFS.

It took a month of hard fighting for the British to become masters of the fierce Nagar and Hunza tribes. At the last battle the natives were intrenched on the almost precipitous side of a ravine, a thousand feet above its bottom. The English officers surveyed the position and found that the enemy's right flank rested on a high pine forest, while the left was guarded by an impassable glacier. All the known paths leading up to the position had been cut away. Lieut. Townshend reported that the position was practically unassailable. The difficulty was to find a path by which the British force could get into close quarters with the strongly intrenched enemy. It was decided by the other officers, however, that the height might be scaled.

In the darkness of night a hundred picked men, led by three British officers, contrived to descend into the ravine without attracting the notice of the enemy. As soon as they could see in the morning they began to climb up the wall. Once an avalanche of clay and stones threatened them with annihilation. The enemy kept pouring a lively fire upon them, but they hugged the rocks so closely that only few casualties occurred. The greatest danger was from the large fragments of rock which the natives hurled downward upon their enemy. A very few of these hit the climbing soldiers, two or three of whom lost their foothold in consequence and fell to the bottom of the ravine.

But the plucky Indian regulars kept pressing forward and after a stubborn resistance scaled the heights and the natives were soon in disorderly retreat down the other side of the hill. A hundred of them were killed and 120 were taken prisoners, while great stores of rifles and flags were captured. The hitherto unconquered brigands of the Cashmere frontier were subdued. In the treaty which has been made with the Hunza and Nagar tribes it is provided that the British shall have free access to their territory; that military roads may be made through the country; that all requisite arrangements can be carried out for holding the line of the frontier, and that brigandage and slave hunting shall cease.

CHINA'S DEMAND.

A dispatch from Pekin states that the Chinese government is already on the alert and explanations have been demanded from both Russia and Afghanistan for encroaching upon territory claimed by the Chinese. The Chinese forces in the Pamir region, commanded by Gen. Chang, without waiting for any explanations, have already encountered the Afghans in a bloody conflict at Samutash. The Chinese were considerably outnumbered, but they fought resolutely and only retreated in the face of overwhelming force. The Afghans held the field. Gen. Chang, it is stated, has sent with his report of the conflict an imperative demand for reinforcements.

GRAND ARMY NEWS.

Posts Completing Arrangements for the Trip to Washington.

The leading Grand Army posts are completing the details for the Washington trip. The itinerary of the Ransom Post has been determined. Quartermaster Sparklin has returned from Washington where he completed arrangements for the trip and accommodation of the members. Ransom Post has a reputation for gorgeous journeys, but this pilgrimage will excel anything she has yet undertaken. The post will leave St. Louis by special train on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 6:30 p. m.; will breakfast at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, the next morning; will dine at Chillicothe, O.; take supper at Grafton, W. Va., and will breakfast on Friday morning at Gettysburg. Carriages will be provided and several hours will be spent viewing the historic field. At 3 o'clock the party will take train for Harper's Ferry. Some two hours will be spent there. The party will then proceed to Baltimore, arriving about 3 a. m. They will remain in their sleepers until about 6 o'clock, when they will proceed by boat up the Potomac to Washington, arriving there about 6 o'clock. The ladies will take carriages for up-town, and the post will parade in its most elegant style to headquarters at St. John's College. On Sunday morning the post in a body will attend the Church of the Covenant, and Comrade Dr. S. J. Niccolls will preach. The President and Cabinet will attend this service. On Monday there will be an excursion to Mount Vernon. Accommodations for 150 ladies have been secured at the hotels. The excursion party will number about 350.

Blair Post is getting to a focus on the Washington business. Commander Sterritt leaves for Washington in a day or two to complete arrangements and then the itinerary will be announced. It is Sterrett's idea to make the occasion monumental in the history of the post.

Col. Meumann Post will send about forty men to Washington.

Hassendeubel Post expects to have 300 on the Washington pilgrimage. The route will be laid out in a few days. Quartermaster Becker is arranging to give the comrades more for their money than any other post will offer. The post will be accompanied by comrades from Missouri and Illinois posts.

Gen. Lyon Post expects to go to Washington with a crowd of 200. Headquarters have been secured on Pennsylvania avenue, not far from the Capitol.

Gen. Lyon Post claims to be the oldest Lyon Post in the country, and by reason of seniority is endeavoring to bring about a reunion of all the Lyon Posts in the country at Washington during the Encampment. Nearly every State has a Lyon Post, and they hope to muster at least forty if all should be represented at Washington.

Ransom Post has had extraordinarily large meetings right through the heated term. There has been an average attendance of 150. At the last meeting six applications were received. Col. George A. Rowley read an exceedingly interesting paper on his capture, escape and recapture as a prisoner of war.

Charles Demny Post is arranging a festival in honor of the battle of Wilson Creek, Aug. 10, 1861.

Ellwood Miller Post has been somewhat handicapped by an out-of-the-way meeting place. Long's Hall, 4134 Easton avenue, has been secured for every Saturday evening and the comrades now expect to flourish.

Mrs. Anna Goldsmith has been appointed Assistant Instituting and Mustering Officer for the Woman's Relief Corps and will return about Aug. 15 to work up that Meumann Relief Corps.

Dr. Wm. Drechsler has presented to Lyon Post a picture representing the death of Gen. Lyon at Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861. Gen. Lyon is falling into the hands of Gen. Schofield. This picture was painted soon after the death of Gen. Lyon, and is said to present faithful likenesses of the persons portrayed.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

President Harrison has interested himself in securing the White House lot, the grounds in the rear of the Executive Mansion, for the open gathering of posts. The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds first denied the use of this reservation—the largest and most beautiful in Washington—to the veterans, but he was reversed, and the Secretary of War has issued a permit.

The Senate has accepted an invitation from the Citizens' Executive Committee to be represented in the reception of the Grand Army, and the Vice-President was authorized to name five Senators for that purpose.

There is some "Pinkerton talk" in connection with the encampment. The Chief of Police asked for an appropriation for 300 extra policemen for the seven days of the crowd, and his statement embraced $1,050 for Pinkerton men. A hitch has arisen over this item, as since the Homestead troubles a bill has been introduced prohibiting the engagement of such officers.

The Eighth Army Corps and the Army of West Virginia were composed practically of the same troops. Commanding these soldiers at intervals were such subsequently celebrated soldiers and statesmen as Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Crook and ex-President Hayes. They will have a reunion during the encampment, and the indications are that it will be a very large and enthusiastic affair. These veterans fought the half-dozen decisive battles which saved West Virginia to the Union fully a month before the first battle of Bull Run.

LIKE EVA MANN

How a Bold Woman Forced a Rich Man to Marry Her.

A Story Strikingly Similar to the Ray Hamilton Case.

AN ADOPTED CHILD AN IMPORTANT ACTOR IN THE DRAMA.

The Man Entrapped the Son of Prominent and Wealthy Wholesale Merchant Silas Foot of St. Paul—The Woman's Secret Exposed by the Real Mother of the Child—Divorce Followed—Strange Ending of the Story.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A remarkable story has just been brought to light, the details of which fairly outrival the notorious history of Robert Ray Hamilton's marriage to the adventuress, Eva Mann. The two stories are in many respects strikingly similar, as in each case a baby, bought or borrowed for the occasion, was used to force the victim of the conspiracy into marriage, and in each case the victim was a prominent, wealthy man. The victim in this case was a St. Paul man, the Vice-President of the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern Railway, and the son of a wealthy merchant. The baby used was the son of parents in poor circumstances and who put it out for adoption, not knowing that it would be the means of allowing an adventuress to carry out her plot and victimize an innocent man. The adventuress in this case was Florence Mamie Blood of Philadelphia and this city, known some times as Mattie Lawrence. The baby was obtained from a Mrs. Eliza Landau, a female physician, who keeps an establishment at 110 East Forty-fifth street. The mother of the baby was Mrs. Theresa Campbell of 1150 Stebbins avenue.

Florence Blood first met Ezra Park Foot, the man whom she forced to marry her by alleging that he was the father of her child, in Philadelphia some years ago, where he was studying dentistry. Florence Blood was then a very attractive woman of about 20 years of age, and Foot became fascinated with her. She was of a dark complexion and of medium height. For some time the two were very attentive to each other and firmly believed that they loved. After a while, however, Foot's attention to the young woman became less marked. In order to retain her hold on him she saw that a bond stronger than that which had existed between them was necessary. Foot had been absent from her for about a year, and she finally conceived the plan which she then proceeded to carry out.

She was firmly bent on marrying the man, no matter what means were necessary to bring it about. Her ambition led her to try a bold scheme. She determined to procure a young child, and if possible convince Foot that he was the father of it, and demand a marriage. With this design in view she came to this city and enlisted the services of Mrs. Landau. At her instigation Mrs. Landau, the doctor, inserted an advertisement in a newspaper asking for a child to be adopted by a woman who had no children of her own. Mrs. Theresa Campbell's husband was at that time out of work, and she was not earning enough money as a saleswoman in a dry goods store to support her five children. When she read Mrs. Landau's advertisement she thought she saw a way out of her difficulty. She offered her little son, William Henry, then only a few months old, for adoption by the woman for whom the advertisement was inserted by Mrs. Landau. This woman represented herself as Mrs. E. P. Foot, although she was none other than Florence Blood, and she had not yet achieved the object of her ambition. As soon as Florence Blood got possession of the child she went to Lancaster, Pa., where Ezra Park Foot then was, and told him that the child was his, and that he would have to marry her. Foot was thunderstruck, but saw no other way out of the difficulty, so he married her at Camden, N. J., on Dec. 12, 1890. He knew nothing about the ages of children, and, although the child was several months old at the time, he put implicit faith in Florence Blood's statement that he was the father of the baby. Shortly after the marriage Foot took his wife to St. Paul and introduced her to his family.

Silas Foot, the father of Ezra Foot, who is the senior member of the wholesale leather firm of Foot, Schultz & Co., at 233, 235 and 237 East Third street, in that city, is a man of wealth and excellent standing in society. He soon became attached to the child and to its supposed mother, and everything went well. Florence Blood had at last attained her desire, and she enjoyed all the luxuries that wealth could procure. Soon, however, she was to be turned into the street again. When the blow came it was most unexpected.

Mrs. Campbell, the mother of the child, became worried at not hearing anything about it, as when she let it go it was with the understanding that the woman who had adopted it was to send her its picture and write once in a while and tell her how the little boy was getting along. Mrs. Campbell went to see Mrs. Landau and could get no satisfaction from her as to its whereabouts. In despair Mrs. Campbell went to Supt. Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and he told her to go and see Lawyer William Travers Jerome of Temple Court. She went to Lawyer Jerome's office and told him her story. He did not think at first that anything could be done. He thought that the child's whereabouts could not be learned. However, he sent for Mrs. Landau and she came down to his office. He saw at once that he had a cunning woman to deal with. He asked her the name of the woman who had adopted the child and she said she did not know; finally she said it was some woman from Texas, and he said he did not believe her. He told her that unless she told him where it was he would land her in prison and she had better go home and think the matter over.

On the next day a boy came down to the office with the name, "Mrs. E. P. Foot, St. Paul," written on a piece of paper. He consulted the St. Paul Directory and found the name of Silas Foot, the senior member of the big wholesale leather firm, Foot, Schultz & Co. Lawyer Jerome then wrote to Silas Foot, not thinking for an instant that he was on the right track. Silas Foot said not a word, but came to this city at once to see Lawyer Jerome. He brought a number of baby pictures with him, among them one of his supposed grandson. Mrs. Campbell identified the supposed grandson as her son, and Foot started to return to St. Paul. Before he arrived home, however, Mrs. Foot, the daughter-in-law, who had got an inkling of what was going on, had disappeared with the child.

As soon as the scandal came out young Foot applied for an absolute divorce, which he got only a couple of months ago. Florence Blood had left St. Paul to visit relatives in the East, and as her whereabouts was not known Mrs. Campbell had again lost track of her baby. She prosecuted the search vigorously, with the aid of Supt. Jenkins of the New York Society and Supt. J. Crew of the Philadelphia society, and the child was finally found in Philadelphia, at 4541 Saybrook avenue. The adventuress gave up the child and she was not prosecuted. Florence Blood had grown fond of the child which she had used for such a base purpose, and when she turned it over to its real mother she bought it some clothes. When Mrs. Campbell left Philadelphia for this city with the boy Florence Blood went down to the railroad station and saw them safely off. The elder Mr. Foot had become so attached to the child that he persuaded Mrs. Campbell to let him adopt it, and is now living with Mr. Foot in St. Paul.

HOW THE CHILD WAS FOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—Supt. Crew, of the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was seen at his office this morning. He said that last summer he received a letter from Supt. Jenkins, of the New York society, asking him to give Mrs. Campbell all assistance in her power to enable her to recover her child. In compliance with Mr. Jenkins' request the Philadelphia society looked the matter up. It was learned that the woman with whom the child was believed to be was related to a family of the name of Blood, living at 4541 Saybrook avenue. Through this clew her whereabouts was ascertained. She was at this time, in the latter part of July or the the first of August, 1891, living in a house in the suburbs of the city. In order to be sure that her child was really in the house in the possession of the woman, Mrs. Campbell went at night to the neighborhood to try to catch a glimpse of the child. In the rear of the house was a knoll of considerable height, commanding a view of the whole of the rear of the building. From this vantage point the mother watched for some sign of life in the house.

Finally one of the rooms was lighted up and Mrs. Campbell saw her child. He was playing on the floor where he had been left for a few minutes by the person who had him in charge. Supt. Crew, who was with Mrs. Campbell, checked her first cries of delight at the discovery of the child by asking her if it really was the one for whom she was looking. Although she had not seen the child for months, she was sure of his identity. On the following day steps were taken by the society to obtain possession of the child. Matron Puncheon accompanied Mrs. Campbell to the house and asked Mrs. Foot if the child was hers. Mrs. Foot made no reply. The matron then said the society would take care of the child until the woman who was really his mother could prove that the child was hers.

The society obtained possession of the child without the trouble which was anticipated, and in view of which a writ of habeas corpus had been sworn out. There was no occasion to use the writ. On the following morning Supt. Crew, Mrs. Foot and Mrs. Campbell held a consultation at the law office of James E. Gorman, at 520 Walnut street. In the course of the discussion Mrs. Foot acknowledged that the boy was not her own child. The society then turned the child over to Mrs. Campbell. The whole affair was transacted so quietly that none of the facts of the case became public at the time. Mrs. Campbell was so overjoyed at getting back her child that she took no measures to punish the woman who ran away with the boy. There were no steps taken toward bringing legal action against Mrs. Foot.

THE LATE IRISH ELECTIONS.

A Statement Showing the Resulting Parliamentary Changes.

In view of the recent opening of the British Parliament and the impending struggle for home rule for Ireland in that body, the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH this morning publishes a detailed statement of the recent electoral struggle in the various Irish constituencies.

A full account of that contest has not heretofore been published by any journal in America. Our Irish fellow-citizens have watched its progress with an absorbing interest and the great mass of the people of this country have been keenly alive to the progress made by the advocates of home rule.

The Anti-Parnellite section of the Home Rule party has successfully carried 71 seats, the Parnellites 9 and the Unionists 23, including the two seats of the Dublin University or Trinity College.

At the dissolution of the late Parliament the Anti-Parnellite, or Federation party, had a membership of 55 including T. P. O'Connor of the Scotland Ward Division of Liverpool.

Of these they re-elected forty-three, and also twenty-six new members, bringing their total strength in Ireland up to sixty-nine, with double elections in two instances, Wm. O'Brien having been chosen for the City of Cork and also the Northeast Division of Cork County, and T. Curran won in Kilkenny City and South Sligo, making the total number of seats which they hold seventy-one.

Wm. O'Brien will undoubtedly elect to sit for the City of Cork and T. Curran for the City of Kilkenny, leaving vacancies in Northeast Cork and South Sligo, for which writs will be issued at an early date and two anti-Parnellites chosen therefor. The old Federation members re-elected are J. Barry, Patrick A. Chance, B. Collery, T. J. Condon, D. Crilly, D. Deasy, John Dillon, Dr. Thos. H. G. Esmonde, J. Finnesne, J. C. Flynn, P. J. Foley, J. Fox, J. Gilhooly, J. Hammond, Maurice, Thomas and Timothy M. Healy, M. J. Kenny, D. Kilbride, E. F. N. Knox, M. McCartan, Justin McCarthy, J. McDermott, Swift McNeill, B. C. Molloy, J. Morrogh, J. F. X. O'Brien, P. J. O'Brien, Arthur O'Connor, F. O'Keefe, J. Punkerton, P. J. Power, W. J. Reynolds, J. Roche, Thomas Sexton, J. D. Sheehan, David Sheehy, Donald Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, Dr. Tanner, J. Tuite and Alfred Webb.

T. P. O'Connor was also selected in the Scotland Ward Division of Liverpool, England, by a majority of 1,105 and is the only Irish Nationalist member elected in Great Britain.

The new Anti-Parnellite members are D. Ambrose, W. Austen, E. Barry, Hon. Edward Blake, M. Bodkin, P. G. Carvell, E. Crean, T. Curran, Michael Davitt, C. Diamond, Capt. Donellan, F. Driscoll, Patrick Fullam, P. J. Kennedy, J. F. McCarthy, Dr. M. A. MacDonnell, E. McHugh, P. A. McHugh, J. McGettigan, J. Mains, F. Mandeville, J. M. Minch, James O'Connor, J. Sweatman, J. Tully and S. Young.

The following old members of the Federation party did not offer themselves for re-election, and the following anti-Parnellites were chosen in their stead: Messrs. W. J. Cane, J. Stack, J. Huntley McCarthy, W. Abrahams and J. Flaven; and the seats of Messrs. Wm. Murphy, Dr. A. Commons, J. R. Cox and Jerry Jordan were won by Parnellites, the former being defeated by Wm. Field, the only new Parnellite member, and the three latter by Messrs. Luke P. Hayden, William Redmond and Rochefort Maguire who could not secure re-election in their old seats and had to secure new ones. T. A. Dickson's old seat of Stephen's Green, Dublin, was won by a Liberal Unionist—Wm. Kenny. Dickson ran against T. W. Russell in South Tyrone and was defeated.

In all eleven anti Parnellites, who held seats in the last Parliament, are missing from the new one.

The Parnellites numbered thirty-one at the dissolution. Of this number eight were reelected, viz: Messrs. Timothy Harrington, Dr. J. E. Kenny, J. J. Clancy, John E. Redmond, Wm. Redmond, Col. J. P. Nolan, Rochford Maguire and Luke P. Hayden; the ninth member being Wm. Field, the new member for St. Patrick's Division of Dublin.

Among the Parnellites who were defeated are Messrs. E. Leamy, Henry Harrison, M. Conway, A. Blane, E. Harrington, Jos. Nolan, W. J. Corbett, J. L. Carew, J. Leahy, Pierce Mahoney, P. O'Brien, J. J. O'Kelly, John O'Connor and J. J. Dalton.

The following Parnellites did not offer themselves for re-election, viz: Henry Campbell, T. G. O'Hanlon, Sir, Joseph Neal McKenna, T. Quinn, W. A. Macdonald, Richard Lalor, T. P. Gill, J. Shiel and G. M. Byrne.

Though division in the ranks, the Nationalists lost two seats in Dublin—Stephen's Green, in South Dublin City, and South Dublin County. The Parnellite and anti-Parnellite vote combined was not in a majority of 600 in Stephen's Green and with a united party it would have been 1,800 to 2,000 for the Home Rulers. Unitedly they could have commanded nearly the same majority in South Dublin County, as they carried both seats triumphantly in 1885 and 1886 by the above mentioned majorities. To this cause can also be attributed the loss of North Fermanagh, Londonderry City and West Belfast, their quarrels costing them five seats, counting ten on a division in the House of Parliament on a home rule bill.

Although Gladstone is in a minority of 17 members in England, Scotland and Wales, the totals being 292 Unionists and 275 Home Rulers, still of the actual votes cast during the election he has a majority of 357 votes for home rule, the vote being as follows:

HOME RULE.		
England	1,614,089	
Scotland	254,551	
Wales	109,455	
Total		1,978,095
UNIONIST.		
England	1,700,435	
Scotland	215,172	
Wales	62,131	
Total		1,977,738
Majority for home rule		357

The majority for home rule in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is as follows:

Ireland	233,063
Great Britain	357
Total	233,420

THE only electric road running out into the county is the St. Louis & Suburban, whose cars run from Sixth and Locust to Wells every two minutes, and to Ramona every ten minutes. A ride on these cars is the best possible relief during a period of excessive heat.

CLAIMS $160,000,000.

History of McGarrahan, Who Asks That Trifle From Uncle Sam.

AFTER A THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' STRUGGLE HE STILL HAS HOPES.

At First He Sought to Recover the New Idria Mine From a Company—Congress Passed a Bill Under Which He Could Get $160,000,000 Worth of Lands If He Proved His Case—Harrison's Veto.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—After thirty-five years of incessant struggling William McGarrahan, the famous claimant, advanced a step toward success. It requires other steps to take the plucky Irishman to his goal, and these other steps were hard to take. On Thursday his bill was vetoed by the President.

McGarrahan is to this country what Tichborne was to England. Tichborne wanted a title and fortune. To speak of "The Claimant" in England meant Tichborne for many years; in American history McGarrahan will be written down as the claimant of claimants. Whatever the merit of his case, he has made the gamest fight for what he regarded as his rights known to the legislative, the judicial and the executive history of the country.

For twenty-five years the plain California Irishman made a square issue for the title of the New Idria Quicksilver Mine. It was very valuable then, for quicksilver is used largely in the mining and reduction of the precious metals. The price was up and the New Idria was worth any five gold mines of its day. But after a time the price of quicksilver went down. The mine lessened in product and it became diminished in value. As long as it was a big money-maker it was worth fighting for.

The Englishman William Neely Thompson, Darius D. Mills and three or four other Pacific Coast speculators were made rich by the New Idria. It was too good a thing to let go, and a powerful and well-provisioned lobby aided by able lawyers was maintained at Washington many years to fight the claim. Meanwhile the mine made money, which is now the basis of affluence and of luxury for a number of families. McGarrahan claims that these people are spending his money.

HIS HOPES BLASTED.

After twenty-five years of conflict with the New Idria combination the claimant had an idea. His plan had been to make a simple stand-up fight for the mine. It never occurred to him until he had been whipped straight along for a quarter of a century that it might be possible so to shape his course that the company would no longer fight him. But when the mine ceased to be so valuable the idea came to him. It has now taken him ten years longer to get through Congress the bill which embodies that idea. The bill passed the House Monday week. It had previously gone through the Senate, and now is vetoed.

McGarrahan's new idea was to let the Thompson-Mills party retain the mine. It had run down in value anyhow, and he was getting too far along in years to think of beginning to build up a fortune by mining operations. The happy thought was to get the equivalent of the fortunes that the other fellows had accumulated from the Government. The claimant will allege before the Court of Claims that the General Land Office erred in patenting away the lands involved to other parties, and he will ask that there be an accounting of values produced by these lands from the time they were patented. Having ascertained this, the court will have power, should it decide, to enter judgment against the United States for the amount. But the judgment is not to be payable in money. The claim in that form would be too enormous to get appropriations for. It is to be discharged in land scrip at Government rates, which can be disposed of as easily as a Government bond, and which can be located on any lands of the public domain not now under patent.

Gen. S. S. Burdette, an ex-Commissioner of the Land Office, was the head of the New Idria interest for years in Washington. He says that the scrip proportion amounts in market value to a great deal more than the judgment would. Figured out on the value of the last Valentine Scrip that was on the market, the General says McGarrahan will realize in the neighborhood of $150,000,000 under a judgment from the Court of Claims.

Rancho Panoche Grande, on which the New Idria mine is situated, was an old survey of Mexican days, before the acquisition of California. It was owned by Vicente Gomez, who sold it to McGarrahan. That is the McGarrahan side of the case. The New Idria people claim that there never was such a grant, that Gomez never had a title to it, and that McGarrahan could not have purchased the land.

When the United States troops marched into Montery and took forcible possession a lot of records were destroyed. McGarrahan claims that these records, destroyed by the United States troops, showed the existence of the grant. The last records were those belonging to the office of the Mexican Government of California. The vital point in McGarrahan's case was to show that such a grant had been made, for then it would have been included in the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo and have been thus exempted from the public domain of the United States. To this end he made a case based on affidavits. It was plausible enough to convince a number of the ablest lawyers who ever sat in Congress of its genuineness. The New Idria party held that the case was perjured and fraudulent, and they rested their rights on a claim which finally, after years of conflict, both in California and in Washington, grew into a patent from the General Land Office.

Gen. Frank P. Blair, Montgomery Blair, Reverdy Johnson, Roscoe Conkling, Oliver P. Morton, Daniel W. Voorhees, James B. Beck and Samuel J. Randall, have been among McGarrahan's great advocates. Jeremiah S. Black, Jacob D. Cox and David Davis, were distinguished men who did not believe in his case. It was for taking a fee of $10,000 from a New Idria party soon after his retirement from the Department of Justice, on the accession of the Lincoln administration, that Judge Black became the object of much unreasonable criticism. As Attorney-General he made a decision in favor of the New Idria Co.

William McGarrahan is a short, stocky man of great physical power, is past 60 years old, is a native of Sligo, and was engaged in the revolutionary disturbances of the late forty's in Ireland. It was on this account that he came to America. In California he made money rapidly, selling liquors and other supplies to gold miners, but the expenses of his contest have made him poor. How he lives has been a mystery. He is always well-dressed and always has the price of a drink about him; but latterly he has become much reduced in circumstances. Gen. Burdette said that he had reason to believe McGarrahan had made his lawyers support him. He has always had the best counsellors the country afforded.

Daniel E. Sickles was one of his earliest and best friends at Washington. Abraham Lincoln conceived such interest in the humble claimant that he found time in the turmoil of war to examine the case minutely.

In 1869 President Grant personally examined the case, and he also ordered the patent to issue to McGarrahan, but Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, gave the President the alternative of accepting his resignation or withdrawing the order, and the order was revoked.

The Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Money opened on call 1½ per cent; highest, 2; lowest, 1½; closing, 1½. Time money is freely offered and the demand continues light. Rates, 3 per cent for 30 days, 2½ per cent for 60 days, 3 per cent for 90 days to four months; 3½@4 per cent for five to six months. Mercantile paper does not materially increase in supply of highest grades. Such names as are issued of this class are speedily absorbed. The lowest return of rates still prevails. Rates quoted 3½@3¾ for prime indorsed bills receivable and 4@4½ per cent for the highest grade of single names, varying in accordance with equality and maturity. Call money in London, ½ per cent short and three months bills ⅝ per cent. Clearing house exchanges to-day, $97,831,896; balances, $7,432,687. United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, 5 6,037; silver bullion on deposit with Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., 2,074,701 ounces; deposited yesterday, 60,391 ounces; certificates outstanding, 2,053. Exchange market for sterling was inactive and posted rates unchanged at 487½ and 489. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, 487; demand, 488¼; cables, 488½. Commercial bills were 486. The supply of grain bills was small. Continental bills were quoted: Francs, 517½ and 515 5-16; reichs marks, 95 5-16@95⅜ and 95⅝@95 11-16; guilders, 4⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

THE "POST."

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The *Post's* financial article says: All leading bull manipulators were absent from to-day's market and the consequence was that the great dullness returned. Some of the small speculative buyers of the week were inclined to realize on their holdings and the trade put prices down again. This was especially noticeable in Omaha, Manhattan, Louisville and Rock Island. The last mentioned stock was adversely affected by private reports of damage to Kansas corn, reports which deserve little attention unless confirmed by some recognized authority. One rather interesting incident of the day was the decline in silver bullion certificates below the lowest price previously recorded. In March the price touched 84¼ cents, but subsequently rallied in June to 91 cents. The price has been falling since then and to-day touched 84 cents.

THE OIL MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—To-day's oil market was dull, opening at 54, the highest price of the day, and closing at 53 bid. The sales were 13,000 barrels.

WHO GAVE THE HINTS?

Occult Warnings of Danger That Can't Be Explained.

Prof. William James, discussing psychical research in the August *Forum*, alludes to several interesting warnings which have come to people through mysterious channels:

"A subconscious something," he says, "may also preserve experiences to which we do not openly attend. A lady taking her lunch in town finds herself without her purse. Instantly a sense comes over her of rising from the breakfast table and hearing her purse drop on the floor. On reaching home she finds nothing under the table, but summons the servant to say where she has put the purse. The servant produces it, saying: 'How did you know where it was? You rose and left the room as if you didn't know you'd dropped it.' The same subconscious something may recollect what we have forgotten. A lady used to taking salicylate of soda for muscular rheumatism awakens one early winter morning with an aching neck. In the twilight she takes what she supposes to be her customary powder from a drawer, dissolves in a glass of water, and is about to drink it down when she feels a sharp slap on her shoulder, and hears a voice in her ear saying, "Taste it!" On examination she finds she has got a morphine powder by mistake. The natural interpretation is that a sleeping memory of the morphine powder awoke in this quasi explosive way. A like explanation offers itself as most plausible for the following case: A lady, with little time to catch the train, and the expressman about to call, is excitedly looking for the lost key of a packed trunk. Hurrying up stairs with a bunch of keys, proved useless, in her hand, she hears an "objective" voice distinctly say, "Try the key of the cake box." Being tried, it fits. This may well have been the effect of some long-eclipsed experience.

Now, the effect is doubtless due to the same hallucinatory mechanism, but the source is less easily assigned as we ascend the scale of cases. A lady, for instance, goes after breakfast to see about one of her servants who has become ill over night. She is startled at distinctly reading over the bedroom door in gilt letters the word "small-pox." The doctor is sent for, and ere long pronounces small-pox to be the disease, although the lady says, "The thought of the girl's having small-pox never entered my mind till I saw the apparent inscription." Then come other cases of warning; e. g., that of a youth sitting in a wagon under a shed, who suddenly hears his dead mother's voice say, "Stephen, get away from here quick," and jumps out just in time to see the shed roof fall.

A NOVEL BENEFICENCE.

Bad Roads Present an Opportunity to Public Spirited Rich Men.

Millionaires who don't know how to lay out their money to advantage will find a good suggestion in the *Arena* article by ex-Gov. James A. Beaver on good roads. He says:

"It is not impossible for us to hope for some improvement, even under our present unsatisfactory laws, in certain favored localities and under exceptionable conditions. An example or two which will appeal to the readers of the *Forum* will best convey the impression desired to be made. Mr. A. J. Cassett, whose country residence is in Montgomery County, adjoining Philadelphia, well known in railroad and business circles and in the community at large as an engineer of brilliant attainments and as a railroad manager of large and varied experience, and who is also a lover and breeder of fine horses, was a few years ago elected—probably partly as a joke and partly in the hope of securing the benefit of his knowledge and experience—a road supervisor for the township in which he lived. To the surprise of many he accepted the position, levied the highest amount of tax allowed under the law, summoned his neighbors and secured voluntary contributions from those who were interested in good roads for driving purposes, and as a result during his official term secured for that township the best common roads in Pennsylvania. Another gentleman in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia, anxious to benefit his kind and to secure for his neighbors the greatest comfort and convenience in every-day life, located, laid out, and built at his own expense some two miles of model public road which he presented to the municipality in which he lived. These two practical examples furnished by busy business men are suggestive of what can be done, even under existing circumstances and discouraging legal surroundings.

As to the practical results arising from the improvements just referred to, there have been undoubted enhancement of the value of real estate, an influx of desirable population, and the largest possible increase to the comfort and convenience of all the people of those regions who make use of these roads. If a good road, thoroughly constructed, will endure for a thousand years, with ordinary repairs, what better monument can a man who wishes to benefit his kind raise to his memory, how can he contribute to the welfare of his fellows more fully and for a longer period, and how better perpetuate his memory than by following the example of the gentleman last mentioned, and by giving his own name to the road thus constructed?

MRS. SCHUERMAN'S TWO HUSBANDS.

They Make a Call on Her at the Four Courts.

Mrs. Flora Schuerman was jailed yesterday morning for bigamy. On Friday a warrant was issued on complaint of her husband, Sigmund Schuerman, who lives at 2708 Chippewa street. He alleged that they were married by Justice McCaffrey in January, 1891, and that last December she married Emil Steile, without having obtained a divorce from him.

About 6 o'clock last night he called on the jailor and asked permission to see the woman. He said that he wanted to bail her out of jail. To a reporter he professed great pity for the woman. It is inferred that he will assist Mrs. Schuerman out of jail if he can get suitable assurance that she will shake the other fellow and cleave unto him.

Scarcely had Mr. Schuerman left the Four Courts before husband No. 2, the lady's partner in alleged wrong-doing, came in also very desirous to see the Mrs. Schuerman. He said that he obtained the first intimation of her marriage from the newspaper accounts of the warrant and the arrest, and he wanted to go down and confer with the lady herself as to the matter.

Both husbands were denied admittance to the jail, the applications having been made after hours.

Half Rates to Helena, Mont.,

Via the Missouri Pacific Railway. Tickets on sale up to Aug. 10 inclusive. Good for return until Oct. 10.

Ticket offices northwest corner Broadway and Olive and Union Depot.

PAINTERS FINISH.

The National Convention Winds Up Its Business and Adjourns.

RESOLUTIONS STRONGLY DENUNCIATORY OF MR. FRICK PASSED.

Indianapolis Selected as the Next Place of Meeting—The Carpenters' National Convention to Hold Another Session on Monday—Mass-Meeting in Aid of the Planing-Mill Strikers.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America finished the labors of their third biennial convention at 6 o'clock last evening, when they adjourned to meet in Buffalo, N. Y., two years hence.

One of the most important actions taken by the Brotherhood, in view of existing trouble, here and elsewhere, was the "Homestead resolution," which was passed unanimously and was as follows:

First—Be it resolved that we deplore the conditions now existing at Homestead, Pa., and the circumstances causing it.

Second—That we denounce the action of the Carnegie mill owners throughout for the attitude they have assumed toward employes, and, resolved that they have exhibited a spirit of the greatest injustice and ingratitude in consideration of the fact that they are thoroughly protected by our laws from all foreign competition, and are enjoying fat contracts from our Government.

Third—That we denounce H. C. Frick and his associates for assuming warlike defenses and fortifications in time of peace and harmony as being an insult and menace to all liberty-loving and free-spirited working people. And further that it is a reproach and slur upon the ability of our law to preserve peace and preserve property.

Fourth—Resolved, that while we have not and do not intend to waste any tears over the unfortunate assault on H. C. Frick, we deplore the state of circumstances that makes such a thing a possibility.

Fifth—Whether upheld by the officials of Pennsylvania or not we denounce the employment of Pinkertons or any other armed civic forces to intimidate and coerce labor into accepting the mandates of capital (no matter how unjust) as being unrepublican and un-American.

Sixth—That any men accepting employment by filling the places of men who have been unjustly treated by their employers (as are the Homestead mill workers) are not worthy of being called men or of the recognition of honest workingmen.

The resolutions were signed by:

WILLIAM HUGHES,
No. 132, St. Louis.
JAMES MCDONALD,
No. 193, Boston, Mass.
BART D. LONG,
No. 130, Houston, Tex.
ANCEL COOK,
No. 4, Kansas City.
A. MCLAIN,
No. 115, St. Louis.

The POST-DISPATCH was requested to publish these names in order to show that the sentiments embodied in the resolution obtain among the Brotherhood in every part of he country.

At the morning session the annual election of officers took place and resulted as follows: President, J. W. McKinney, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. T. Elliott, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, J. W. McCanon, Boston, Mass.; T. Evans, Des Moines, Io.; J. Prey, Cleveland, O.; Bart De Long, Houston, Tex.; M. A. Mengle, Reading, Pa., and George Lange, Omaha, Neb.

After an animated debate on the subject St. Louis was chosen as the headquarters of the Brotherhood, and hereafter the offices of the Secretary and Treasurer will be located in this city.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws submitted its report, as also the Committee on Finance, both of which were adopted.

A fund of $10,000 was ordered to be placed in bank, subject to be used whenever an emergency arose.

A resolution was adopted providing that where contractors are not permitted to become members of local brotherhoods they may, by contributing to the general brotherhood fund, become eligible to benefits of the death fund.

A resolution was adopted thanking the District Council of St. Louis and vicinity for the efforts put forth to entertain the visiting delegates.

A resolution was also adopted thanking the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for past encouragement and support and expressing the hope that the existing bonds of fraternity may never be severed, but that the two organizations may move forward together to the goal of success.

A resolution indorsing the International Typographical Union label and requesting the members of the Brotherhood to familiarize themselves with it was also adopted.

A resolution indorsing the action of the planing mill strikers and extending them their aid, financially and otherwise, was unanimously passed at the afternoon session.

The last act of the convention was the presentation to President G. A. Thompson of a gold-headed cane and a handsome Knights of Pythias badge. Mr. W. F. Skiff of Chicago made the presentation speech and was followed by Mr. Chas. Lucien of Buffalo, both of whom thanked the President in the name of the Brotherhood for his past efficient services.

President Thompson, though taken by surprise, managed to collect his thoughts and make a very neat acknowledgment for the kind remembrance. Many of the delegates will remain over for the mass-meeting at Central Turner Hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Collector's Office,
St. Louis, Aug. 6, 1892.

You are respectfully requested to call at my office and pay your license, due since July 1, 1892, and thereby save additional costs.

HY. ZIEGENHEIN.
Collector.

POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

Their National Convention to Be Held Here in September.

The National Association of Post-office Clerks will meet in annual convention for the third time next September, 5th to 10th, at the Entertainment Hall, Exposition Building. There will be present 1,400 delegates, representing 14,000 employes of the first and second-class post-offices of the country. The entertainment of this army of handlers of the nation's mail will fall upon the local branch of the order. The local officers are Benedict Levy, President; Harry McGaffrey, Vice-President; H. A. Coudy, Treasurer, and H. C. Bagott, Secretary. The Executive Committee are J. W. Brewer, J. D. Sullivan, C. F. Wanick, John Ferris and Wm. Bremer. These officials, with their fellow-members of the local branch, will be the hosts of their co-workers from other States. The object of the society which was organized three years ago is to better the condition of the mail clerks, to secure for themselves the advantages of mutual benevolence, to profit by their united wisdom in the workings of their departments and to secure from Congress certain legislation. A graded bill was introduced in the Senate at this session and has passed its second reading. The aim of this measure is to obtain concessions from the Government which will raise the standard of mail clerks. The Association will persevere in the canvass for legislation on this line.

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

Prices the lowest. We execute the finest VISITING CARDS.

We only charge $1.50 for 100 finest cards and engraved copper plate.

MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. Broadway and Locust.

Samples mailed on application.

Arrested for Theft.

Yesterday afternoon Owen Sheridan was arrested charged with stealing half a dozen empty beer bottles from the Cherokee Packet Co., at the foot of Olive street.

Put your want "ad." in the Sunday Post-Dispatch. Everybody sees it.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 25–28.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch is read by 40 per cent of the English speaking people of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1892.

"UNDER FIRE."

A Local Study of the Amalgamated Association.

History and Condition of a Great Protected Labor Union.

THE TARIFF'S EFFECT ON THE IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

Ten Years of Prosperity for Manufacturers, With No Wage Advance for Workmen—Strikes, Their Cause and Management—Western Agreement and Scale of Wages—The "Victimized" Homesteaders—Local Amalgamated Lodges—Niedringhaus and the Manufacture of Tin Plate—Some Political Pointers.

The National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States is at present under the fiercest light of public scrutiny that ever fell upon a legitimate labor organization in this country.

This is because it is one of the two mighty antagonists now grappled in deadly conflict at Homestead, Pa. It has already resorted to arms in resistance to what it claims was an armed attack upon its own legal rights.

The people of the United States will pass judgment upon the right or wrong of the Amalgamated Association's struggle with the Carnegie Steel Co. So far, the workingmen have the sympathy of the people to a very marked degree.

It is a situation exercising a deep influence throughout the entire country. The Amalgamated Association has its subordinate lodges in every city where there is an iron foundry, a steel plant, a rolling mill, or any factory or shop necessitating the employment of skilled iron and steel workers. It has a strong foothold in St. Louis, through the important iron interests located here.

The Amalgamated rank and file membership presumably stands in peculiarly close relationship to the alleged fostering care of the Republican party.

Next to the glass industries of this country, the iron and steel industry is most completely covered by the operation of the McKinley protective tariff.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States came into existence Aug. 4, 1876. It was born of the amalgamation of the Sons of Vulcan and the Association of Heaters and Rollers. These two organizations comprised the full strength of the organized iron and steel workers of this country.

With the union of the two bodies named came also into existence for the first time the system of the "sliding scale of wages" for iron and steel workers, based upon a minimum price set on bar iron and steel billets as the starting point for the scale's upward gradations.

On Dec. 13, 1887, the Amalgamated Association affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, comprising in its affiliated membership nearly every trade union body in the United States.

The national numerical strength of "The Amalgamated," as it is briefly called, is slightly over 100,000. Of this number 50,000 are located in the State of Pennsylvania and principally in the city of Pittsburg.

The headquarters, principal offices, national officers and printing bureau of the order are all established in Pittsburg. The very heart of the Amalgamated may be said to throb in rooms 6 and 7, Nos. 512 and 514 Smithfield street, in that city.

The President of the Amalgamated Association's National Lodge is Wm. Weihe of Pittsburg. The National Secretary is Stephen Madden, also of Pittsburg. These are the two most active officers of the organization and the ones always prominent in all labor differences in which the order figures. But in addition to them there are vice-presidents, one from each district or division of district, an assistant secretary, a treasurer and three trustees, constituting an advisory board, to which is also added an assistant to the President, appointed by that officer. The President is the National Organizer of the order, in addition to his other duties.

The national committees of the Amalgamated are as follows: On Western Scale of Wages, twenty-one members, consisting of nine from the forge department, nine from the finishing department, and the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Lodge; on Steel-workers' Wages Scale, fifteen members, whose reports shall have precedence over all others; on Conference with Manufacturers, on Report of the President and Other Officers, on Ways and Means, on Auditing, on Secret Work, on Grievances, on Claims, on Appeals, on Constitution and General Laws, on General Good of the Order, on Mileage.

ST. LOUIS WAGE AGREEMENT.

The National Lodge of the Amalgamated Association, composed of the national officers and the delegates elected from each sub lodge throughout the country, meets in convention in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., on the second Tuesday in June of each year. The principal object for which it meets is the consideration and establishment of the "scale of wages" in iron mills for the ensuing year, or in steel mills for three years following. When these scales have been agreed upon by the Amalgamated delegates, after conference with representatives of mills, they are drawn up in due form and, prefaced by a legal and formal agreement to abide by their provisions, printed copies are sent to every sub-union of the order. To be recognized as a union mill for the ensuing year, and consequently to avoid a strike, each and every mill throughout the country must sign the agreement to recognize the new "scale of wages" of the Amalgamated Association. The sub-lodge also signs as the second party to the agreement, and the new contract is then complete. Following is the form of agreement which the Niedringhaus mills (St. Louis Stamping Co.) and other local iron mills are required to sign this year in order to be "square with the Amalgamated."

WESTERN SCALES.
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.
PITTSBURG, Pa., June 30, 1892.

We,..
of the first part, and.......... ....Lodge,
No.........., State of..........

National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, of the second part, do hereby agree that the following scales of prices, based upon the Western Iron Association's Card of prices, shall govern the wages of the several departments as herein stated, for one year, commencing July 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1893.

It is further agreed that no scale shall go below the price paid on the Western Iron Association's card selected as a basis.

It is understood,

First—That iron mills (except sheet mills) working steel shall pay price and one-half price for steel, but this shall not apply to mild steel; that is working that steel of which the output of the mill shall be as great as when working iron of the same sizes; but when the output of steel is but three-fourths (¾) of the output of iron, the rule price and one-half price shall apply.

Second—On all mills working iron or steel weighing one hundred and sixty (160) pounds, or over, extra help shall be furnished to the heater, the same to be paid by the company.

Third—The time in scrapping and busheling, also finishing and all other departments shall in no case exceed nine (9) hours from the time first heat is charged until charging shall cease, this not to apply to boiling departments (except scrapping and busheling) also rod mills, wire mills, nut and bolt works, and other departments working under the eight (8) hour system.

FOR THE COMPANY.
....
....

FOR THE LODGE.
....
....
....

WESTERN SCALE OF WAGES.

Following the above formal agreement comes the detailed scale of wages. This covers the work in boiling furnaces, muck or puddle mills, scrapping and busheling, knobbling, heating slabs and shingling, bar and nail plate mills, hoop and cotton tie mills, plate and tank mills, sheet and jobbing mills, tin and black plate mills, structural mills, wire rod mills, journeymen roll turners and spike and nail cutting. The "scale of wages" thus arranged is a voluminous affair, and would fill several columns. But that feature of it in which St. Louis mills are interested is the scale established governing wages in "tin and black plate mills," under which head the Niedringhaus mills are classed, and which is as follows, the "gauges" representing the class and size of black plates being manufactured:

TIN AND BLACK PLATE MILLS.

It is agreed that at a two (2) cent Western Iron Association Card the prices for rolling, shearing, doubling and heating on a tin and black plate mill shall be as follows, with three (3) per cent additional for each one-tenth (1-10), advance of said card, and three (3) per cent decline for each deduction of one-tenth (1-10) from said card:

GAUGES.	Rolling, 2,240 lbs.	Shearing, 2,240 lbs.	Doubling, 2,240 lbs.	Heating, 2,240 lbs.
Nos. 8 to 11	$1 98	$ 99	$ 90	$ 76
Nos. 12 and 13	2 07	1 03½	94	81
Nos. 14 and 15	2 37	1 18½	1 07	96
Nos. 16 and 17	3 17	1 58½	1 43	1 20
Nos. 18 to 20	3 55	1 77½	1 60	1 36
Nos. 21 to 24	3 93	1 96½	1 79	1 44
Nos. 25 and 26	4 23	2 11½	1 92	1 62
Nos. 27 to 29	4 32	2 16	2 06	1 77
Nos. 30 and 31	5 12	2 56	2 61	2 23
No. 32	5 35	2 67½	2 84	2 45
No. 33	5 71	2 85½	3 07	2 57
No. 34	6 45	3 22½	3 30	2 89
No. 35	7 01	3 50½	3 53	3 11
No. 36	7 68	3 84	3 67	3 33
No. 37	8 39	4 19½	3 99	3 55
No. 38	9 15	4 57½	4 22	3 78

Eight heats shall be considered a day's work on tin and black plate mills and not more than sixteen (16) heats shall be made in twenty-four (24) hours under any circumstances.

EXTRAS.

1. Fifteen (15) per cent added for soft steel.
2. Twenty (20) per cent added for changed iron and steel.
3. Thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent added for pickle finished iron and steel.
4. For all sheets sheared into circles on tin and black plate mills, where the loss exceeds ten (10) per cent, twenty (20) per cent extra shall be paid.

The basis of the above scale is the price of bar iron, with the minimum price established at 2 cents per pound. This is similar in principle to the basis established for the wages of steel workers, viz., the steel billet with the minimum of $23 per ton. And, as in the case of the steel-workers at Homestead, the iron-workers have a suspicion that the price of bar iron is kept down purposely, in order that wages may be also kept at the lowest possible union figure, every upward movement of 1-10 of 1 per cent in the price of bar iron meaning a corresponding stipulated advance in the scale of wages. It is said by local workmen that the price of bar iron never goes above 2 cents, but is kept either at that figure or just a shade under, so that only the minimum of wages is paid. The price is now stated to be 1.95-100, which leaves the wages of local workmen to be paid on the basis price of 2 cents per pound for bar iron.

MANAGEMENT OF STRIKES.

IN UNION
IS STRENGTH

Amalgamated Badge.

Amalgamated Association strikes are caused most frequently by violation of the scale of wages agreement, or by outright refusal to sign the scale agreement. Next to this as a cause of strikes comes probably the employment of non-union men, or the discharge of union men without just cause. The methods by which the organization "legalizes" a strike and then conducts it to settlement are well worthy of study.

This study properly begins with an understanding of the organization of the Mill Committee existing in every sub-lodge of the Amalgamated Association. The Mill Committee is composed of three members on each "turn," or shift, from each department of skilled labor represented in the sub-lodge. It is the duty of the members of this committee to superintend and guard the interests of the association in their several departments. When it becomes apparent that any violation of the association laws is being practiced in any department of a mill, and the committee of that department is unable to adjust the trouble, the Mill Committee as a whole takes the matter up. They are supposed to exhaust every effort with the manager of the works to settle the difficulty before reporting the case to the Vice-President of their district or division. Failing of settlement, however, a special meeting of the lodge is called, and if this meeting considers the grievance sufficient, the corresponding representative of the lodge is instructed to notify the Vice-President of the division or district, under the seal of the lodge, and work then continues until the Vice-President has investigated the case. This same Procedure rules in mills where the mangers refuse to recognize the Mill Committee in the settlement of difficulties.

The Vice-President and the Executive Committee of the division or district "legalize" or authorize a strike if the grievance reported be found sufficiently serious. No sub-lodge of the association can enter upon a strike unless it be so legalized. When a strike is thus legalized in one department, the men of all other departments are required to cease work until the difficulty is settled.

With a strike thus declared, and the general office of the association properly notified of that fact, the Secretary of the National Lodge prepares a printed statement of all the facts in the case, as near as possible, and forwards the same to all sub-lodges, warning all true men not to accept work in such mills, shops or factories.

A sub-lodge entering upon a strike in this manner receives from the protective fund of the national association the sum of $4 per week for each member actually engaged in the strike, provided they remain in the locality of the strike or keep the lodge notified of their location and of the fact of their remaining unemployed. If the strike benefits are paid to a member not entitled to them the sub-lodge is charged up with the amount thus paid.

No member is entitled to strike benefits for the first two weeks of a legalized strike. Payments of benefits date from the commencement of the fourth week after the strike has been legalized and no benefits are allowed for the fractional part of the first week. Members working three or more days in one week at any job while on strike shall not be entitled to receive strike benefit for that week. Any member on the benefit list, either on strike or "victimized," refusing to work a third turn in one week, with a view to securing his benefits, his name shall be stricken from the benefit list. A member engaged in a legalized strike, procuring a permanent position elsewhere, forfeits his claim to strike benefits in that strike.

"VICTIMIZED" AMALGAMATED MEMBERS.

A "victimized" member of the Amalgamated Association is one who is discharged from employment for taking an active part in the affairs of the Association, either as a member of the Mill or Conference Committees or for otherwise being active in promoting or guarding the interests of the Association. It is the duty of such members to use their best endeavors with the managers of the mill to secure reinstatement, failing in which they are to report the case to the Mill Committee of their lodge, when the same preliminaries as in other grievances are gone through with, and in no case shall their jobs be declared vacant until the Executive Committee of the District has passed on the case. Should a strike be deemed inadvisable, the "victimized" members shall receive from the protective fund of the national association the sum of $6 per week for a period of not exceeding eight weeks, unless this period be extended by the president of the national lodge, who has the power to so extend it in extreme cases.

The Homestead steel workers are "victimized" men, not men on strike. They were "locked out" of the Homestead Mills because the Carnegie Co. refused to conform to the new scale of wages of the Amalgamated Association. The workmen did not go on strike.

FACTS ABOUT LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

There are three sub-lodges of the Amalgamated Association in St. Louis, Ivory Lodge in the northern part of the city, Future City Lodge in the southern and the Chainmakers' Lodge in the western. The local strength of the association is 350, almost equally divided among the three lodges named.

Ivory Lodge is the most important of the local organizations, owing to the fact that all its members are employes of the St. Louis Stamping Co. (the Niedringhaus Mills), which itself had trouble with the Amalgamated last summer and fall, and in which occurred the now famous difficulty with the Association over the attempted employment of Welsh "rollers" and "dippers" in its infant tin-plate industry under the workings of the McKinley tariff. The officers of Ivory Lodge are John Guttridge, President; John Barnes, Vice-President; Michael Nolan, Recording Secretary, and John Howells, Financial Secretary. The members of this lodge are averse to discussing association affairs at present, but Mr. Guttridge gave some information bearing upon the local trade, which is repeated further on, and which is interesting. The officers of Future City Lodge are Peter E. Duffy, President; J. Teale, Vice-President; Joseph Lamby, Financial Secretary; George Hines, Corresponding Secretary, and Julius Smith, Treasurer. The SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH was referred to ex-President Henry Lutz of this lodge, for detailed information, and found Mr. Lutz, who is an old Carnegie workman, a good source of information.

"With the exception of the Niedringhaus trouble," said Mr. Lutz, "there has been but one Amalgamated Association strike in St. Louis during the past ten years. That was in 1882, and arose from complications in the scale of wages, caused by a difference between prices being paid on the Pittsburg and Cincinnati scales. The Cincinnati scale was the lower, and St. Louis men were working under the Pittsburg scale, and objected to a change. The strike lasted about three months and resulted in a victory for the men.

"Of course every association man has studied the situation at Homestead with deep interest. From my own knowledge, I say that the immediate cause of the trouble there is Frick, whose career I have been familiar with for years. He has always been known as a determined foe to organized labor, and there is no doubt that he intends to crush the Amalgamated Association in the Carnegie mills if it is possible to do so. I do not believe he will find it possible. In addition to the mills at Homestead, there are the two Carnegie mills in Pittsburg, known respectively as the twenty-ninth street and the thirty-third street mills, which have been union from the very beginning. Any attempt to 'rat' those mills will be sure to bring about serious trouble, as the class of men working there is a far more dangerous element than that at Homestead."

A POLITICAL POINTER.

"The trouble at Homestead," continued Mr. Lutz, "is going to produce a marked effect on the politics of iron and steel workers. We have always been taught to look on the protective tariff as the one thing that stood between us and a reduction of wages, and we have always so regarded it. Whenever trouble arose in any branch of our trade, affecting wages, our first cry has always been that it was caused by a 'flaw in the tariff,' which must be discovered and rectified. And there was generally a flaw found and straightend out, thus satisfaying us that all we needed to do was to keep the tariff straight and we would be all right.

"Yet, here is a significant fact over which iron and steel workers are beginning to ponder. During the past ten years there have been reductions of wages in our trades, but never an advance of wages. During that same time the mills themselves, under the protection of the tariff, have prospered greatly, as their annual or semi-annual dividends will show. They are growing rich under the tariff, while we are barely holding our own. This may be the fault of the mill owners and not of the tariff, but the result, so far as the workingman is concerned, is the same. And now the Homestead trouble, in the very type and accepted illustration of a protected mill, emphasizes this discouraging fact. You will see many iron and steel workers voting the Democratic ticket in this national election. I will be among that number for one."

THE SKILLED IRON TRADES.

"Under present conditions," said Mr. Lutz later on, "there are no inducements for boys or young men to learn the iron trades. I have been in the trade all my life, and am now what is known as a 'roller,' the highest branch of the trade in a plate mill, yet, on the entire year I do not average much over $2 per day in wages, despite the fact that I am a steady workman and lose no time of my own accord. To become a skilled iron worker, it is necessary that one should begin work in an iron mill as a boy. There he commences his apprenticeship as a 'straightener,' or handler of old metal. Then from that he becomes a 'hooker,' handling the iron to and from the furnace. His next advance is to the work of 'finishing,' or scraping the flakes from the iron plates being made, and next, 'roughing,' or preparing the plate for the final process of 'rolling' or handling the plates at the rolls from which they come as finished black plate. Out of his wages per ton, as established by the Amalgamated scale, the roller pays his own help at stipulated prices, and taking the year in and out, when he figures up, he finds that he has averaged but little over $2 per day for his work. I have my pay envelopes for all of last year, and I find on adding up the total represented by them that I earned just a trifle over $700 during the year.

"The tools used in the work I have described are a fire-hook, a bar to turn iron, a ravel, a heater's hook, a sand-hook, a smoovener, a dolley, a pricker to break up bars, a tongs, a hammer, a wrench, wedges and guides.

"Work in an iron mill is the most trying known to any trade, and a man has to be especially strong and hardy to stand it. The intense heat and the great physical labor encountered in these trades makes this the fact. The first 'turn' in a rolling mill, or the first 'heat,' begins at 4:30 in the morning. A 'heat' is the length of time required in turning into manufactured product the contents of one furnaceful of welding iron, and is supposed to last three-quarters of an hour. The men of the first 'heat' then rest for three-quarters of an hour, and the second 'heat' goes on. That first 'heat' would knock the breakfast out of any man living, and it is rarely that an iron worker can eat anything before 9 o'clock, working hard meanwhile. Two meals a day is about all they have the stomach for, despite the demands made upon their physical strength by their work.

"Another feature of work in iron mills is that it burns up the workman's clothes at a destructive rate. This seems an odd thing to mention, but it is a fact that an iron worker has to buy clothes oftener than the men of any other trade. And this fact counts at the end of the year.

"The condition of iron workers is not encouraging. In St. Louis not 2 out of 100 own their own homes, and but few have any money laid aside. There are two reasons for this. One is that their wages do not make it possible to save much, the other is that they are not a saving class, as a rule. They live from day to day, without much thought for the morrow, and if they strike a lucky streak of work they spend that much more money for the time being. When a season of dull work comes, they struggle through it the best they can.

"There is no strike assessment levied on the local lodges for the support of the Homestead workers. We pay 50 cents per month dues and the National Lodge attends to the maintenance of the protective fund."

THE ENGLISH AFFILIATION.

"The Amalgamated Association," explained Mr. Lutz at another stage of his talk, "is not affiliated or connected in any way with the great iron and steel unions of England. There are several points of difference in the systems of the organized iron trades in this country and there. The most marked, however, is that their scale of wages is based on the ton of 2,000 pounds and ours on the ton of 2,240 pounds. In that they have a very great advantage over us, as they get paid for that extra 240 pounds in every ton, the labor on which our manufacturers get for nothing under our system. When the fact is taken into consideration that the wages of every skilled workman in iron and steel mills is based upon the ton of manufactured product, the advantage of the American system, to the American manufacturer, will be seen at a glance. For instance, a 'puddler' gets $5.50 per ton of 2,240 pounds, out of which he pays his helper $2.25 and 5 per cent, or one-third; the 'rougher' gets 17 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, and so on through the list of the skilled trades in an iron mill."

NIEDRINGHAUS AND THE AMALGAMATED.

The trouble which the Niedringhaus mills in St. Louis had with the Amalgamated Association last year arose from a clause inserted in the association scale of wages requiring that "shearers" be paid one-fifth of their output, except in mills that used improved shears. The Niedringhaus mills had an agreement with their union shearers by which they paid them by the day, and they refused at first to adopt that feature of the new scale. The matter was finally settled, however, to the satisfaction of the Association, and at the last conference between the Association and the Tin & Block Plate Mill Association, of which Mr. F. G. Niedringhaus is Vice-President, the scale, as adopted for the current year, was agreed upon. It was during this trouble that the Niedringhaus mills also attempted to begin the manufacture of tin-plate under the protection of the McKinley tariff.

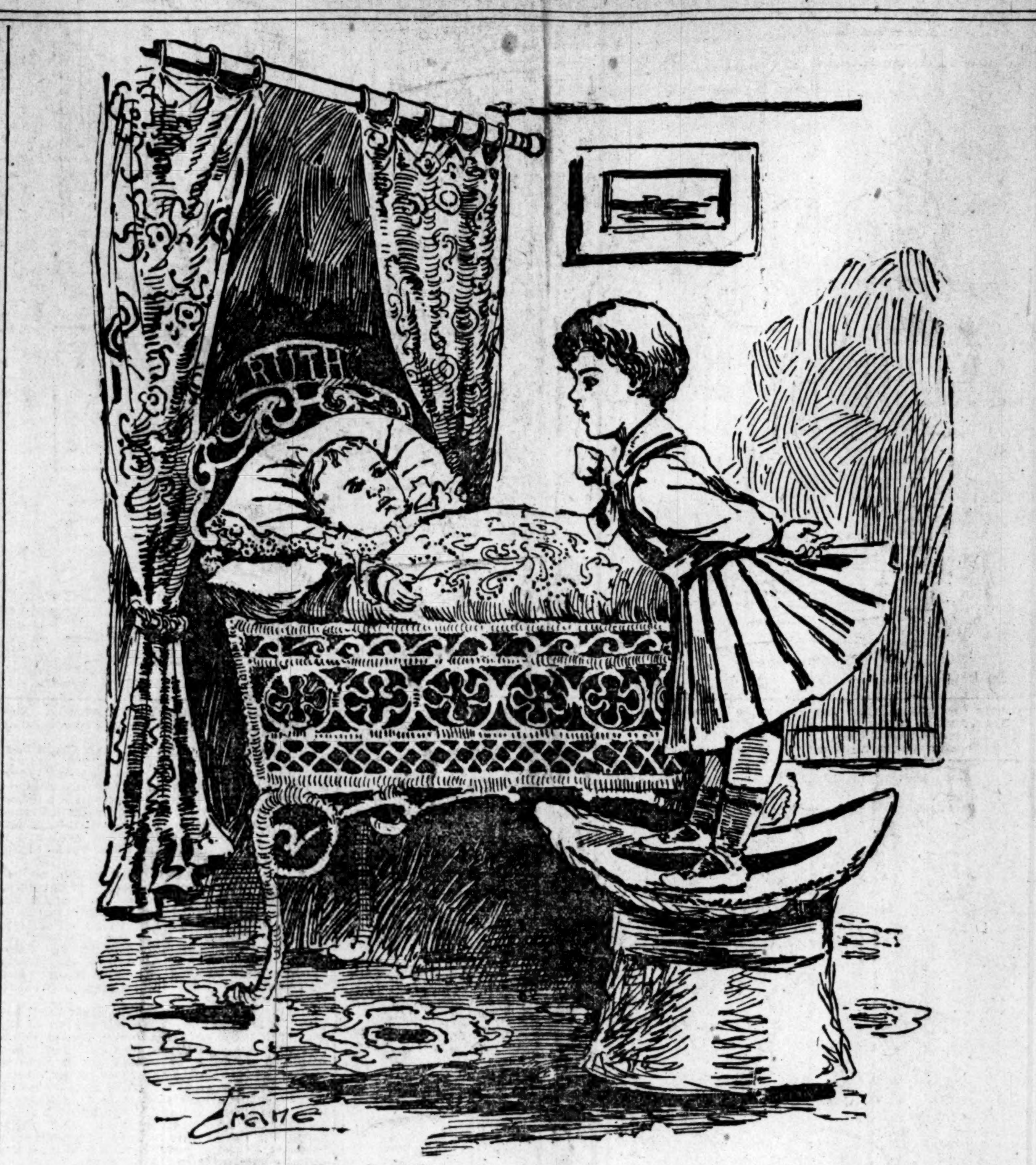
In doing so they claimed that there were no skilled tin-plate workers to be found in the ranks of the Amalgamated Association, and that it would be necessary to import tin-plate "dippers" and "rollers" from Wales. The Amalgamated Association denied this, claiming that the skilled labor necessary could be found in this country, but the superintendent of the Niedringhaus plant went to Wales, nevertheless, and sent back to this country eleven Welsh tin-plate "dippers" and "rollers." This at once caused trouble, a long correspondence between the Niedringhaus company and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and bitter opposition from the Amalgamated Association. The Welsh workmen themselves refused to work against the union in this country and some of them left St. Louis to seek employment elsewhere. Mr. F. G. Niedringhaus was summoned before the United States District-Attorney in St. Louis to answer to information charging him with having violated the alien labor contract law, but the fact of his company's having made a contract with the Welsh workmen abroad was not proved. The trouble was at last settled by the Welshmen who remained in St. Louis joining the Amalgamated Association, and the new tin-plate mill started up. It was only recently destroyed by fire, but it is now running again, it is stated. Discussing this matter Mr. Guttridge, President of Ivory Lodge, said:

MANUFACTURE OF TIN-PLATE.

"It is a fact that the Niedringhaus company is manufacturing tin-plate at the present time. They have six rolls running steady. The rolls are somewhat smaller than the regulation black-plate rolls. There is being no trouble experienced in carrying on the new industry. I know this statement will surprise a good many people, who will laugh at the idea of manufacturing tin-plate in the United States, but it is a fact, nevertheless.

"There was no trouble with the Welsh workmen who came over last year to work in the tin-plate mill. Those men have union principles bred in the bone, and they could not be led to work until the trouble was settled. Then they joined the Amalgamated Association, and since then everything has gone smoothly. The manufacture of tin-plate is very similar to that of iron, or black-plate. The black-plate for this work is rolled almost as the ordinary plate is, and it is then 'dipped' or covered with tin. The 'dipping' process is practically the only new feature requiring skilled labor."

The local members of the Amalgamated Association, apparently in common with all organized labor, have two fixed beliefs. They cherish an abiding faith that arbitration will yet be generally adopted as the proper method of settling all differences between labor and capital, and they believe that the profit-sharing system would go even farther and make differences between labor and capital impossible. They do not talk "Third party" or "Labor party" to the same extent as some of the other organized trades. They have been taught too long that a protective tariff is their only salvation, to be able all at once to throw aside the influence of that teaching. But they are beginning to look into the problem of who it is that is protected. The Homestead trouble suggested this investigation.



Baby McKee to Baby Ruth: "Anyhow, you can never be President."

Missouri Corporations.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 6.—Secretary of State Lesener to-day granted a certificate of incorporation to the Missouri Belting Co. of St. Louis, capital, $25,000. The Excelsior Box & Manufacturing Co. increased its capital from $5,000 to $15,000. The Commercial Telegraph Co. increased its capital from $60,000 to $200,000. The Governor to-day appointed the following Police Commissioners of the city of St. Joseph: Harris Ettenson, Samuel Nave and Thos. Ryan.

STEVENSON'S MINES.

Relations of the Vice-Presidential Nominee With the Workingmen.

HOW THE COAL MINES OF WHICH HE IS PRESIDENT ARE MANAGED.

A Town Where Strikes Are Unknown and Toilers Prosper—Miners Who Own Their Homes—A Truck Store Has Never Existed in Stevensonville—The Miners' Address to Their President.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 6.—In the modern evolution of social conditions in America, it easily becomes among the most important of inquiries regarding any man who comes before the people as a candidate for public office, to know what is his attitude toward the body of citizens commonly known as the workingmen. Indeed, nowadays the man is gifted with a brazen self-assurance or else is lacking in a well balanced judgment, who dares offer himself before any considerable mass of people for their suffrages when he knows the record of his dealings with the laboring men will not bear the closest scrutiny. In this regard the recent Democratic convention at Chicago made no mistake in its choice of a candidate for Vice-President, if in this city, his home for twenty-five years, the dealings of Adlai E. Stevensen with laborers be accounted of any weight as testimony. Here where his life has been as an open book and where he has been in relations more or less direct with no inconsiderable body of workingmen, is certainly the place to form some judgment of his attitude toward the wage-earners. While Mr. Stevenson has been a practicing lawyer almost ever since he came to this city, yet his energies have also found a field of action in several commercial enterprises, employing various classes of labor, skilled and unskilled. The most important of these is the McLean County Coal Co., one of the oldest and most substantial concerns of this part of the State. Of this Mr. Stevenson is now President, and has held that office for fifteen years. In this position he may be truly designated as the head of the corporation employing the most generally prosperous and peaceable body of coal miners in the State of Illinois, or perhaps in the West.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

The McLean County Coal Co. was organized twenty years ago. The principal stockholders at the start were James B. Stevenson, Adlai E. Stevenson and Matthew T. Scott, all at that time prominent business men of Bloomington. Two of these men, James B. Stevenson and Mr. Scott, are now dead, but the stock of the company remains in the hands of their heirs, hence there has been comparatively little change in the management of the company from its organization until the present time.

The company's shaft is situated in the western suburbs of the city, just west of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The business office of the company is up town.

This company employs on an average for the year about 225 miners. During the summer dull season the number is slightly below this, while in the winter there are from 250 to 275 men at work in the mines. These miners are of several nationalities. Those of Scandinavian blood predominate, the greater number of these being Swedes, with a sprinkling of Norwegians. There are a few Germans, while about one-fourth are of purely English or American descent.

Stevensonville is the name of the little village where most of the miners employed in the shaft live. This is an unique place in many respects. It is totally lacking in many of the noticeable characteristics of the ordinary mining town. It is not a separate corporate organization, but is a part of Bloomington. In many features, however, its people live a life complete in itself with no communication with other parts of the city except on special occasions. It has its own church and school, while one general merchandising house supplies most of the household necessities of the people.

LOCATION OF THE TOWN.

The town lies on a triangular strip of ground southwest of the Union Depot, between the railroad tracks of the two branches of the Alton. The ground is slightly rolling, separated from the Union Depot, which forms the western limit of the city proper, by a small ravine. From a distance the place presents the appearance of a neatly kept village of comfortable homes. And such, indeed, it is.

Stevensonville is named for the Stevenson brothers who built it and by whose beneficent plans the miners living there are now largely owners of the homes they occupy. Not long after the opening of the mines James B. Stevenson, Adlai E. Stevenson and other minor stockholders of the corporation bought forty acres of land and laid it out into town lots and built cottages there. These they offered to their miners as homes with the provision that they might become owners of their places by the payment of a small monthly stipend until the total price was paid. The lots and houses were put in at actual cost, by which arrangement it became no hardship for the miners to pay for them out of their earnings.

That was about fifteen years ago, and the result of the arrangement is seen to-day. Stevensonville now is a place populated mainly by miners' families, and a large percentage of these own their homes. The average miner's house in Stevensonville consists of a neat frame building, one and a half stories high, surrounded by a yard of good size and all well fenced. The houses are tidy within and without. Most of the places are beautified with well-kept lawns at the front, while in the rear of the house is the family garden and other evidences of domestic thrift. The furniture is such as is found in the average home of the well-to-do laboring men and better than is ordinarily to be seen in miners' dwellings. The houses are generally well painted and in good repair, seeming to show that their occupants have spent some time and effort in keeping them presentable. Upon two streets are the main portion of the miners' dwellings, and each of these presents a series of compact and comfortable homes.

Many of the occupants of these houses have lived here since the opening of the mines, twenty years ago, during all of which time they have been in the employ of the company. Some have reared their families entirely in the precincts of Stevensonville, meantime gradually paying for their homes, which they now possess entirely free from incumbrance. The policy of building homes for the miners, which was inaugurated many years ago, is still pursued by the company, and a cottage is erected whenever any operative signifies a desire for one.

THEY WORK IN PEACE.

The affairs of the mines here have been conducted with a singular and in some respects remarkable freedom from trouble of any kind or contention between the owners. Affairs have, almost since the opening of the shaft, glided along like the workings of a happy family. Early in the history of the enterprise there were on one or two occasions slight agreements, but during the last fifteen years, or covering the whole term of Mr. Stevenson's presidency of the company, there has occurred scarcely a single hitch in the operation of the mines. That this has been due largely to the policy of the company there can be little doubt. Never a pay day has passed in the history of the mines but the men have all received their pay in full and in cash.

No such thing as a truck store was ever attempted to be run by the company. When the miners receive their pay they have always been at perfect liberty to go where they chose to spend it, and many have chosen to invest some of it in homes in the village which bears the name of the president of the company and his now deceased brother.

One notable point in the history of the mines was in July, 1891, when the Illinois State law went into effect changing the pay day from once a month to weekly, and also altering the system of weighing the coal. On the first day of July the company announced that it would conform to the law, although it was not known whether other mines in the State would do so or not. The miners worked a week under the new system, but fearing that the altered method of weighing might decrease their output, they decided to stop work until an understanding could be had. Accordingly at a meeting of the miners the company, through its superintendent, Lyman Graham, explained the situation and set forth that no reduction would follow the new weight. The next day the miners all returned to work and have not been idle since. In the summer, when the business requires a small reduction of force in the mines, it has always been a rule to divide the work in such a way that the men are all given a chance to work part time and the reduction is thus equitably distributed.

A few years ago when the whole country was stirred by the terrible state of affairs at Spring Valley and Braidwood the mines here were running on full time without a whisper other than expressions of sympathy in way of aid sent by the miners in this more fortunate position.

If there could have been any doubt as to the kindly feeling cherished by the miners in the employ of the McLean County Coal Co. toward their President, Hon. A. E. Stevenson, it was certainly removed a few weeks ago when 200 of them in a body marched to Mr. Stevenson's home to express their gratificatioff at his nomination for the vice-presidency.

THE MINERS' ADDRESS.

Mr. William Radford, for many years the pit boss, said on that occasion.

It is with much gratification that we can look back over the past years that we have been in the employ of the McLean County Coal Co., for in all these years no pay day has ever passed that we have not been paid our wages in full, but few disagreements have ever arisen, and these quickly and amicably settled, and we can remember no instance where you have ever treated us either unfairly or unkindly, and many a happy home has been erected in the village of Stevensonville, that never would have been there except for the kindness and consideration shown many of us both by yourself and brothers.

These things we have not forgotten, and we are here this evening to extend in the warmest terms our hearty congratulations, feeling assured that in you we have a friend, one that will stand for right and one that has the laboring man's interest at heart.

JOHNSTON ISLAND.

The United States Will Not Interfere With Wyland's Plans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—There is a possibility of an international question growing out of British occupation of Johnston Island. At the Department of State it is said that the United States has exercised jurisdictional right over the island since 1858, when an American guano company landed a party thereon and occupied it. Territorial jurisdiction, however, has never been claimed by the United States, and the island has never been annexed. The United States would exert its jurisdictional rights over the island to protect the guano company in pursuit of its business, but it is said there would be no conflict with the territorial jurisdiction set forward by any other Government. In case the guano company has abandoned operations on the island this Government would have no jurisdiction whatever over it.

When the first news of the intention of Great Britain was first published the San Francisco *Call* had the following comment on the incident:

"Johnston Island, according to the various charts, does not seem to belong to any nation. The officials of the United States Hydrographic office in San Francisco are of the opinion that about six months ago the Americans in possession applied to the State Department to have it taken under the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. McKinley, the Hawaiian Consul in this city, says he never heard of this island and it is no part of the Hawaiian group. He had no intimation that this Government had made any claim to the island. About four years ago the Hawaiian Government had dispatched a vessel to take possession of an island about 600 or 700 miles from Honolulu, but whether or not it was Johnston Island could not be said.

Johnston or Cornwallis Island consists of a number of rocky islets on a coral bottom. Very little vegetation is to be found on any of them except the largest, which is half a mile in diameter. The Pacific Guano Co. raised the American flag here some time ago.

Another explanation of the cruise of the Champion is that the British Government is surveying a route for a telegraph cable from New Zealand to Honolulu. A government official in this city says that about two and a half years ago the British gunboats were working through the Samoan group and seized several small islands desirable as stations. One of the islands had been taken possession of by an American, who had hoisted the stars and stripes over the place. At first he refused to allow the men from the British vessel to land, but finally consented with the understanding that they might have a station. There was no British occupation of his domain. The gentleman who gave this information says that in all probability the Americans on Johnston Island have exhausted the guano there and moved away, and that the English desire the place for one of their stations, as it is the nearest island to Honolulu, on the route of the proposed cable.

Volney Ashford, who has long resided in Honolulu, was seen at the Occidental Hotel last night and questioned regarding the wholesale seizure of stray islands by the British Government. Mr. Ashford said he had never heard of Johnston or Cornwallis Island. He appealed to several other gentlemen lately from Honolulu, and they agreed with him in not knowing of the existence of such an island. Mr. Ashford said there was an island called Lysam, lying between 700 and 800 miles west of Honolulu. It belongs to the Hawaiian group and is the field of operations of the Pacific Guano Co., of Honolulu. Fanning Island, 1,200 miles south by west of Honolulu, he remembered, was visited by Capt. Clark of the British gunboat Espiegle about three years ago, and the British flag hoisted over it as a sign of occupation and annexation. Mr. Ashford said he had never heard that any dispute had arisen upon which the question of jurisdiction could be raised. Another island which might be the particular one upon which the British man-of-war Champion has designs is Palmyra, further east, and west of Fanning. Palmyra was crescent-shaped and at low tide connected with several smaller islands. It was a considerable cocoanut plantation.

Real Estate Titles Forged.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—One of the largest swindles ever attempted in Chicago has just been unearthed. It appears that title deeds have been forged covering half a section of land valued at from $750,000 to $1,000,000. The property belongs to Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green, the richest woman in the world. It is situated between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-third streets, west of Western avenue, this city. The forged deeds are still in the hands of the forgers, as far as is known. It was through the attempt to borrow money on some of the property and dispose of other tracts of it in this city through the forged paper that the truth became known.

The first knowledge received by any person that deeds were being formed on the property came to John G. Earle, a real estate agent. He informed the police that Vincent Mallie had attempted to negotiate a trade with him for five acres of the land, and that on investigation he had discovered that Mallie's claim to the land was based on a forged deed. Mallie told him he obtained the document from Joseph H. Anderson of Hammond, Ind., who was the grantee named.

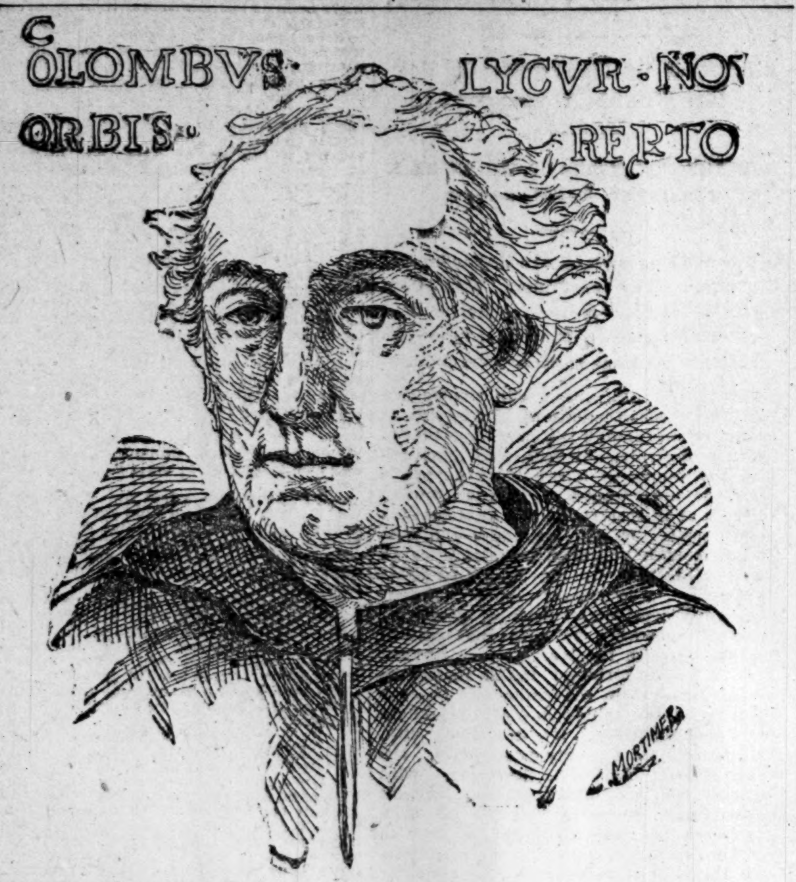
Mr. Anderson has not been found. The bill in chancery calls upon him to come into court and prove his claim.

COLUMBUS' FACE.

VARIOUS PICTURES OF THE DISCOVERER OF AMERICA.

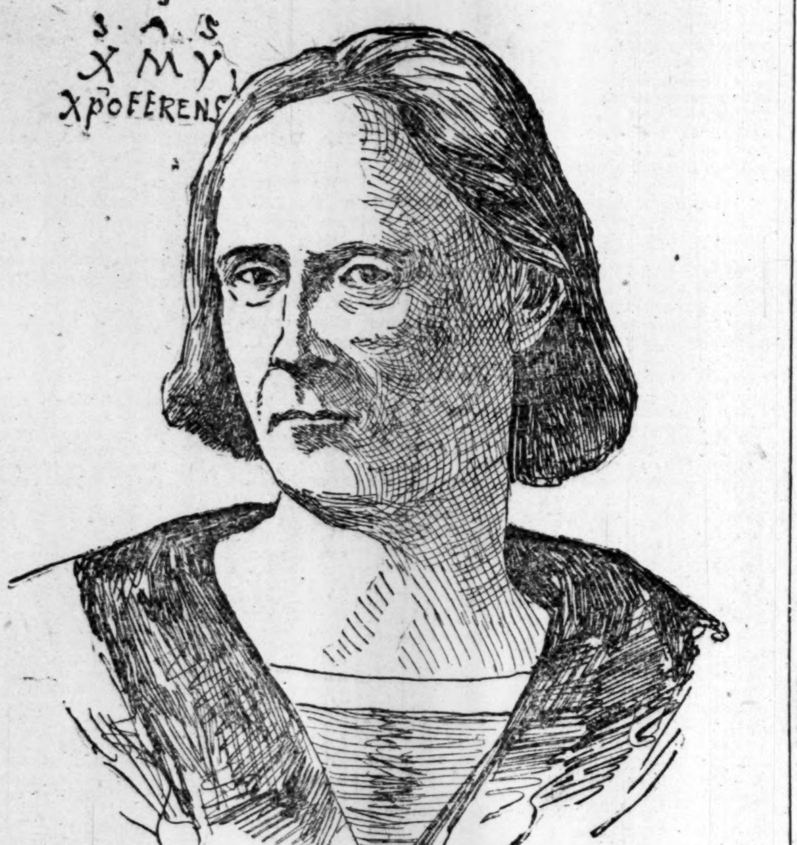
Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

An opportunity is given here to the readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH to obtain more pictorial enlightenment concerning the discoverer of their country and the things associated with him than was ever given before in a newspaper. A handsome Italian publications contains reproductions of all the early portraits of the person variously known as Christopher Columbus, Cristobal Colon and Christophoro Colombo, as well as illustrations of all the places and things known to have had anything to do with him.



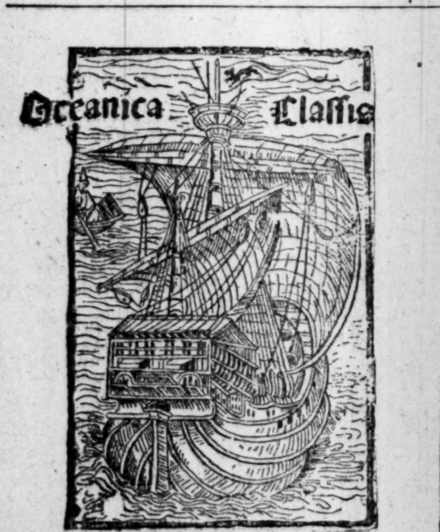
An Early Sixteenth Century Portrait.

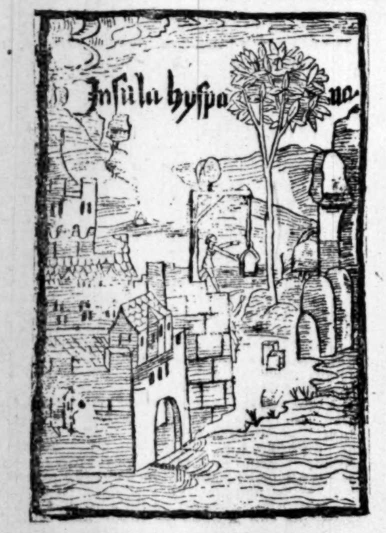
The portraits of the Admiral seen here, though differing more or less from one another, are unmistakably those of the same person. The oldest is taken from a print found in a work called "A Hundred Illustrious Captains," published in Rome in 1596. The print was made from an old portrait. Another is from a portrait by Lorenzo Lotto, discovered at Venice. Another, entitled "Don Cristobal Colon," is from a painting presented to the Government of Havana in 1796 by the Duke of Veragua, a lineal descendant of Columbus. It is chiefly remarkable for giving him a mustache.

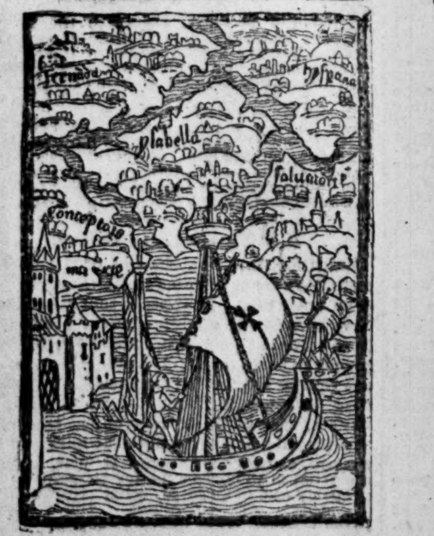


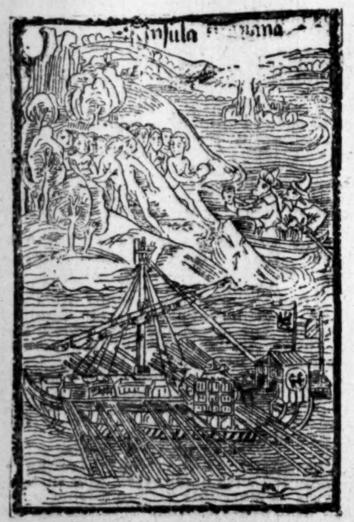
Portrait by Lorenzo Lotto.

Columbus, worn out with age, hard work and bad treatment, died on May 20, 1506, at the age of 70, and was buried at Valladolid in Spain. His remains were afterwards taken to Seville and placed with the body of his son Diego in the Monastery of Las Cuevas. In 1553 they were exhumed—those of the father and the son—and transported across the Atlantic to the Island of San Domingo, which had been named by Columbus Hispaniola, and was the principal settlement of his discoveries in his own time. In 1796, after the cession of San Domingo to the French, they were again dug up and placed in the Cathedral of Havana. There they now repose under a peculiar monument. The small leaden case which contains all that now is left of the mortal part of the great navigator may also be studied.



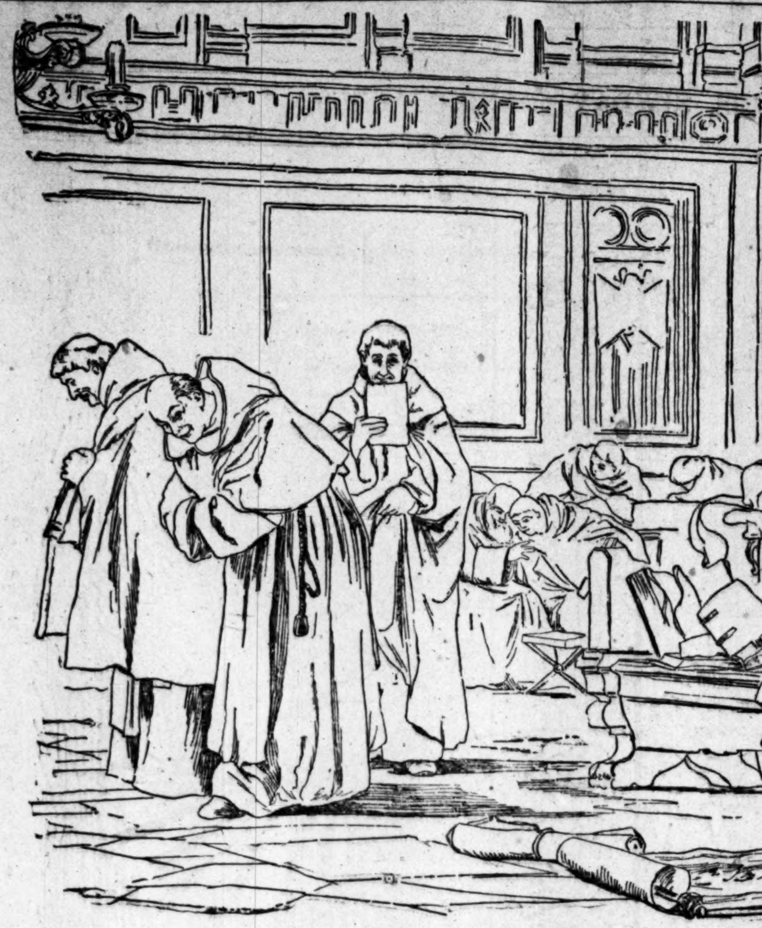






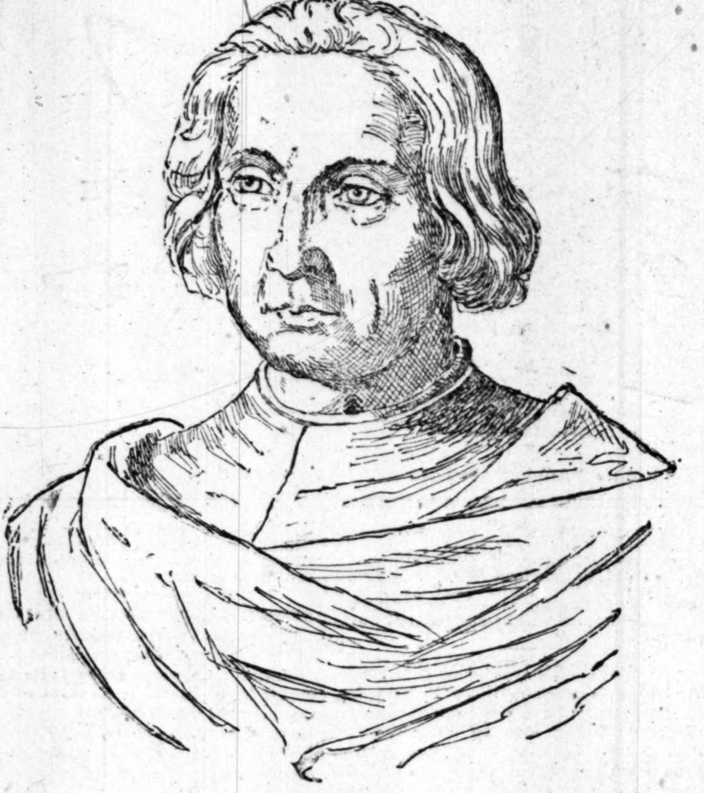
These numerous portraits provide good material for creating a mental picture of Columbus. In person he was tall and shapely, long-faced and aquiline and had very pale gray eyes. In earlier life his complexion was very fine. At 30 his hair was quite gray. He was temperate in eating, drinking and dress and so strict in religious matters that for fasting and saying all the divine offices he might be thought professor in some religious order.

In spite of what he has done for this country and the general testimony of his contemporaries as to his piety, an American writer has recently sought to prove that his moral conduct would not stand the high test of a comparison with that of a New England Sunday-school teacher. He was really so devoutly religious that his signature is a cipher, said to mean "Servate-me, Xristus, Maria, Yosefus, Christoferens."



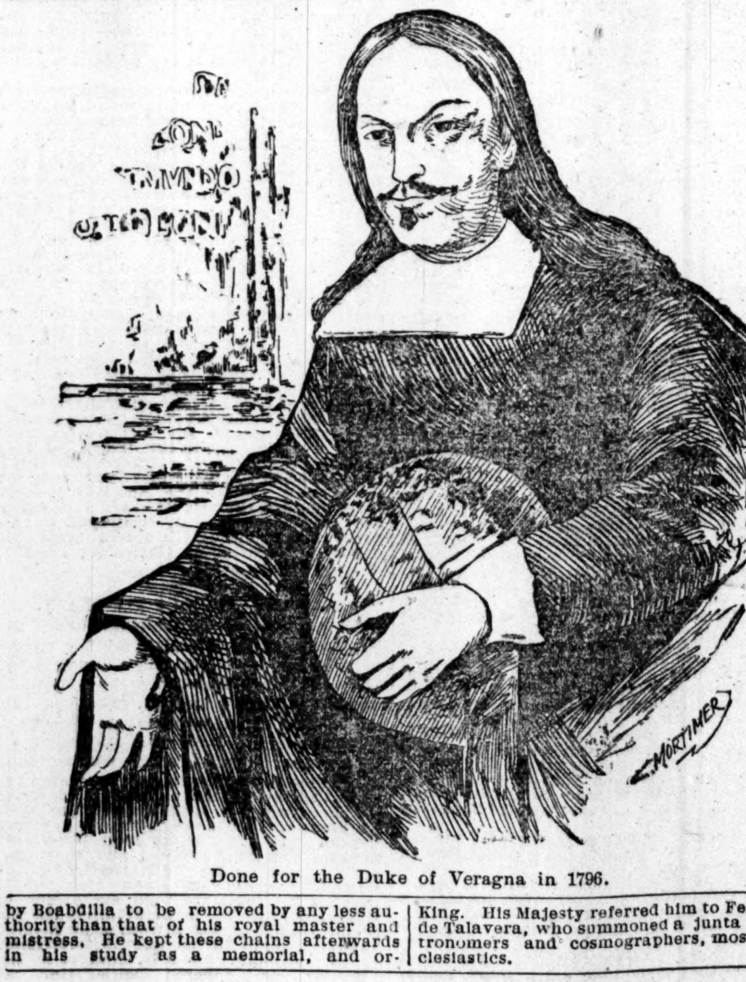
Ridiculed by the Priests of Salamanca.

In his later years he suffered from gout, ophthalmia and other maladies, which his hardships brought on. Undoubtedly some of his actions were eccentric; that, for instance, of refusing to allow the chains placed on him by Boabdilla to be removed by any less authority than that of his royal master and mistress. He kept these chains afterwards in his study as a memorial, and ordered that they should be buried with him.

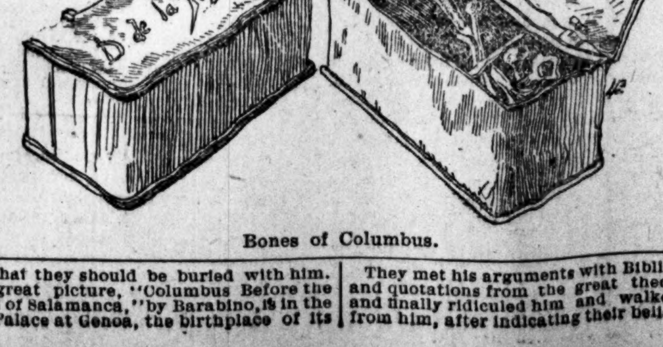


From a Print of 1596.

The great picture, "Columbus Before the Council of Salamanca," by Barabino, is in the Orsini Palace at Genoa, the birthplace of its subject. The scene is one of the most humanly interesting in the history of the long struggle which Columbus had to convince those in authority of his sanity. While he was following the court of Ferdinand and Isabella like a mendicant, he was introduced to the notice of the great Cardinal Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza at Salamanca. The Cardinal, who was rather pleased with his idea, though he said it savored of heterodoxy, obtained for him an audience with the King. His Majesty referred him to Fernando de Talavera, who summoned a junta of astronomers and cosmographers, mostly ecclesiastics.



Done for the Duke of Veragna in 1796.



Bones of Columbus.

They met his arguments with Biblical texts and quotations from the great theologians, and finally ridiculed him and walked away from him, after indicating their belief in no polite way that he was of unsound mind. They reported that his project was foolish and that it did not become the King and Queen to have anything to do with it. The junta met in the Church of San Sebastiano at Salamanca.

The specimens of Christopher Columbus' own attempts at illustrating his voyages are peculiarly interesting, although no high praise can be given them. They are alleged to have been inclosed by Columbus in a letter written by him to Don Raffaele Sanxis, Treasurer of the King of Spain. One sketch, which he calls "Oceanica Classis," is evidently a picture of his own ship, no other vessel of the fleet being visible.

One of the two drawings on which he has written "Insula Hyspana" is very puzzling. The female portion of the native population appears to have come down to the beach to receive him. One-half is occupied in handing loaves to Columbus, while the other shrinks back in modest alarm. The attitude of the young woman in the act of handing a loaf to him should be noted. She turns her head away and fails to see the handsome present which he tenders to her.

The other sketch of "Insula Hyspana" betrays, it is to be feared, a tendency to exaggeration on the part of the discoverer which the American historian before mentioned would condemn. The island surely did not possess at this short time after its colonization so imposing a structure as that which he places on the water's edge in this illustration. On the right hand are to be seen some astonishing stone structures. The representation of an inhabitant, presumably a colonist, drawing water from a well with the aid of a gallows is worthy of study.

The fourth of these drawings is what Columbus in his childishness was no doubt pleased to call a map of the Indies. It is hardly necessary to point out to American youth that this gives a very inaccurate idea of the geographical situation of the West Indian Islands. The ocean, moreover, is disproportionately small, and it is very absurd of Columbus to represent his ship as exceeding in size all the principal possessions of their Catholic majesties put together. His attempts at pictorial illustration, indeed, might be riddled with criticism, but any more that is needed the intelligent reader can supply.

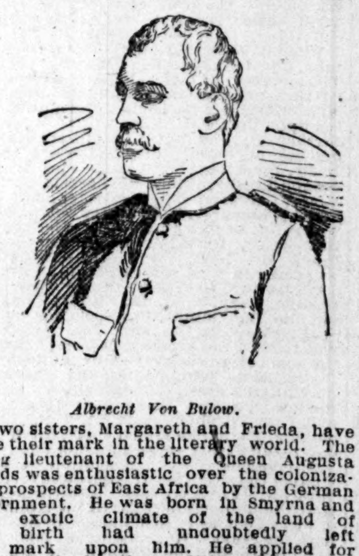
The general verdict of Americans is no doubt that Columbus was a praiseworthy character and a painstaking navigator, in spite of his alleged moral shortcomings and his defective ideas of drawing. Having a kindly feeling for him, they cannot view without pain the proposed colossal monument to him to be erected in the grounds of the forthcoming exhibition at Genoa. With all their disregard of perspective, and perhaps of the truth, the Admiral's own drawings are more pleasing than that of this monstrosity.

AN AFRICAN PIONEER.

Career of Albrecht von Buelow Slain by the African Savages.

Among the human lives that have from time to time been claimed by the African colonization scheme, none was more promising than that of Baron Albrecht von Buelow, who was killed by the Wadschagga at the station of Marangu, in the Kilimandscharo territory, on June 4 last.

Von Buelow, who was only 28 years old, belonged to a highly gifted and noted family.



Albrecht Von Bulow.

His two sisters, Margareth and Frieda, have made their mark in the literary world. The young lieutenant of the Queen Augusta Guards was enthusiastic over the colonization prospects of East Africa by the German Government. He was born in Smyrna and the exotic climate of the land of his birth had undoubtedly left its mark upon him. He applied for a berth in the fourth expedition of the East African company, which left Berlin in April, 1885, and received his commission as second lieutenant. His courage and daring, and his splendid talent as an organizer recommended him at once to Maj. Wissmann, who recognized in the young Baron just the man he needed for carrying out his plans. Young as he was, he was put in charge of several important commissions connected with Germany's colonization schemes in East Africa. In the Mlembute struggles in 1889 he fought with such great distinction that he received a decoration from the Emperor. During the same year he was sent to assist Emin Pasha in his Ugogo expedition, and again distinguished himself in the battles against the Wangoni. Peace and order, which reign in around Tanga to-day, are due to his indomitable courage and heroic efforts.

The Wadigo revolt passed harmlessly over his head, but his life was doomed to be sacrificed in his effort to complete the erection of station Marangu, and to wrest the territory from Mareale, the chief of the Wadschagga, and his tribe.

It may well be said that Albrecht von Buelow was as much a pioneer in the colonization of East Africa as Emin Pasha and Wissmann, and it is a matter of infinite regret that his career, which promised to be a glorious one, should have come to such an untimely end.

Wanted, an Honest Man.

That ancient worthy who was out with his lantern, searching for an honest man, had he lived in our day, would have been saved his labor and disappointment, by inserting an ad. in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. It brings them every time.

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for all forms of
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restorer, and health
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SHERIFF'S SALE—Under Deed of Trust—Whereas Sylvester Le Beau by his deed dated the 29th day of February, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the City of St. Louis, in book 1065, page 553, conveyed to Wm. P. Nelson in trust the following described real estate situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: A lot of ground in city block number 1887 in the city of St. Louis commencing at the intersection of the west line of Laflin street with the south line of North Market street; thence running southwardly with the west line of Laflin street a distance of 75 feet to a point; thence westwardly with the south line of lot No. 13 of block No. 15 of D. D. Page's second western addition to said city of St. Louis, 53 feet to a point; thence northwardly and parallel to the western line of Laflin street 75 feet to the south line of North Market street; thence eastwardly with the south line of North Market street 53 feet to the place of beginning, and being the eastern 53 feet of lots numbered 13, 14 and 15 of block numbered 15 of Daniel D. Page's second western addition to said city of St. Louis. Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, in said deed described; And, whereas, the said note remains due and unpaid, and the said William P. Nelson, said trustee, has removed out of this state without having completed the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed of trust, and the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis having made an order on the 24th day of June, 1892, appointing the Sheriff of the City of St. Louis trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of the original trustee. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the said order of court, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, the undersigned will, on

FRIDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, proceed to sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the above-described property to satisfy said note and the costs of executing said trust.

PATRICK M. STAED,
St. Louis, July 27, 1892. Sheriff and Trustee.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time.

*Except Sundays. †Daily. ‖Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday. ¶Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Denver, with Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Through trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis, with Pullman Sleepers and elegant Dining Cars.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 8:35 am	† 5:55 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg, Peoria, St. Paul and Minneapolis Express	‖ 8:20 pm	‡ 6:50 am

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	†10:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Kansas C'y, St. Joseph, Denver, Omaha and Deadwood Ex.	† 8:25 am	† 7:05 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City and California Ex.	† 8:15 pm	† 7:10 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington Night Express	† 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Spl.	‖ 8:45 pm	¶ 6:30 am

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago Limited	* 8:15 am	* 7:30 pm
Chicago "Palace Express"	† 8:55 pm	† 7:20 am
Chicago Day Local Express	† 8:30 am	† 7:50 pm
Chicago Night Local Express	† 4:55 pm	†10:40 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	† 8:40 pm	† 6:55 am
Kansas City Day Express	† 8:45 am	† 7:10 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:45 pm	*10:40 am
Alton Express	*10:00 am	* 8:00 am
Alton Express, Saturday only	1:30 pm	......
St. Louis Accommodation	......	* 1:30 pm

CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO.

New Orleans "Fast Mail" and Paducah, Cairo and Texas Ex.	* 7:50 am	* 6:50 pm
Sparta, Chester, Grand Tower and Cape Girardeau Express	† 7:50 am	†11:55 am
Sparta, Chester and Cairo Ex.	† 4:25 pm	† 6:50 pm
Paducah and Metropolis Exp.	† 4:25 pm	†11:55 am
Memphis and Cairo Fast Line	† 7:40 pm	† 7:30 am
St. Louis and New Orleans Limited and Texas and Florida Fast Line	* 7:40 pm	†11:55 am

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE."

Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore Ry. No change of cars.

Day Express	* 7:10 am	* 5:45 pm
Southwestern Limited Ex	8:05 am	† 7:15 pm
Alton Express	†10:40 am	* 7:50 am
Alton, Sunday Only	......	10:20 am
Mattoon, Jerseyville and Springfield Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	*10:30 am
Alton Express, Daily	† 5:55 pm	† 1:30 pm
Southwestern Express Daily	8:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Washington Express	7:55 pm	7:35 am

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN LINE.

Chicago and Peoria Mail	† 7:45 am	† 8:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	*10:55 am
Chicago and Peoria Express	† 8:10 pm	* 7:40 am
Springfield Mail	7:45 am	8:00 pm

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Southern Fast Mail	† 7:50 a m	† 7:30 pm
Belleville Accommodation	†10:45 a m	† 1:50 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	† 5:00 p m	† 9:10 am
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 p m	† 7:25 am

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

New Orleans Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:05 am
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:05 am
Cairo, Cape Girardeau, Jackson & Mobile Express	† 7:40 am	† 7:05 pm
Sparta, Chester, Murphysboro & Cape Girardeau Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	* 12:10 pm

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE."

Louisville Day Express	† 8:20 a m	† 7:25 pm
Louisville Night Fast Line	† 8:25 p m	† 6:45 am
Fairfield Accommodation	† 5:35 p m	† 9:55 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 7:55 am
Belleville Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*10:30 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	* 2:00 pm
Belleville Accommodation	§ 8:50 a m	* 5:10 pm
Belleville Accommodation	† 6:10 p m	§ 8:30 am
Belleville Accommodation	......	§ 5:45 pm

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 9:15 pm	† 6:40 am

Missouri Pacific Locals.

Washington Accommodation.
Leaves *5:25 pm., arrives *8:00 am.

Kirkwood Accommodation leave
*6:45, *8:00, †9:50, †11:50 am., *1:25, †3:15, *4:20, *5:50, *6:20, †6:30, *8:45, *11:30 pm.

Sundays only, leave
7:30 am, 1:00 pm, 9:45 pm.

Kirkwood Accommodation Arrive
*6:30, *8:40, *9:50 am, *12:35, †1:50, †3:10, *5:10, †5:55, *7:40, †8:20, *10:40 pm.

Sundays Only, Arrive
7:35 am, 9:05 am, 10:25 am.

Oak Hill Accommodation Leave
*6:20, †8:05, †10:00, *11:55 am, †3:00, *4:45, †6:15, †11:35 pm. Sunday only leave 1:15 pm.

Oak Hill Accommodation Arrive
*6:35, *11:55 am, †1:30, †5:35, †7:05, †7:45 pm.

Creve Cœur Lake.
Leave—†6:00 am, Sunday only 8:00 am, †9:30 am, †1:30 pm, Sunday only 2:00 pm, †4:25 pm, Sunday only 7:30 pm.

Arrive—†8:15 am, Sunday only 10:10 am, †12:40 pm, †3:50 pm, *7:00 pm. Sunday only 8:25 pm, Sunday only 10:35 pm.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Fast Mail	† 3:30 am	......
Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:25 pm
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern Kansas & Gal. Exp	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado and Texas Express	† 9:30 pm	† 7:15 am

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	† 7:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	* 8:05 pm	* 7:15 am
Vincennes Accommodation	† 5:50 pm	† 8:30 am

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.

Columbus Accommodation	† 7:57 am	† 6:47 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Ft. Worth Express	† 9:20 am	† 5:40 pm
Memphis Ex	† 8:20 pm	† 7:10 am
Texas Special to Hot Springs Dallas, Galveston, San Antonio and City of Mexico	† 8:10 pm	† 7:37 am
El Paso & California Express	† 9:[illegible]0 pm	† 6:20 am

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R.
(Bluff Line, via Big 4.)

Clifton, Jerseyville and Springfield Express	† 7:10 am	......
Elsah, Piasa Bluffs and Grafton Express	†10:40 am	† 5:45 pm
Jerseyville and Springfield Ex.	† 4:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Piasa Bluffs Special	† 5:05 pm	† 9:05 am

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Valley Park Accommodation	* 7:00 am	* 6:45 am
Valley Park Accommodation	* 8:00 am	* 7:40 am
Texas & Col. Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	† 9:00 am	†10:30 am
Valley Park	† 1:00 pm	† 1:22 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	† 2:00 pm	* 3:30 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 4:40 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:35 am
Valley Park Accommodation	† 6:30 pm	† 6:00 pm
Col. & Cal. Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:30 am
Valley Park, Friday only	11:15 pm	7:30 pm
Valley Park, Sunday only	......	8:35 am

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.

Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 11:55 a m
Mail and Express	* 5:00 p m	* 6:25 p m

TOLEDO, S. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.

Toledo Day Express	* 7:35 am	9:10 pm
Toledo Night Express	7:05 pm	7:58 am

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Arkansas & Texas Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:30 pm
Jonesboro Accommodation	* 7:55 am	* 6:45 am

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.

Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 5:50 a m	†11:10 a m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 9:20 a m	† 4:00 p m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 1:20 p m	† 7:25 p m
Union Express	† 4:50 p m	† 8:20 a m
Creve Cœur Acc. Sunday only	7:50 p m	10:05 p m
From Grand Av—Union Acc	* 5:22 a m	* 5:53 p m

VANDALIA LINE

Trains No. 20 and No. 21	† 8:10 am	† 7:00 pm
Day Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:15 pm
Indianapolis Accommodation	* 11:25 am	* 5:15 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Express	† 9:00 pm	† 7.00 am
Chicago Fast Line	† 8:10 am	......
Chicago Local	* 8:40 am	* 7:00 pm
Chicago Diamond Special	† 9:10 pm	† 7:20 am
Cincinnati Day Express	† 8:10 am	† 7:15 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Effingham Accommodation	† 5:30 pm	† 8:15 am

WABASH RAILROAD.

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Chicago Local Express	† 7:05 am	† 6:15 pm
Chicago Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Toledo, Detroit & New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:00 pm
Decatur Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	* 10:35 am
Toledo, Detroit, New York & Boston Vestibule Limited	† 6:55 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Vestibule Limited	† 9:05 pm	† 7:25 am

LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Kansas City Mail and Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:20 pm
KansasCity, Ottumwa & St. Paul	* 9:00 am	* 6:15 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* [illegible]:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha, DesMoines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
Kansas City Fast Express	† 8:[illegible]5 pm	† 7:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 7:30 am	* 7:15 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 1:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 3:50 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 5:35 pm
Ferguson (Thursday only)	11:30 pm	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	10:20 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	4:00 pm	3:00 pm

FROM FRANKLIN AVENUE STATION.

Bridgeton Accommodation	* 6:50 am	* 6:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 8:50 am	* 8:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*10:45 am	*10:30 am
Ferguson Accommodation	†1:35 pm	*1:30 pm
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 3:05 pm
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 6:10 pm
Ferguson (Wed. and Fri. only)	11:30 pm	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	8:55 am	10:25 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	2:45 pm	2:30 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	4:50 pm	4:40 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line).

Chicago Fast Line, daily	† 8:10 a m	......
Chicago Local Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:00 p m
Chicago Diamond Special, d'y	† 9:30 pm	† 7:20 a m

ABSOLUTE DISCRETION.

THE DELBEC CASE WHICH ENABLED TWO LONDON DETECTIVES TO FEATHER THEIR NESTS.

BY GEORGE R. SIMS.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.

"Spyers & Co. Private inquiry agents. A large staff of experienced detectives, male and female. Suspected persons watched. Confidential inquiries of all kinds undertaken. Absolute discretion."

Day after day the above advertisement appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, and day after day "Spyers & Co." sat in their little office on the third floor of a house in Westminster and waited for their absolute discretion to be put to the test.

Where the large staff of experienced detectives, male and female, were concealed was a mystery. Spyers & Co. only had two small rooms as offices—one was the private office and the other was a "clerks' office," but there was nothing in the clerks' office but a desk, two old second-hand chairs, a dilapidated umbrella stand and a map of London, yellow with age, and absolutely out of date.

It is possible that the large staff of male and female detectives were kept in the coal cellars as a means of preservation, or it may have been the custom of the firm to leave its staff outside in the street all day and give them instructions by a code of signals from the window.

These are professional matters into which it is not perhaps advisable to inquire too closely. Such eminent detectives as Spyers & Co. would naturally take especial pains to prevent their staff learning too much of their business, and overhearing too much of their conversation. It would be necessary to do this in order to insure that absolute discretion which is the proud watchword and prominently advertised trade mark of the firm.

Merit does not always succeed in this world, and in spite of their superior qualifications and their "absolute discretion." Messrs. Spyers & Co. found themselves after three months' partnership, in anything but an enviable position. The rent of the offices was overdue, Mr. Spyers' overcoat was beginning to show signs of wear, his boots were going over at the heels, and he found considerable difficulty in arranging with Mrs. Spyers the petty details of their suburban housekeeping. He began to regret that he had ever been tempted to leave his old employers, a flourishing firm of inquiry agents at the West End, and start in business for himself with the Co.

The "Co." was Mr. Wilkins, a young fellow of five or six and twenty, who had been a solicitor's clerk, and who having been dismissed for revealing professional secrets to a "newspaper man" in search of paragraphs, had invested his savings, some £50, in a partnership with Mr. Spyers. Spyers and Wilkins had been in the habit of using the same public-house of an evening, and there they had struck up an acquaintance which led to the taking of the two little rooms and the insertion in the daily papers of the advertisement which appears at the commencement of this narrative.

And now after three weary months of mingled hope and despair, Mr. Spyers and Mr. Wilkins, both at the end of their resources, were smoking their pipes in their private office, scowling at each other, cursing fate and wondering what they could do to put a little money in their painfully empty pockets.

"We must do something, Wilkins!" exclaimed Mr. Spyers, "we can't go on like this, you know."

"You needn't tell me that," growled Mr. Wilkins. "I can't help thinking, Spyers, that you've treated me badly in this matter."

"How?"

"Well—confound it all—you don't think I'd have given you £50 to furnish this den and advertise in the papers if I hadn't been led to believe that you had a connection. After all I found the money."

"And I found the brains."

"Brains are no good if we haven't any clients. That's what you were to find."

"Clients will come if we wait."

"Quarter-day has come and the landlord won't wait. Spyers, old chap, I don't think this is a particularly good game."

"Lots of men making money at it."

"Well, if they do they must be cleverer than we are."

"No, luckier! I'll back myself against any detective in London to work a case when I get it. If you can't get it what are you to do?"

Mr. Wilkins looked steadily at Mr. Spyers for a moment, and then, putting his pipe down, he said, quietly: "Make it."

"Eh?" exclaimed Spyers, "make it; what do you mean?"

"Look here, Spyers, I've been thinking over this affair a good deal lately, for I've seen ruin staring us in the face, and I've come to one conclusion."

"And that is?"

"That we are a couple of darned fools?"

"Speak for yourself," said Spyers haughtily.

"Sorry to hurt your feelings, old chap, but it's a fact. When cases haven't come to us we ought to have gone to cases. We've been too respectable, too modest; and it's time to try the other tack."

"What do you propose to do?"

"To get a bit to go on with. You know why I got the bullet from Clark & Co., don't you?"

"Yes, you were overheard talking in a public-house about the Delbec divorce case, before the petition was filed."

"Exactly. I now propose that we take the Delbec case up again."

"But nothing more has been heard of it. The wife never filed the petition."

"Quite so—there must have been a reason. What we want to find out is what that reason was. I saw enough of the correspondence while I was in Clark's office, and I heard enough to know, that there is a mystery about this case, and I think it will pay us to find it out. at any rate there can be no harm in trying. I can easily find out from a pal of mine in the office what has happened since I left, and then we can start on the job at once."

Mr. Spyers thought a minute and then he said: "What makes you think there is any money in it, Wilkins?"

"This. Delbec is a rich man and a well-known man and the marriage with this woman was a secret one. He himself has never divulged it, and the world still believes him to be unmarried. There must be a reason for all this secrecy on his side, and there must be a reason for the sudden cessation of divorce proceedings on the part of the mysterious wife. Most secrets in which a lady is concerned are gold mines if you only dig deep enough. I'm in hopes 'the Delbec' may turn out a great deal more profitable than some of the mines which have lately been foisted upon a confiding public."

A week after this interesting conversation had taken place between the members of the firm of Spyers & Co., Mr. Wilkins had, thanks to his former friend and fellow clerk, succeeded in bringing his information with regard to the Delbec case "up to date," and having this information in their possession the partners had decided upon playing a little comedy, and had thoroughly rehearsed it.

Mr. Delbec was a Member of Parliament, a man of about 50, who enjoyed considerable reputation as a social reformer, and was in great request as a speaker at suburban meetings and a favorite chairman at penny readings. He was an eminently respectable man, and was generally credited with serious views and an unblemished reputation.

There had been rumors and hints of a skeleton in his cupboard, but as nothing definite was forthcoming on the subject, these rumors had gradually been dismissed as inventions of the enemy, and eventually had been forgotten.

During the Parliamentary session Mr. Delbec occupied a flat in Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster, and thither one morning Mr. Wilkins wended his way.

To insure himself a reception, he had on the previous evening written Mr. Delbec the following letter:

> SIR—Some information of a peculiar kind, with regard to a matter of great importance to yourself, has lately come to my knowledge. I will call upon you to-morrow morning, and shall be glad if you can accord me an interview. Faithfully yours,
>
> WILLIAM WILKINS,
> (Private Detective).

This letter had the desired effect. On handing his card to the servant, Mr. Wilkins was at once ushered into a room and informed that Mr. Delbec would see him at once.

Mr. Wilkins was not kept waiting very long. He had barely time to take out his pocket-book and glance over his notes to refresh his memory on certain points before Mr. Delbic entered the room.

"Now, sir," said the M. P., settling himself in a chair, with his back to the window and taking a good look at his visitor, "You are, I presume, the gentleman who wrote me a letter signed William Wilkins, which I received this morning?"

"I am sir."

"Very good. You say that you have information which is of importance to me. Pardon me if I put it plainly. Have you come to give me this information or to sell it me?"

Mr. Wilkins smiled.

"I see that you are a man of the world, Mr. Delbec, and a man of business. I will confess candidly that my reason in calling on you is that I believe I can be of service to you. Naturally, if you avail yourself of my services I shall expect to be paid for them. That is how I get my living."

"Good, now we understand each other. What is your information?"

"Read that," said the detective, and he handed over to Mr. Delbec a letter which had evidently been in his pocket for several days. The address at the top and the signature had been carefully cut away. "You will understand, sir, when you read the letter why I removed the name and address."

Mr Delbec read the letter, and it evidently made him very angry for his face flushed, and when he had finished it he flung it on the table.

"This is an infamous business," he exclaimed. "What does it mean?"

The detective rose and took up the letter again.

"It means, sir, that the writer of that letter has instructed me to find out certain particulars concerning your private life. I didn't like it sir. I felt it was not like what we call a clean job, and I thought I would come to you and let you know what was going on behind your back."

The M. P. looked hard at the detective.

"I don't quite understand your motive now," he said. "You are betraying your client, you know."

"Oh, no, I'm not. I wrote at once and declined the job. I said it was not in my line, and it is not."

"Well," said the M. P., "it is certainly a very disgraceful thing. It is a monstrous thing that a man can be followed and his private affairs spied into like this. By heaven, if I find anybody following me about, I'll go to a magistrate. Can you tell me what it means?"

"Can't you guess?"

Mr. Delbec hesitated before he answered.

"It isn't a matter for guessing," he said presently. "I want to know for certain."

"Then I can tell you, for before coming to you I looked into the matter and acquired certain information. The writer of this letter is a solicitor. He is a solicitor for a lady who has described herself as your wife and has instructed him to obtain certain particulars in order that she may commence proceedings for divorce against you."

Something very like an oath escaped the lips of the social reformer.

"She can't do it," he exclaimed, rising and pacing the room. "She can't do it, she threatened a year ago, and it never came to anything."

"Then you are married! Come, sir, if I am going to take this case up for you and protect your interests you must give me your entire confidence."

"And if I don't—"

"Well, it won't make very much difference, because I know that you are married. Acting in your interests, sir, I ascertained exactly what had been done. The lady has given her solicitor proof of your marriage to her. Now as you are married to this lady all I want to know is whether you mean to let her file her petition or whether you would like to prevent it."

"Of course, I should prefer to prevent it," replied the M. P. "I don't particularly care about its being known that I married this lady. I made a fool of myself, or rather she made a fool of me. I discovered that she wasn't exactly the sort of person a man in my position ought to have married. I found out certain things which made me very uncomfortable long before the honeymoon was over."

"It was a secret marriage, then?"

"Yes. I tell you I made a fool of myself. Before I knew where I was I found that I had fallen into the toils of a very dangerous young woman, and fearing a scandal, a breach of promise, and all that sort of thing, I consented to a secret marriage, and we went abroad immediately afterwards.

"Abroad I found out certain facts with regard to her past career, which were not particularly flattering to my amour propre, and discovered that we were not likely to lead a happy life together, and so we agreed to separate. I undertook to make her an allowance, and I have done so. Since then she has sent me several threatening letters, and a year ago I understood she instructed a solicitor to commence proceedings for divorce on some ground or other; but hearing no more of it I fancied she had thought better of it. Now you say she is going on with the matter?"

"Certainly. The letter I have shown you should convince you of that. Her solicitor is employing detectives to make her case a good one."

"But you have declined to act."

"Yes—and so the case has been given to another man."

"Ah—do you know that?"

"Yes—the man who has it in hand is a private detective named Spyers."

"You are sure?"

"Yes—he was a partner of mine once. We quarreled and separated. There is a bitter professional jealousy at the bottom of my coming to you, sir. I should like to checkmate this man Spyers, for he behaved very badly to me."

"How can you checkmate him. Besides, there is nothing for him to find out—the charge against me is absurd."

"There is a lady's name mentioned in this letter, sir."

"Yes—but it is monstrous to mix her up in an affair of this sort. It is scandalous. She is a lady I haven't seen for years—certainly not since I made this unfortunate marriage."

"Then you don't mind the case going on, You can defend it."

"Well, candidly, I would rather the case did not go on. Of course, this woman would lose, but a divorce case is always unpleasant, and I don't relish the idea of being mixed up in one."

"Then let me stop it?"

"How?"

"Leave that to me. If you employ me to act in your interests I think I can silence the lady."

"You know something"

"I know nothing, but I think there is something to be found out. Come, what would you give to have the case stopped?"

"Five hundred pounds."

"Very good, sir, that's a bargain. In the meantime I suppose you won't object to pay expenses out of pocket?"

"Certainly not. What do you want?"

"Fifty pounds on account."

Mr. Delbec went into another room and presently returned with a check in his hand.

"There is the fifty pounds."

"Thank you, sir. If you will allow me I will give you a receipt."

Mr. Wilkins drew out a receipt and handed it to his employer.

"One word, sir. The lady mentioned in this letter—where does she live?"

"Why do you want to know?"

"Because my first task will be to find out what the other side is doing. If I know the address I can find out if her residence is watched."

Mr. Delbac gave the address. Mr. Wilkins noted it down, and a few minutes later bade his employer good morning, promising to report progress within a day or two.

Outside the mansion Mr. Wilkins hailed a cab and told the cabman to drive him to the bank on which the check was payable. He cashed the check and then drove to the Mansion House. Then he dismissed the cab, and turning up a side street made his way to a public house and walked into the private bar.

Mr. Spyers was already there.

"Well," said Mr. Spyer, "what luck?"

"He's all right," replied Mr. Wilkins. "I've got £50 down, and I'm to have £500 if I stop the petition being filed. There's your half."

And Mr. Wilkins carefully counted out fifteen sovereigns which he handed to his partner.

"What's to be done?" asked Mr. Spyers as he pocketed the gold.

"You'd better go and work the wife. Here's the information she wants."

He showed Mr. Spyers his note-book and Mr. Spyers copied the address which Mr. Delbec had given.

"Anything to be done there?" asked Mr. Spyers.

"No, I don't think so. He says he hasn't seen her since he married, and I expect it's true. I think he'd have told me if there was anything in it."

"All right," said Spyers. "Then I'll go to business to-night. I suppose Mrs. D. is there?"

"Oh, yes; that's where she writes to the solicitor from. My pal in the office took her the letter book."

"I suppose she'll see me?"

"If you work it properly, of course she will; but, to make sure, I'd better write you a letter, like you wrote me to show Delbec. It makes it look genuine."

Mr. Wilkins called for a pen and ink and a sheet of paper, and wrote as follows:

"SIR—I am anxious to obtain all the information I can with regard to a lady calling herself Mrs. Delbec who is living at ——, Brussels. Can you have her kept under observation for a week, and also find out for me the particulars of her past life? If you can undertake the case call here, and I will give you what information we have about her."

The letter written, he carefully cut off the top corner where the address would have been and the bottom corner where the signature would have been and then handed it to his partner, who put it in his pocket and went off to his suburban residence to pack his bag and prepare for his trip to the continent.

Three days afterwards Mr. Wilkins repaired to his partner's residence to hear the result of the journey.

Mr. Spyers was jubilant.

The lady had received him, had listened to his story, and read the letter, had betrayed considerable agitation, had thanked Mr. Spyers for his information, and enlisted his services on her behalf. The comedy had been played with her as it had been with Mr. Delbec, and she had confided to Mr. Spyers certain details invaluable to the other side.

"I had a long talk with her, Wilkins," said Mr. Spyers, "and it's evident she don't want her past gone into, and this divorce business is only bounce to make old Delbec part a little more handsomely, and, I tell you what, I think we can do ourselves a good turn and behave handsomely and honestly to our clients as well."

"Well, let's be honest if we can," said Mr. Wilkins, and he meant it. "If we can go straight, the £300 too, all the better."

"We can, my boy; and that's the advantage of our acting together for both parties. Delbec will give you £500 to stop the proceedings, and I think I can find out enough about the lady to show her that it won't be wise for her to go on, and perhaps get a bit extra for her too out of her husband. If we do this you'll have earned your money and I shall have earned mine. If I can get her another £200 a year she'll give me £200 for myself I should think, and that'll be £500 between us and our expenses as well; and business always leads to business, and we shall have made a good start."

In pursuance of their plans the two partners set to work, Mr. Wilkins making various alarming reports to Mr. Delbec of the awful things Mrs. Delbec was going to put in her petition and the inquiries she was having made, and Mr. Spyers tracing back various details of the lady's past, and informing her that this was what the detective employed by Mr. Delbec was reporting to his employer.

Mr. Spyers ascertained quite enough about Mrs. Delbec's former vagaries to make the witness box anything but a bed of roses for her, and Mr. Wilkins drove Mr. Delbec nearly mad by assuring him that wherever he went he was watched, and the whole of his proceedings reported to the solicitor for the opposite side.

"It's an infamy," yelled the unfortunate M. P. "There's no man living who would not resent such a system of espionage. It must be stopped."

"It shall be stopped, my dear sir. I am foiling your persecutors at every turn, and I am at the same time endeavoring to obtain information about the lady which will make your hand strong if ever you have to show it. You shall hold the trump card, sir."

Mr. Delbec instructed his agent to spare no pains and no expense to settle the matter, and he was liberal in the matter of expenses. The firm of Spyers & Co. not only paid their rent and handed the housekeeping money over regularly to their wives, but they burst out into new clothes and smoked the best cigars and occasionally in the privacy of their chambers cracked a bottle of champagne and drank each other's health.

They played the game as long as they thought it wise to play it, and while playing they took care to work as well. They worked so effectively that at the end of six months they had Mrs. Delbec's romantic history complete and neatly written out on thirty sheets of foolscap in the most methodical manner and there were very few links missing in the chain of evidence. There was nothing very startling in her life's story. It only went to show that she was what the world would call an adventuress, and that Mr. Delbec was not the first prize she had played for, though he was the prize she had most effectively landed.

"I don't think it's very strong," said Mr. Wilkins, as he read the dossier carefully. "If this is a bold woman this won't frighten her."

"No," replied Mr. Spyers thoughtfully, "I don't think it's much by itself, but I don't forget that when I told her her whole past life was being inquired into she was frightened."

"Then there's something we haven't found out."

"I think so."

"We'd better wait and find it then."

"No!"

"Why not?"

"Because I think it will do as well if I pretend we have found it. At any rate I'll go to Brussels to-morrow and try the effect."

And to Brussels he went. And the day after Mr. Wilkins received a telegram.

"Returning to-night. Meet me Charing Cross, 5:40 to-morrow morning—Important."

"Hullo! What's up now?" exclaimed Mr. Wilkins. "Nothing gone wrong, I hope?"

At 5:40 the Ostend mail steamed into Charing Cross and Mr. Spyers jumped out of a second-class carriage and eagerly scanned the platform for his partner. Mr. Wilkins arrived immediately afterwards, puffing and blowing. He had forgotten to engage a cab, and had to walk, which made him late.

"Well!" he exclaimed, "is all right?"

"Yes—but we must settle at once."

"What's the hurry? Found anything more out?"

"No—but I shall have to if it goes on. She'll settle now—cheap—£1,000 down, and she'll probably sign a deed of separation and go to America. She's coming on by the mail this morning. To-morrow she'll meet Delbec at his solicitor's, and sign. He can get the deed drawn to-day."

"She undertakes to bring no petition?"

"Oh, yes, that's all right. Delbec will be satisfied. You've earned your three hundred—go and see him before he's time to go out."

"Spyers, old chap, you know something. There is danger."

"I don't know anything, but I guess something, and, dash it all, we must be honest to our clients if we can. I don't want to lose her thou., you know."

It was in vain Mr. Wilkins pressed his partner for a further explanation, so he was obliged to go off without it and interview the M. P.

Mr. Delbec was delighted at the news. At any rate there was an end to the suspense in which the threat of proceedings had kept him, and he consented to the terms at once and went off to his solicitors to arrange the preliminaries.

On the following day at 12 o'clock husband and wife met at the lawyer's office, and a deed was signed which lifted the burden from the M. P.'s heart. His wife undertook to take no further action against him and he handed her a check for £1,000, it being understood that she would relinquish his name and go to America.

Of course, it did not exactly clear him of his liability in the event of her making further demands upon him. She was his wife. But it was a solution of the difficulty and Mr. Delbec believed that he would be troubled no further. He had had enough of matrimony and wasn't likely to want to try the experiment again and at any rate it gave him peace for a time and settled the divorce proceedings.

As soon as the deed was signed and he had bidden the lady goodbye—and expressed a hope that she would enjoy herself and do well in the United States, the relieved M. P. returned to his chambers and found Mr. Wilkins waiting for him.

"I trust you are satisfied with the result of my labors, sir," said that gentleman.

"Perfectly," said Mr. Delbec; "here is your money, and thank you."

Mr. Delbec handed Mr. Wilkins a check for £500, which at the detective's request he did not cross, but left open, and the detective just got to the bank in time to exchange it for notes.

When a little later he met Mr. Spyers he handed him £150, his half, and Mr. Spyers then handed him £100—his half of the £200 he had received from Mrs. Delbec. (It was £300, but between partners little errors of arithmetic will occasionally happen), and then a bottle of champagne was sent for, and a bumper was drained to the health of "the parted pair."

"And now, Spyers, old man," said Mr. Wilkins as he leaned back in his arm chair, and gazed contentedly at the office ceiling, "tell me why you were in such a hurry to get this business closed up at once. We might have had another £100 'expenses.'"

"I'll tell you now, Wilkins, because you've done your duty by your client, and played fair and straight, as I hope we always shall do. The fact is, I'm very much afraid that the marriage wasn't a legal one."

"Eh!" exclaimed Mr. Wilkins.

"I knew she was frightened about something, and she blurted it out. She let out she was a widow when she married Delbec, and on the certificate she was described, you know, as a spinster, and in her maiden name."

"That didn't make the marriage illegal, did it?" said Wilkins.

"Perhaps not, but she was so thunderingly frightened about something that might come out that I've come to my own conclusion—"

"And that is—"

"That Mr. No. 1 isn't dead," said Mr. Spyers.

Mr. Wilkins drew a long breath.

"Phew! That's what you'd got on your mind, was it? But, dash it all, if we'd found that out and told Delbec I should still have done my duty to my client and earned the £300.

"Yes, my boy," replied Mr. Spyers, "but I should have sold my client, and she wouldn't have got her thousand, and hang it all you know, in a firm its just as well that both the partners should be honest and serve their clients faithfully."

* * * * * * *

The firm of Spyers & Co. still flourishes. Business has come rapidly, and the capital acquired over the Delbec case has been used to a good purpose.

And the trade mark of the firm is still "Absolute Discretion."

GEORGE R. SIMS.

THE END.

HE WROTE THE NOTE.

But Somehow It Didn't Meet With the Approval of All Concerned.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The victim of this story tells the story himself. He is a well-known young writer in town and not long ago he completed a short story which he thought it well to submit to the editor of *Harper's Magazine*. Carefully wrapping the manuscript up he gave it, with a separate note, addressed to the editor, to one of the office boys from his own place of business, with instructions to deliver it at once in Franklin square. Only a day or two had passed before the manuscript was returned with a curt note saying that the Messrs. Harper must ask to be relieved from receiving any more manuscripts from the same source. Convinced that something was wrong, the young man hurried over to Franklin Square and asked for one of the Messrs. Harper. In reply to his agitated question as to why he was ostracised thus peremptorily from the good graces of the firm, he was told that they did not care to receive manuscripts from him because they did not care to submit themselves to further insult at his hands.

"Insult!" echoed the startled young man. "I haven't the slightest idea what you mean."

"Your note was an insult that we do not care to have repeated," was the answer.

"My note?"

"Yes, sir, the note accompanying the manuscript."

The young man sat for a minute and thought hard. "Will you let me see the note?" he finally asked.

"Certainly," was the reply, and the note was brought to him.

On a soiled and crumpled sheet this is what was written:

"Mister Hopper. Here is a manuscrap. Reed it. If you want it keap it. If you doan't, damn you, send it back."

To which was appended the name of the sender.

Very properly the office boy who had carried the note was the next person interviewed. He broke down and confessed at once. On the way down to Franklin Square he had stopped to watch a game of craps and lost the note. Rather than go back and confess his sin, he concluded to rise to the occasion and replace the note by his own idea of such a composition. The Harpers had received the result.

The only persons who altogether enjoy this incident will be the ones who read it now.

THE WINDOW GARDEN.

It Is Indulged in by All Kinds of Persons.

There are few things more pathetic than the efforts at window gardening seen in the squalid portions of the town, where a dusty miller and a sturdy geranium are fighting it out in an old tomato can.

There is in London a society for the promotion of window gardening and prizes are given at certain seasons for the most successful effort in this line, a duke or prince of the blood being now and again the chairman of the Committee on Awards.

Not infrequently the prize goes to the Whitechapel district, some poor wretch putting all her love and life and memories of green fields for the window-garden prize which she succeeds in getting.

THROWN AWAY.

A STORY OF "THE BOY" AND HIS END IN INDIA.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

To rear a boy under what parents call the "sheltered life system" is, if the boy must go into the world and fend for himself, not wise. Unless he be one in a thousand he has certainly to pass through many unnecessary troubles, and may, possibly, come to extreme grief simply from ignorance of proper proportions of things.

There was a Boy once who had been brought up under the "sheltered life" theory, and the theory killed him dead. He stayed with his people all his days, from the hour he was born till the hour he went into Sandhurst nearly at the top of the list.

Then there was an interval and a scene with his people, who expected much from him. Next a year of living "unspotted from the world" in a third rate battalion where all the juniors were children, and all the seniors old women, and lastly he came out to India where he was cut off from the support of his parents and had no one to fall back on in time of trouble except himself.

Now India is a place beyond all others where one must take things too seriously—the mid-day sun always excepted.

But this boy—the tale is as old as the hills—came out, and took all things seriously. He was pretty and was petted. He took the pettings seriously, and fretted over women not worth saddling a pony to call upon. He found his new free life in India very good. It does look attractive in the beginning, from a Subaltern's point of view—all ponies, dancing and so on.

He quarrelled with other boys, and being sensitive to the marrow, remembered these quarrels, and they excited him. He found whist and gymkhanas and things of that kind (meant to amuse one after office) good; but he took them seriously, too, just as he took the "head" that followed after drink. He lost his money over whist and gymkhanas because they were new to him.

This unbridled license in amusements not worth the trouble of breaking line for, much less rioting over, endured for six months—all through one cold weather—and then we thought that the heat and the knowledge of having lost his money and health and lamed his horses would sober The Boy down and he would stand steady. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred this would have happened.

His Colonel talked to him severely when the cold weather ended. That made him more wretched than ever, and it was only an ordinary "Colonel's wigging!"

What follows is a curious instance of the fashion in which we are all linked together and made responsible for one another. The thing that kicked the beam in the boy's mind was a remark that a woman made when he was talking to her. There is no use in repeating it, for it was only a cruel little sentence, rapped out before thinking, that made him flush to the roots of his hair. He kept himself to himself for three days, and then put in for two days' leave to go shooting near a Canal Engineers' Rest House about thirty miles out. He got his leave and that night at mess was noisier and more offensive than ever. He said he was "going to shoot big game," and left at 10:30 o'clock in the ekka. Partridge—which was the only thing a man could get near the Rest House—is not big game; so everyone laughed.

Next morning one of the Majors came in from short leave and heard that The Boy had gone out to shoot "big game." The Major had taken an interest in The Boy, and had more than once tried to check him in the cold weather. The Major put up his eyebrows when he heard of the expedition and went to The Boy's room and rummaged.

Presently he came out and found me leaving cards on the mess. There was no one else in the ante-room.

He said: "The Boy has gone out shooting. Does a man shoot tetur with a revolver and a writing case!"

I said: "Nonsense, Major!" for I saw what was in his mind.

He said: "Nonsense or no nonsense, I'm going to the canal—at once. I don't feel easy."

"Then he thought for a minute, and said: "Can you lie?"

"You know best," I answered. "It's my profession."

"Very well," said the Major; you must out with me now—at once—in an ekka to the Canal to shoot black-buck. Go and put on shikir-kit—quick and drive here with a gun."

He dismissed the driver and drove himself. We jogged along quietly while in the station, but as soon as we got to the dusty road across the plains he made that pony fly. A country-bred can do nearly anything at a pinch. We covered the thirty miles in under three hours, but the poor brute was nearly dead.

Once I said: "What's the blazing hurry, Major?"

He said quietly: "The Boy has been alone, by himself for—one, two, five—fourteen hours now! I tell you, I don't feel easy."

When we came to Canal Engineers' Rest House the Major called for The Boy's servant, but there was no answer. Then we went up to the house, calling for The Boy by name, but there was no answer.

"Oh, he's out shooting," said I.

Just then I saw through one of the windows a little hurricane-lamp burning. This was at 4 in the afternoon. We both stopped dead in the veranda, holding our breath to catch every sound; and we heard inside the room the "brr—brr—brr" of a multitude of flies. The Major said nothing, but he took off his helmet and we entered very softly.

The Boy was dead on the charpoy in the center of the bare, lime-washed room. He had shot his head nearly to pieces with his revolver. The gun-cases were still strapped, so was the bedding, and on the table lay the boy's writing-case with photographs. He had gone away to die like a poisoned rat.

The Major said to himself softly: "Poor Boy! Poor, poor devil!" Then he turned away from the bed and said: "I want your help in this business."

The Boy must have spent half the night in writing to his people, and to his Colonel, and to a girl at home, and as soon as he had finished, must have shot himself, for he had been dead a long time when we came in.

I read all he had written, and passed over each sheet to the Major as I finished it.

We saw from accounts how very seriously he had taken everything. He wrote about "disgrace which he was unable to bear"—"criminal folly"—"wasted life," and so on; besides a lot of private things to his father and mother much too sacred to put into print. The letter to the girl at home was the most pitiful of all, and I choked as I read it.

It was utterly impossible to let the letters go home. They would have broken his father's heart and killed his mother after killing her belief in her son.

At last the Major dried his eyes openly and said: "Nice sort of thing to spring on an English family! What shall we do?"

I said, knowing what the Major had brought me out for: "The boy died of cholera. We were with him at the time. We can't commit ourselves to half measures. Come along."

Then began one of the most grimy comic scenes I have ever taken part in—the concoction of a big, written lie, bolstered with evidence, to soothe the boy's people at home. I began the rough draft of the letter, the Major throwing in hints here and there, while he gathered up all the stuff that The Boy had written and burnt it in the fireplace. In due course I got the draft to my satisfaction, setting forth how The Boy was the pattern of all virtues, beloved by his regiment, with every promise of a great career before him, and so on; how we had helped him through the sickness—it was no time for little lies you will understand—and how he had died without pain. I choked while I was putting down these things and thinking of the poor people who would read them. Then I laughed at the grotesqueness of the affair, and the laughter mixed itself up with the choke—and the Major said that we both wanted drinks.

I am afraid to say how much whisky we drank before the letter was finished. It had not the least effect on us. Then we took off The Boy's watch, locket and rings.

Lastly, the Major said: "We must send a lock of hair, too. A woman values that."

But there were reasons why we could not find a lock fit to send. The Boy was black-haired and so was the Major, luckily. I cut off a piece of the Major's hair above the temple with a knife, and put it into the packet we were making. The laughing fit and the choke got hold of me again and I had to stop. The Major was nearly as bad, and we both knew that the worst part of the work was to come.

We sealed up the packet, photographs, locket, seals, rings, letter and lock of hair with The Boy's sealing-wax and The Boy's seal.

Then the Major said: "For God's sake let's get outside—away from the room—and think."

It took us four hours' hard work to make the grave. As we worked, we argued out whether it was right to say as much as we remembered of the Burial of the Dead. We compromised things by saying the Lord's Prayer with a private unofficial prayer for the peace of the soul of The Boy. Then we filled in the grave and went into the verandah—not the house—to lie down to sleep. We were dead-tired.

When we awoke the Major said wearily: "We can't go back till to-morrow. We must give him a decent time to die in. He died early this morning, remember. That seems more natural." So the Major must have been lying awake all the time, thinking.

I said: "Then why didn't we bring the body back to cantonments?"

The Major thought for a minute: "Because the people bolted when they heard of the cholera. And the ekka has gone!"

That was strictly true. We had forgotten all about the ekka-pony, and he had gone home.

So, we were left there all alone, all that stifling day, in the Canal Rest House, testing and retesting our story of The Boy's death to see if it was weak in any point.

As soon as the moon was up, and The Boy theoretically just buried, we struck across country for the station. We walked from 8 till 6 o'clock in the morning, but though we were dead tired, we did not forget to go to The Boy's rooms and put away his revolver with the proper amount of cartridges in the pouch. Also to set his writing-case on the table. We found the Colonel and reported the death, feeling more like murderers than ever. Then we went to bed and slept the clock round, for there was no more in us.

The tale had credence as long as was necessary, for everyone forgot about The Boy before a fortnight was over. Many people, however, have found time to say that the Major had behaved scandalously in not bringing in the body for a regimental funeral. The saddest thing of all was the letter from The Boy's mother to the Major and me—with big inky blisters all over the sheet. She wrote the sweetest possible things about our great kindness, and the obligation she would be under to us as long as she lived.

All things considered, she was under an obligation; but not exactly as she meant.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

A ROTHSCHILD'S ALLEGED INSANITY.

Baron Adolphe's Only Trouble Gout—His Magnificent Houses.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 26.—Great has been the excitement the past week in Parisian society because of the health of Baron Adolphe Rothschild. Everywhere one heard the rumor of his insanity, and when came the news that the Baron had destroyed bibelots to the value of 900,000 francs, the report appeared a certainty. Some said that his secretary first observed his mental alienation, when walking, the Baron gave each beggar 20 francs, instead of the traditional 2 sous, and explained his conduct by saying that he intended to distribute his entire fortune among the poor.

But, Baron Adolphe de Rothschild is not insane. Although he suffers from gout, he never wishes anyone to believe him ill. Two weeks ago he had a terrible attack of this malady, and he could neither eat nor sleep. The heart was in danger, and his physicians refused absolutely to allow him any exercise or excitement. As soon as possible, Baron de Rothschild thwarted his doctors, drove in the Bois de Boulogne, and informed all inquirers that he never felt better. A relapse was the result, and in his unspeakable agony Baron de Rothschild destroyed whatever came in his way. Venetian glasses and renaissance mirrors. Baron Adolphe de Rothschild is more liked than any other Rothschild in Paris, because since 1859 he has had nothing to do with financial affairs. He is the third son of Charles Mayer de Rothschild, founder of the Rothschild dynasty. Naples was the home of Adolphe de Rothschild's family, but for thirty years he has lived in Paris. According to those who wage war against the Jews, Adolphe de Rothschild represents Jewish power in the present time and Adolphe de Rothschild in the past. The one is more powerful than the President of the Republic, Ministers and Parliament, interested in all the events of the day, and holding in his hand the destiny of nations; the other is an inoffensive collector of armor, jewels and furniture, from the Fountainebleau of Francis I., the Versailles of Louis XIV., from Trianon of Marie Antoinette, from Chambord, from the Escurial and the Doge's Palace. The home of Baron Adolphe in the Rue de Monceau, Paris, is like an enchanted palace. On the first floor are more than ten drawing-rooms, and in these rooms each century seems to unroll its history. Were Lorenzo the magnificent, Diane de Poitier, Mme. de Pompadour and Marie Antoinette to come from their tombs, each would find a familiar place—each would be at home. All the life of past generations is there revived with its traditions, its imposing souvenirs and touching legends. There is the marriage coffret of Charles VIII., the missal offered to Charles V. by Loronzo de Midici, the jewelled belt of Lucrezia Borgia, the Key chiseled by Benvenuto Cellini for the Duchess Strozzi, Beucher's portrait of Mme. de Pompadour, the ivory elephant of Francis I., the stained glass from Anct Castle, with the monogram of Henry II. and Dianede Porturs, the medal worn by Don Juan of Austria, at Lepanto, Marie Antoinette's desk, Mme. Elizabeth's harp, etc. To ornament these, required the labor and skill of Limoge's workmen, Bernard de Palissy of Clerissy, Boulle and the great goldsmiths of the Middle Ages. For forty years Baron Adolphe has been collecting these treasures, and is it said that many times he has expressed an intention of leaving them to the Louvre Museum.

Baroness Adolphe de Rothschild's salon is one of the most agreeable in Paris, and distinguished men, statesmen, novelists and academinians are often guests in this stately abode. The Baroness is a water-color artist of no little merit. Lady always considered her his best pupil, and her sketches sell for immense sums at charity fairs. Were she not an artist she would be a most distinguished sportswoman; she belongs to three nautical societies—American, French and English. La Gitana is the name of her yacht, and this lies at anchor under a lofty vault called La Gitana, at Paragroy, her home in Switzerland. Above the yacht is an immense hall and two smaller rooms; in the rear are kitchens and offices, but no bedrooms.

Although Baroness de Rothschild is a most courteous hostess she cares but little for society. What pleases her most is a dinner, followed by a small reception, but for the theater she has no taste. For the poor she is a providence, and the charities of which Baroness de Rothschild is the beneficent patron, it would be impossible to enumerate. Already she has founded four hospitals, and one, near Prague, is for the blind without reference to religion or nationality. Jewess as she is, perhaps no woman has given so much money as Mme. de Rothschild for the support of Catholic churches and charities.

Baron and Baroness de Rothschild are lovers of cats; of these animals they possess some wonderful specimens, and these may be often found in the stables, sleeping quietly on the backs of the horses. Lambert, the famous cat painter, has always found his best models in the Rothschild collection.

With his magnificent homes and a fortune of 300 million francs, Baron Adolph Rothschild suffers like the poorest beggar in the streets.

BARONESS ALTHEA SALVADOR.

Lights on His Feet.

From the Washington Star.

He had struck a match on his boot heel and his wife remarked:

"You are as spry as a cat, aren't you?"

"Do you think so?" he returned in a pleased tone.

"Yes; you light on your feet, you know."

THE NECKLACE.

A STORY OF VANITY AND THE TOIL IT COST.

Translated for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

She was one of those attractive girls, who, as if by some mistake, are occasionally born into a family of clerks. She had neither expectations, means nor dowry. She married a little clerk at the Ministry of Public Instruction. She dressed plainly and she was very miserable, as if she had fallen from her proper station.

She had no gowns, no jewels, nothing of the kind, and she loved only magnificence.

One evening her husband returned home with a triumphant air and holding a large envelope in his hand. "There," said he, "is something for you."

She tore the letter sharply and drew out a printed card which bore these words: "The Minister of Public Instruction and Mme. Georges Ramponneau request the honor of M. and Mme. Loisel's company at the parlors of the Ministry on Monday evening, Jan. 18."

Instead of being delighted as her husband expected, she threw the invitation on the table with disgust, murmuring, "What shall I do with that?"

"But, my dear, I thought you would be glad. I had a lot of trouble getting it." She looked at him with a flashing eye.

"What shall I wear?"

"How much would a suitable dress cost?"

She reflected several seconds, figuring out the amount and wondering also what sum she could ask without drawing on herself an immediate refusal.

Finally she said, doubtfully:

"I think I could manage with 400 francs."

He grew a little pale, because that was just the amount that he had laid aside to treat himself to a little vacation.

However, he said: "All right, I will give you the 400 francs."

Her husband asked her one evening, "What is the matter? Why have you been so queer these last three days?"

She answered: "It annoys me not to have a single jewel, not a single stone, nothing to put on."

But her husband exclaimed: "How stupid you are. Go look up your friend, Mme. Forestier, and ask her to lend you some jewels."

She uttered a cry of joy. "It's true, I never thought of it."

The next day she went to her friend and told of her distress.

Mme. Forestier got a large jewel box and said to Mme. Loisel, "Choose, my dear."

She saw first of all some bracelets, and then a pearl necklace, then a Venetian cross of gold and precious stones of fine workmanship.

All of a sudden she discovered, in a black satin box, a superb diamond necklace, and her heart beat with extreme desire. Her hands trembled as she took it. She fastened it around her throat, outside her high-necked dress, and remained lost in ecstacy at the sight of herself.

Then she asked, hesitating, filled with anguish:

"Can you lend me that—only that?"

"Why, yes; certainly."

She sprang upon the neck of her friend, kissed her passionately, then fled with her treasure.

The day of the ball came. Mme. Loisel made a great success. She was prettier than they all—elegant, gracious, smiling and wild with joy.

All the men looked at her, asked her name and tried to be presented to her.

She went away about 4 in the morning. Her husband threw over her shoulders the cloak he had brought, a modest cloak of common life, whose poverty contrasted with the elegance of the ball-dress.

She felt this and wanted to escape, so that she might not be remarked by the other women, who were enveloping themselves in costly furs.

Loisel held her back.

"Wait a bit. You will catch cold outside. I will go and call a cab."

At home she removed the wrap which covered her shoulders before the glass, so as once more to see herself in all her glory. But suddenly she uttered a cry. She had no longer the necklace around her neck!

They looked in the folds of her dress, in her pockets, everywhere. They did not find it.

"I shall go back on foot," said he, "over the whole route which we have taken, to see if I can't find it."

He came back about 7 o'clock. He had found nothing.

"You must write to your friend," said he, "that you have broken the clasp of her necklace and that you are having it mended. That will give us time to act.

At the end of a week they had lost all hope. The next day they took the jewel box to the jeweler whose name was inside. He consulted his books. "It was not I, Madame, who sold that necklace; I must simply have furnished the box." They found in a shop in the Palais Royal a string of diamonds which seemed to them exactly like the one they had looked for. It was worth 40,000 francs. They could have it for 36,000.

Loisel had 18,000 francs which his father had left him. He would borrow the rest.

He gave notes, took up ruinous obligations, dealt with usurers and all the race of lenders. He compromised all the rest of his life, risked his signature without even knowing if he could meet it; he went to get the new necklace, putting down upon the merchant's counter 36,000 francs.

Mme. Loisel now knew the horrible existence of the needy. She took her part with heroism. The debt must be paid. She came to know what heavy housework meant, and the odious cares of the kitchen. She dressed like a woman of the people.

Each month they had to meet some notes, renew others, get more time.

And this life lasted ten years.

At the end of ten years they had paid everything.

Mme. Loisel looked old now. She had become the woman of impoverished households—strong and hard and rough. With frowsy hair and skirts askew, and red hands, she talked loud while washing the floor with great splashes of water.

One Sunday having gone to take a walk in the Champs Elysees to refresh herself from the labors of the week, Mme. Loisel suddenly perceived a woman who was leading a child. It was Mme. Forestier, still young, still beautiful, still charming.

She went up. "Good-day, Jeanne."

The other, surprised, did not recognize her, and stammered: "But—madam! I do not know—you must be mistaken."

"No, I am Mathilde Loisel."

Her friend uttered a cry, "Oh, my poor Mathilde, how you have changed!"

"Yes, I have had days hard enough since I have seen you, days wretched enough, and that because of you."

"Of me! How so?"

"Do you remember the diamond necklace which you lent me to wear at the Minister's ball?"

"Yes. Well?"

"Well, I lost it."

"What do you mean? You brought it back."

"I brought you back another just like it. And for this we have been ten years paying. You can understand that it was not easy for us, us who had nothing. At last it is ended, and I am very glad."

Mme. Forestier had stopped.

"You say that you bought a necklace of diamond to replace mine?"

"Yes. You never noticed it, then! They were very like."

And she smiled with a joy which was proud and naive at once.

Mme. Forestier, strongly moved, took her two hands.

"Oh, my poor Mathilde! Why, my necklace was paste. It was worth at most 500 francs!"

GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

Advertise Your Wants

In the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH, the surest medium in the city to have them filled.

"WHO BUT MUST LAUGH?"

NYE'S TOURNAMENT.

A CHIVALRIC SCENE AT BUCK SHOALS, N. C.—HIS TEXAS CORRESPONDENT.

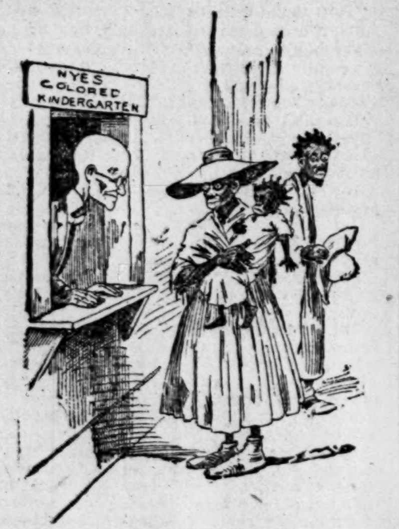
Written for SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. Copyright.
BUCK SHOALS, N. C., August.

Times here are quiet, but the weather has been cool and delightful in the Western North Carolina mountains, and health—coarse, ruddy health—may be seen on every hand.

Water was struck in my well in paying quantities a short time since, and to-morrow I will go down into it to wash off the powder stains and kalsomine same. I shall put in pumping works in September and lay a wire screen to keep the largest of the children from falling into it and giving a chalybeate taste to the water.

Berries have been very plenty this season, straw, black and whortle, at 5 cents per honest quart. They are very fine indeed, and grow in great profusion everywhere. I never saw a country so well provided with berries and small fruits. Everything in the way of fruit and colored people grows almost spontaneously here. One pickaninny seems to call for another, as I heard a man say in Buncombe County not long since.

And what are we to do with the race problem at the South? Everywhere I hear that question, especially where there are no colored people. Hence there seems to be no more probability of a race difficulty than there was when the first shipment of colored people was received from the coast of Guinea. There are no strikes where colored labor is employed. Wages are very moderate, and while a State militia has to be called out now and then in cities where there is no race question, the South, with all her former woes, has had very little trouble of that nature.

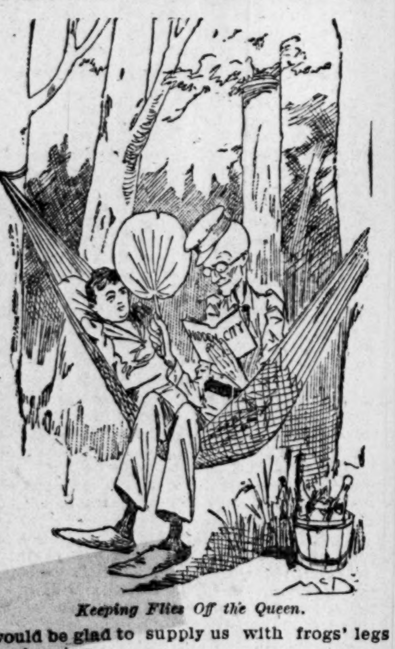


A Dream of the Future.

The colored man will yet prove no doubt a blessing when new industries open up in the South, and with his wonderful powers of imitation and quickness to learn all sorts of manual work he is most assuredly a safer man to employ, if he could have the training, than a fire eating, disturbing, dynamiting outcast from Europe.

I hope I am saying nothing that may weaken my social position, which is now the wonder and delight of all who have examined it, but if some philanthropist like Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Gould would start a colored kindergarten for the training of young colored men in the trades, so that a peaceful but dependent race might have a job, it would make the disturbing element pay attention and be a great and good work applauded by God and humanity.

There is little news here in our county, except that it has not rained since I began this letter, and a neighbor from Transylvania County, who agreed to supply us with butter from last February until our arid cow should again give milk, and who has never been here since, just dropped in to say that he had no more milk than he needed himself, but would be glad to supply us with frogs' legs next spring.



Keeping Flies Off the Queen.

The following item I take from the Skyland *Advance*, published at Skyland, this State:

The other day as we were taking a walk, a motherly blue hen sailed down upon us with her hair standing on end. We knocked her over with a strip of bark and fired two stones at her and she retreated and talked about it the rest of the day. She mistook us for the editor of that proof sheet affair, which has had to suspend publication because they lost a letter s, who she could run all over town.

This shows that even in Skyland there are bickerings and jealousies among journalists unworthy the age in which we live.

Will the class please parse the sentence, "She mistook us for the editor of that proof sheet affair, which has had to suspend publication because they lost a letter s, who she could run all over town?"

The following letter has been received from a Texas cowboy, whose name is suppressed:

BEAUMONT, Tex., July 20.

Mr. E. W. Nye:

MY DEAR SIR—I have a friend over at Beaumont who takes a newspaper which publishes your most highly pleasing letters, and he sometimes brings them out to the ranch for we fellows to read, and we have a regular mule-bray laugh when we look at your pictures and read about your chickens and your well and your farming and your neighbors. We imagine you are quite a nice and polished gentleman and would like to have you visit us, that is, if you ever leave home. Our ranch is on Alligator Bayou, and we boys have had a great deal of fun this spring branding and marking our stock, which consist of cows, horses, mules and their descendants; and as we are about through for this season, and as it has been the custom for two of us to get a leaf of absence each summer, and as this is the summer for Jim Rakestraw and me would like to know of you, if your part of the country is a summer resort, and if so, how should a cowboy dress to come among you, and further more would it be in keeping with propriety, should I come, if you said so, to bring my spurs and riding habit, quirt, saddle and lassoe, and show those TAR HEELS what a native Texasan is and what he can do with a horse.

I am to be married this fall, that is, we have agreed to do so, but if you should think we could enjoy the month of August up there I will hurry the affair up and give you the pleasure of intertaining a bride and groom. She is said to be "under a good character too." Yours truly. JOE ——.

Thanking you for your cordiality, Joe, I would say that we dress here in an offhand way to suit the season. It is very warm at present. If you come now, your "leaf of absence" would answer very well, I think.

Your Texas clothes would not get you into trouble here if you were under a good character. You could ride in one of our tournaments also.

We had a passage at arms last month here at Asheville. Each Sir Knight wears what suits him best. We had one Sir Knight who wore a suit of quoted mail. He was the homeliest man ever born in captivity.

We also saw in the lists a fat Sir Knight with tin trousers and a white yachting cap. You could wear almost anything, as I say.

The joust consisted in filling up the peasantry with lemonade and warm watermelon at so much apiece and then giving them what is called the grand laugh.

Two thousand of our yeomanry from Sandy Mush bought seats in the grand-stand, and when they had seated themselves, surrounded by sour watermelon and all that goes to make life enjoyable, the directors moved the show to another place over toward Biltmore, thus leaving the grand-stand to amuse itself by playing beanbag to the music of the Skyland Silver Cornucopia Band.

The field marshals were pretty plenty and looked well on their nice ambling steeds. The Sir Knights also looked ferocious, especially one of them called Little Lord Fauntleroy, who wore a velveteen waist and knee panties and rode a livery horse costing $3 per day.

The officers of the day were so thick that while they were trying to keep the peasantry back several of them got run into and severely injured. One Sir Knight fell from his horse, and the brute, it is said, stepped on his panoply.

I did not hear how the tournament came out, for it got so late that I had to go home and do the chores right after the trial heat and just as the show was being moved again toward Busbee.

I do not care to be a Sir Knight. I would rather sit in a hammock and keep the flies off the Queen of Love and Beauty. I can ride a hammock longer and with more grace than I can a tall horse, with his tongue out and froth onto him.

Once I had a fierce horse with a flashing eye and bright red gooms, but he tried to go through a barbed wire fence with me, and when he got through he was short several vital organs.

I passed over the fence describing an arc. I described it at the hospital after I regained my senses, such as they were.

North Carolina has a beggar lady who is known as the Flower Girl of the Land of the Sky. In the springtime she sells trailing arbutus that has been a good while on the trail. Later on she sells laurel and goldenrod to people who are new here and want to do good or elevate the lower classes.

Early in the spring the Flower Girl of the Land of the Sky ran out of wormless apples with which she had been supplying the trade in winter and went on the road for the purpose of begging, as she found times dull at her home in Asheville owing to a temporary sag in real estate. So she took to the Hendersonville road, sleeping at evening wherever night overtook her.

Returning from California three years ago, I bought at Spokane Falls a pair of tan colored shoes made of undressed elkskin. They were very comfortable, though perhaps a little too pronounced. I wore them here last year during the tennis season, so that they were well known west of Salisbury and along the Richmond & Danville road.

This summer the Flower Girl of the Land of the Sky (who is no longer young, she and the war of 1812 having been brought on together), in her tour of Buncombe County and the French Brood, paused at our house and, appealing to us for aid, showed that her feet were almost out and also that her limbs were barely healed up after being apparently very much injured, so that when I saw them I turned away and buried my face in my hands.

Now, thought I, is a fine opportunity to do good. So I gave her my tan shoes and a pair of long bicycle hose, and then read a book while she put them on.

Soon after that she got more fore-handed and traveled in the cars. Now in almost every mail I get several letters and quite a lot of postal cards, saying that the Flower Girl is wearing my tan shoes and bicycle hose, but that the writer will not say anything regarding it if I will send on cigars, etc.

Last week I got telegrams from all along the line of road to Charleston signed by friends and saying: "Beggar lady wearing your undressed tan shoes and bicycle hose passed here at 9:35 a. m., bound South. Do you know of it? Shall we turn her over to the authorities?"

It is said that the sweetest joy in this earthly life, akin only to the joy of a celestial reward at the close of a pure and noble life, is to do a kindness in secret and have it discovered by the public, but this is different. I was telling my physician about the Flower Girl awhile ago, and how my heart bled for her when my wife told me how the limbs of the poor thing had been barbed and battered by travel through the briers and woods.

"Yes," he said, "I took an interest in her, too, and examined her injuries. My diagnosis was that she had tarred her legs to excite sympathy. She does that every spring."

Ah, here is the telegraph boy! He has a message with 75 cents due on it. It is dated Hendersonville, last evening, and says: "Beggar lady wearing your tan shoes and bicycle hose arrested here to-night for vagrancy. How did she come by same? Your reply will be treated as entirely confidential."

Hereafter when I do a kind act it will be done publicly and found out in secret.

Bill Nye

What Was in the Pot?

Prof. Brieger of the Berlin Medical Institute was busily at work in his laboratory, surrounded by a formidable array of chemical and bacteriological utensils. A distinguished foreign physician called upon him and watched his absorbing labor with interest.

The professor's attention seemed to be anxiously, but still hopefully, concentrated on a vessel which was enveloped in smoke and steam.

"Guess what I am boiling here in this pot," asked the professor.

The visitor began to enumerate the entire scale of micro-organisms.

"Micrococci?"

"No."

"Sonococci?"

"No."

"Spirochæta?"

"No."

"What then?"

"Sausages," replied Brieger.

A Deep-Laid Plot.

From the Cloak Review.

"George, dear," said the young wife as her husband was about to kiss her before going down town, "the dressmaker is coming today, and she will probably be here to dinner this evening."

"Then, darling," said the young husband, the glad light of a deep revenge shining in his deep blue eyes, "have some of that huckleberry pudding that your mother taught you to make. Make it with your own hands, dear, for," he went on with a strange glitter in his eyes, "I want to make a dead sure thing of it."

True Courtesy.

From Life.

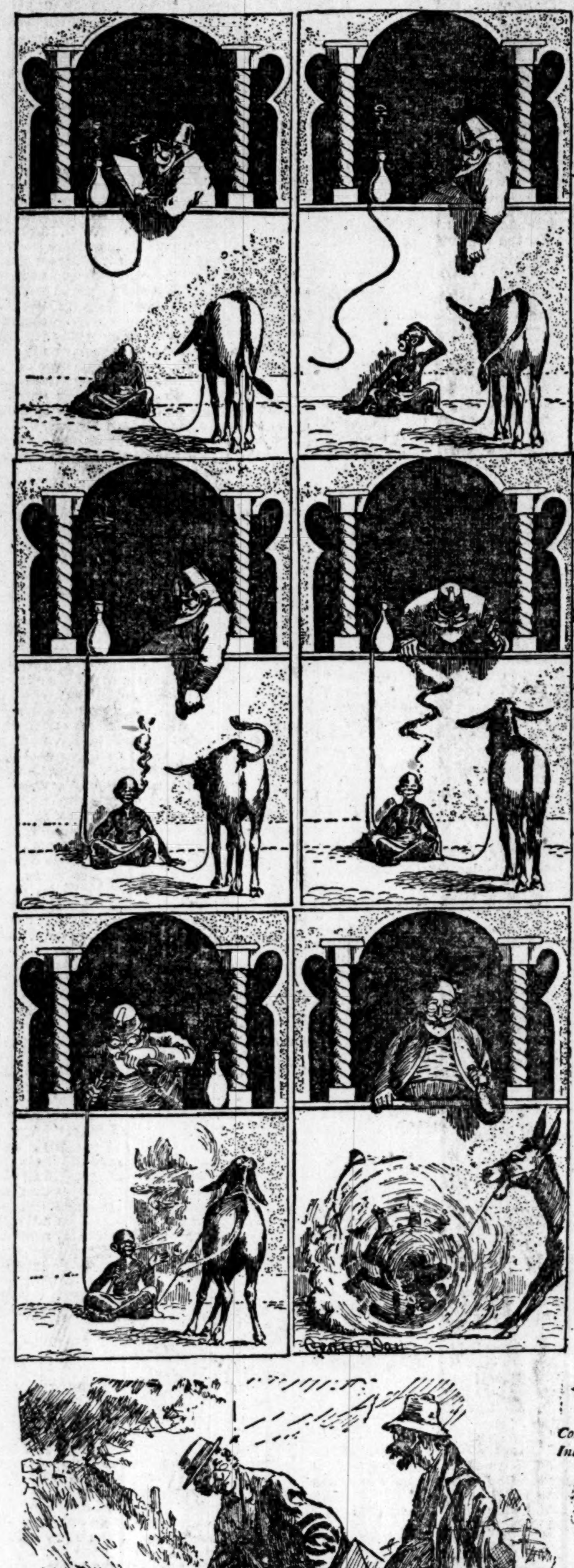
Lambson: "I missed my new tennis belt from my room yesterday, Mrs. Grinder, and this morning you had tripe for breakfast."

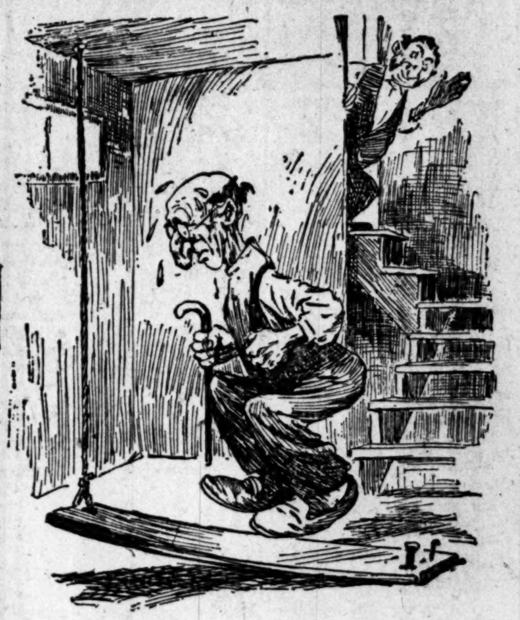
Mrs. Grinder (the landlady, haughtily): "Well sir, what of it?"

Lambson: "Is there anything special that you would like me to get to-day?"

FUN AT A GLANCE.

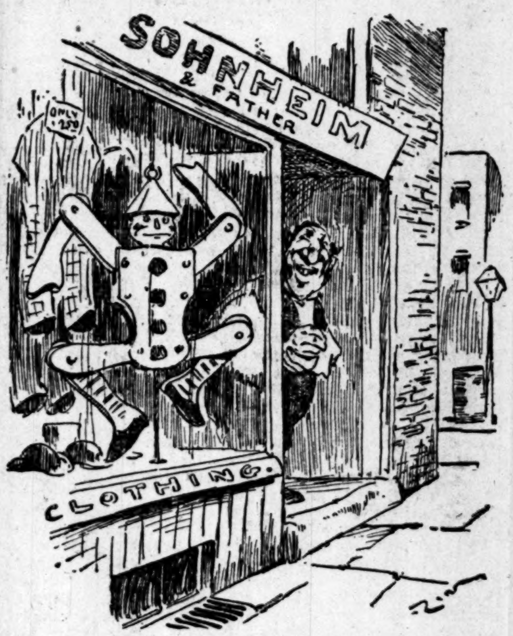
AN INTERRUPTED SMOKE AND THE CONSEQUENCES.





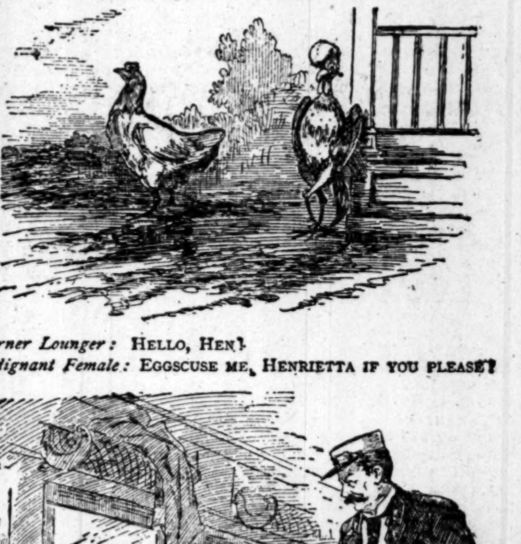
1—JUNIOR AND SENIOR.

SOHNHEIM—"Skibp harder, fader, unt I lets you shmoke your pipe in der kitchen to-nights."



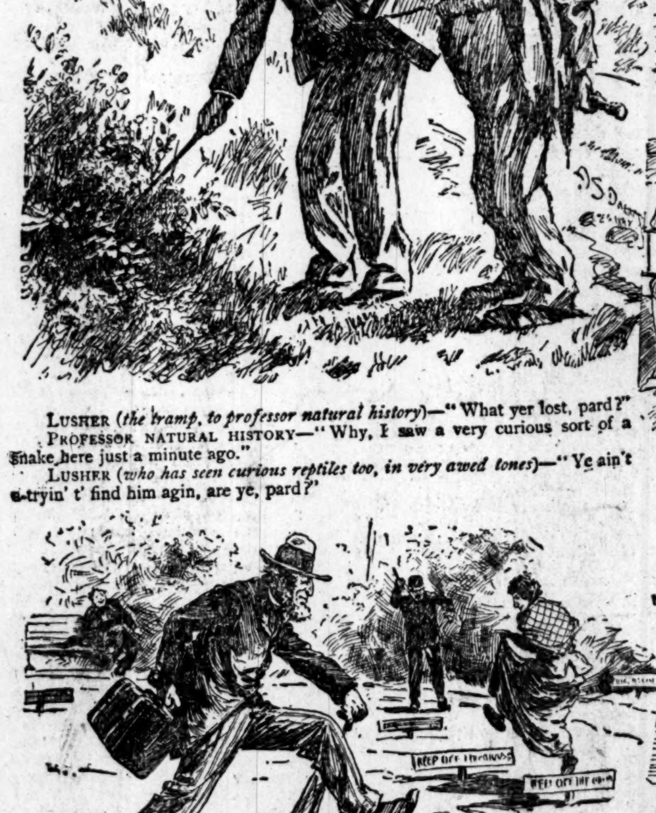
2—JUNIOR AND SENIOR.

SOHNHEIM—"S'help me! dot vos der mosd addractif vindow disblay on der shdreet!"



Corner Lounger: HELLO, HEN!

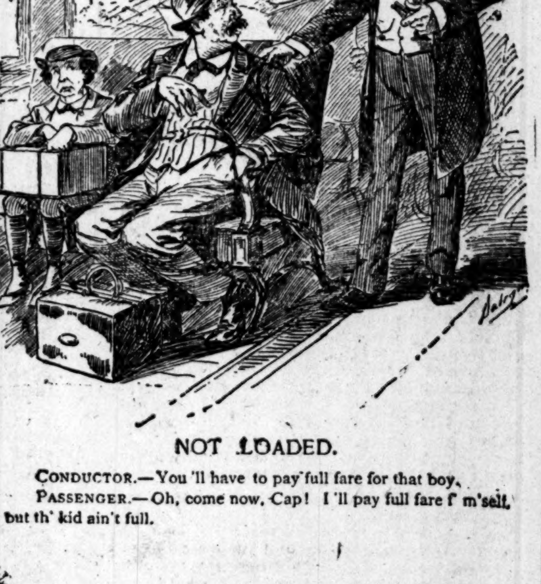
Indignant Female: EGGSCUSE ME, HENRIETTA IF YOU PLEASE!



LUSHER (*the tramp, to professor natural history*)—"What yer lost, pard?"

PROFESSOR NATURAL HISTORY—"Why, I saw a very curious sort of a snake here just a minute ago."

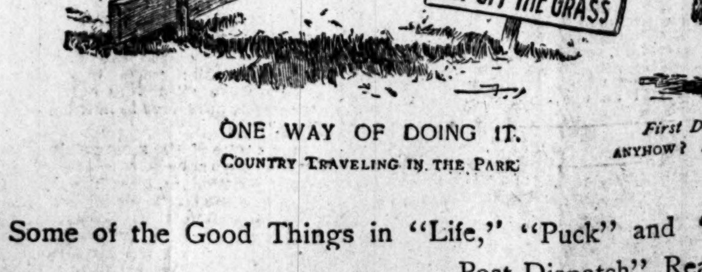
LUSHER (*who has seen curious reptiles too, in very awed tones*)—"Ye ain't a-tryin' t' find him agin, are ye, pard?"



NOT LOADED.

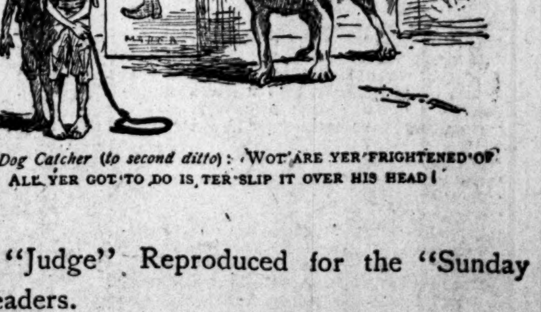
CONDUCTOR.—You'll have to pay full fare for that boy.

PASSENGER.—Oh, come now, Cap! I'll pay full fare f' m'self, but th' kid ain't full.



ONE WAY OF DOING IT.

COUNTRY TRAVELING IN THE PARK.



First Dog Catcher (to second ditto): WOT ARE YER FRIGHTENED OF ANYHOW? ALL YER GOT TO DO IS TER SLIP IT OVER HIS HEAD!

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

He Was Almost a Native.

"Are you a native of this parish?" asked a Scotch Sheriff of a witness who was summoned to testify in a case of illicit distilling.

"Maistly, yer honour," was the reply.

"I mean, were you born in this parish?"

"Na, yer honour. I wasna born in this parish; but I'm maist a native for a' that."

"You came here when you were a child, I suppose you mean?" said the Sheriff.

"No, sir, I'm jist here about sax year noo."

"Then how do you come to be nearly a native of the parish?"

"Weel, ye see, whan I cam' here, sax year sin', I jist weighed eight stane, an' I'm seventeen stane noo, sae ye see that about nine stane o' me belongs to this parish, an' the ither eight comes from Camlochie."

Rival Showmen.

From Judge.

New arrival: "Who is that old fellow talking so excitedly with P. T. Barnum?"

St. Peter: "Oh, that's Noah."

New arrival: "Don't they get along well together?"

St. Peter: "Yes, until they get to discussing the menagerie business."

THE IDIOT'S POEMS.

He Reads Them at the Breakfast Table and Disgusts the Schoolmaster.

"Good morning," said the Idiot, cheerfully, as he seated himself at the breakfast table and glanced over his mail, says *Harper's Bazar*.

"Good morning yourself," returned the Poet. "You have an unusually large number of letters this morning. All checks, I hope?"

"Yes," replied the Idiot. "All checks of one kind or another. Mostly checks on ambition—otherwise, rejections from my friends the editors."

"You don't mean to say that you write for the papers?" put in the Schoolmaster, with an incredulous smile.

"I try to," returned the Idiot, meekly. "If the papers don't take 'em, I find them useful in curing my genial friend, who imbibes, of insomnia."

"What do you write—advertisements?" queried the Bibliomaniac.

"No. Advertisement writing is an art to which I dare not aspire. It's too great a tax on the brain," replied the Idiot.

"Tax on what?" asked the Doctor. He was going to squelch the Idiot.

"The brain," returned the latter, not ready to be squelched. "It's a little thing people use to think with, Doctor. I'd advise you to get one." Then he added, "I write poems and foreign letters mostly."

"I did not know you had ever been abroad," said the Clergyman.

"I never have," returned the Idiot.

"Then how, may I ask," said Mr. Whitechoker, severely—"how can you write foreign letters?"

"With my stub pen, of course," replied the Idiot. "How did you suppose—with an oyster-knife?"

The Clergyman sighed.

"I should like to hear some of your poems," said the Poet.

"Very well," returned the Idiot. "Here's one that has just returned from the *Bengal Monthly*. It's about a writer who died some years ago. Shakspeare's his name. You've heard of Shakspeare, haven't you, Mr. Pedagog?" he added.

Then, as there was no answer, he read the verse, which was as follows:

SETTLED.

Yes! Shakspeare wrote the plays—'tis clear to me.
Lord Bacon's claim's condemned before the bar.
He'd not have penned, "what fools these mortals be!"
But—more correct—"what fools these mortals are!"

"That's not bad," said the Poet.

"Thanks," returned the Idiot. "I wish you were an editor. I wrote that last spring, and it has been coming back to me at the rate of once a week ever since."

"It is too short," said the Bibliomaniac.

"It's an epigram," said the Idiot. "How many yards long do you think epigrams should be?"

The Bibliomaniac scorned to reply.

"I agree with the Bibliomaniac," said the Schoolmaster. "It is too short. People want greater quantity."

"Well, here is quantity for you," said the Idiot. "Quantity as she is not wanted by nine comic papers I wot of. This poem is called:

"THE TURNING OF THE WORM.

"How hard my fate perhaps you'll gather in,
My dearest reader, when I tell you that
I entered into this fair world a twin—
The one was spare enough, the other fat.

"I was, of course, the lean one of the two.
The homelier as well, and consequently
In ecstasy o'er Jim my parents flew,
And good of me was spoken accident'ly.

"As boys we went to school, and Jim, of course,
Was e'er his teacher's favorite, and ranked
Among the lads renowned for moral force,
Whilst I was every day right soundly spanked.

"Jim had an angel face, but there he stopped.
I never knew a lad who'd sin so oft
And look so like a branch of heaven lopped
From off the parent trunk that grows aloft.

"I seemed an imp—indeed 'twas often said
That I resembled much Beelzebub.
My face was freckled and my hair was red—
The kind of looking boy that men call scrub.

"Kind deeds, however, were my constant thought;
In everything I did the best I could;
I said my prayers thrice daily, and I sought
In all my ways to do the right and good.

"On Saturdays I'd do my Monday's sums,
While Jim would spend the day in search of fun;
He'd sneak away and steal the neighbors' plums
And, strange to say, to earth was never run.

"Whilst I, when study-time was haply through,
Would seek my brother in the neighbor's orchard.
Would find the neighbor there with anger blue,
And as the thieving culprit, would be tortured.

"The sums I'd done he'd steal, this lad forsaken,
Then change my work, so that a paltry four
Would be my mark, whilst he had overtaken
The maximum and all the prizes bore.

"In later years we loved the self-same maid;
We sent her little presents, sweets, bouquets,
For which, alas! 'twas I that always paid;
And Jim the maid now honors and obeys.

"We entered politics—in different roles,
And for a minor office each did run.
'Twas I was left—left badly at the polls,
Because of fishy things that Jim had done.

"When Jim went into business and failed,
I signed his notes and freed him from the strife
Which bankruptcy and ruin hath entailed
On them that lead a queer financial life.

"Then, penniless, I learned that Jim had set
Aside before his failure—hard to tell!—
A half a million dollars on his pet—
His Mrs. Jim—the former lovely Nell.

"That wearied me of Jim. It may be right
For one to bear another's cross, but I
Quite fail to see it in its proper light,
If that's the rule man should be guided by.

"And since a fate perverse has had the wit
To mix us up so that the one's deserts
Upon the shoulders of the other sit,
No matter how the other one it hurts,

"I am resolved to take some mortal's life;
Just when, or where, or how, I do not reck,
So long as law will end this horrid strife
And twist my dear twin brother's sinful neck.

"There," said the Idiot, putting down the manuscript," "how's that?"

"I don't like it," said Mr. Whitechoker. "It is immoral and vindictive. You should accept the hardships of life, no matter how unjust. The conclusion of your poem horrifies me, sir. I—"

"Have you tried your hand at dialect poetry," asked the Doctor.

"Yes; once," said the Idiot. "I sent it to the *Great Western Weekly*. Oh yes. Here it is. Sent back with thanks. It's an octette written in cigar-box dialect."

"In wh-a-at?" asked the Poet.

"Cigar-box dialect. "Here it is:

O Manuel garcia alonzo,
Colorado especiale H. Clay,
Invincible flora alphonzo,
Cigarette panatella el rey,
Victoria Reina selectas—
O twofer madura grande—
O conchas oscuro perfectas,
You drive all my sorrows away.

"Ingenious, but vicious," said the Schoolmaster, who does not smoke.

"Again thanks. How is this for a sonnet?" said the Idiot:

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought
I summon up remembrance of things past,
I sigh the lack of many a thing I sought,
And with old woes now wail my dear time's waste;
Then can I drown an eye unused to flow
For precious friends hid in death's dateless night,
And weep afresh love's long-since canceled woe,
And moan the expense of many a vanish'd sight;
Then can I grieve at grievances foregone,
And heavily from woe to woe tell o'er
The sad account of fore-bemoaned moan,
Which I now pay as if not paid before.
But if the while I think of thee, dear friend,
All losses are restored and sorrows end.

"It is bosh!" said the Schoolmaster.

The Poet smiled quietly.

"Perfect bosh!" repeated the Schoolmaster. "And only shows in how weak hands so beautiful a thing as the sonnet can be made ridiculous."

"What's wrong with it?" asked the Idiot.

"It doesn't contain any thought—or if it does no one can tell what the thought is. Your rhymes are atrocious. Your phraseology is ridiculous. The whole thing is bad. You'll never get anybody to print it."

"I do not intend to try," said the Idiot, meekly.

"You are wise," said the Schoolmaster, "to take my advice for once."

"No, it is not your advice that restrains me," said the Idiot dryly. "It is the fact that this sonnet has already been printed."

"In the name of letters, where?" cried the Schoolmaster.

"In the collected works of Wm. Shakspeare," replied the Idiot, quietly.

The Poet laughed, Mrs. Smithers' eyes filled with tears and the Schoolmaster for once had absolutely nothing to say.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

THE SAGACIOUS PRINCE.

He Knew That Woman Knew What Wise Men Wot Not Of.

From Puck.

Once upon a time, a very long time ago, when people mostly dressed in grand opera costumes, there lived a princess renowned for her perfect beauty of face and form. In all the world, or so much of it as was then in use, there was not a princess—or a commoner, for that matter—who could compare with her. Her figure was lithe and marvelously graceful; her stature regal. She had wonderful, dark eyes, that were soft and velvety, their changing depths suggesting the rich purple coloring of pansies. Her hair, a glossy brown in color, was a more gracious crown than could have been fashioned from gold and precious stones. The warm blood that raced in her veins showed its richness through the transparent skin of her cheeks, in soft, warm tints that paled or deepened in sympathy with her least emotion.

She was very beautiful, indeed!

Now, the King, her father, was a well-informed man and knew tradition to demand that so beautiful a Princess should become the victim of some wicked enchantress, and be given in marriage to the brave and ingenious Prince who might destroy the spell. He tried for a long time to secure a good, reliable enchantment for his daughter, but without success, as all the enchanters and enchantresses had engagements on "The Arabian Nights," which was then under way.

Finding this attempt futile, the King one day took off his tight, heavy crown, breathed on it a few times, and polished it with his coat sleeve, in an abstracted manner; then he put his feet upon the desk, and had a good, comfortable think, as he always did when he was perplexed. At the end of about two hours he had decided upon a way of bestowing the Princess, which would be suitably conventional in its novelty. The following was proclaimed by heralds far and wide:

"The Princess will be given in marriage to the Prince who first discovers a flaw in her beauty, or is able to critise her adversely."

The Princess was on exhibition Tuesdays and Fridays. On those days crowds of princes, with which the neighboring kingdoms plentifully abounded, swarmed to the palace and viewed her. All were, of course, disposed to be hypercritical, and all tried faithfully to discover some blemish in her perfect beauty. Each was obliged to confess himself baffled. Even the remote ancestor of a Chicago man viewed her, and found nothing to criticise.

When a year of this sort of thing had passed, and the marriage of the Princess seemed improbable before age, abetted by her impatience, should dim her charms, a certain Prince with a well-deserved reputation for wisdom came to have a try at her.

Never had the Princess appeared more marvelously beautiful than upon this day; never had she more blindly dazzled those privileged to look upon her. A moment's scrutiny satisfied the wise Prince that she was beyond his criticism. As he emerged from the palace door, he beckoned to him one of the King's attendants, to whom he spoke thus:

"Go forth into the city, I pray you, and bring hither to me a female; I care not what her color, breeding or condition may be, so her age lie between 16 and 60. I want to get her judgment in a little matter."

The attendant soon returned with an angular, red haired young woman, seemingly in her 30th year. Her nose was short and undignified; her compexion mottled; her manner sprightly, energetic and decisive. The Prince, introducing himself, begged her to go with him and view one who was alleged to be the most beautiful girl in the world. She readily consented.

"There," said the Prince, "how does that strike you?"

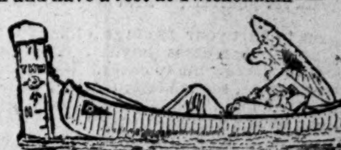
The young woman gazed upon the Princess with frank and sincerely charitable eyes. She said: "Oh, she does well enough if one likes that style. Of course she squints a little—a very little—and her nose is shiny, but her expression is rather good—not a strong face, of course, but quite pleasing to some, I should imagine; it gives one such a bold appearance to have the eyebrows lined in that way, don't you think? Too bad her hair is coming out around her temples! Her figure won't be half bad when she fills out. I wonder if it's because her chin is pointed that her face seems so long when she smiles! Why does she keep that everlasting smirk on her face? She certainly does have a brilliant color. Ah, well! It's those striking kind of faces that always take you men. On the whole, though, the girl does do very well, indeed!"

Now the Prince had surmised that with the young woman's help he would be able to detect some minute blemish in the beauty of the Princess and thus be able to claim her as his bride.

However, as the point of the story is made the reader has permission to marry the Prince to either the Princess or the red-haired young woman.

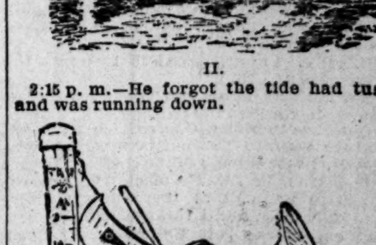
I rather favor the latter. H. L. WILSON.

TIED UP AND TIDE DOWN.



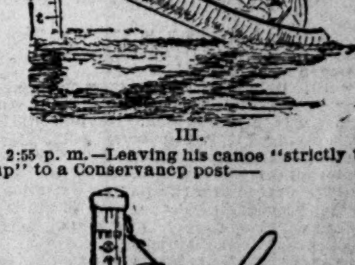
I.

1:30 p. m.—When Puffkins said he'd moor off and have a rest at Twickenham—



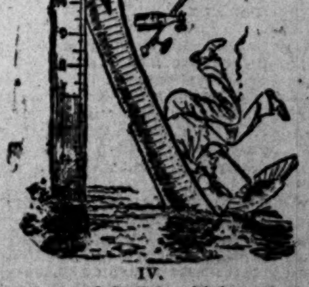
II.

2:15 p. m.—He forgot the tide had turned and was running down.



III.

2:55 p. m.—Leaving his canoe "strictly tied up" to a Conservancp post—



IV.

3:40 p. m.—And Puffkins high and "extra dry" (champagne included).

Correcting Himself.

From Life.

"Who does this book belong to?" asked Mr. Livewayte, the President of the Chicago Literary Society, as he took up a volume.

"Is that question grammatical?" asked his wife.

"How stupid of me, to be sure. To whom does this book belong to."